SUNDAY TIMES, August 17, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—FIGHT-TO-A-FINISH TEST

Sunday Times

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Full Particulars see page 19.

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EVERY COMFORT and personal attention given to all residents.
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Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.
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Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
MILESTONE
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(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 19.

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Telephone: 1040-1042 Resident Proprietors

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Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water. 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom.
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing.
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FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
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THE MOORINGS HOTEL.
On Seashore. Two hours from London. Near Eastbourne and Cooden Beach Golf Course. Sea views from every room. Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Central Heating. Excellent Cuisine.
Tariff on application to the Proprietresses.
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THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c. in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 30 mins town. 'Phone 164.

SIDMOUTH.
ROYAL YORK HOTEL.
Fully Licensed. Facing Sea.
H. & C. all rooms. Lift. Moderate tariff. No extras.

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To be on holiday and do nothing! It may sound boring to you, but doing nothing at Buxton, surrounded by the beautiful Peak district scenery without, and the hundred and one comforts of the Buxton Hydro Hotel within, is an ideal holiday indeed.
Do not confuse it with 'nothing doing'; if you feel energetic there is tennis to be played on hard courts a stone's throw from the hotel, there are two golf courses to choose from, and every night you may dance on an excellent floor to your heart's content.
Doing nothing or doing everything, you have it both ways at the Buxton Hydro Hotel.
BUXTON HYDRO HOTEL
(Fully Licensed),
BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.
There are still some rooms available at reasonable prices. Write to Mr. T. W. Bosworth, who will give you his personal attention.

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Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel.
Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet.
Delightful view over Surrey Highlands.
Healthy bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c.
Own Farm and Garden Produce.
Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 810, 811, 812 (station 1 mile).

GRAND HOTEL,
LOWESTOFT.
August weather has been 90 per cent. under our usual standard of sunshine so far, but despite that disappointment our guests were able to have their couple of rounds on the Golf Course each day.
The latter part of August and September are certain to be up to the usual LOWESTOFT "ALL DAY SUNSHINE."
We offer you a really jolly holiday, which includes Golf, Tennis, Dancing, Billiards, Bowls, and Bathing (own beach), amidst delightful surroundings, at very moderate terms.
'Phone, Lowestoft 190.

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MARLBOROUGH PLACE, ROYAL PAVILION.
Overlooking Valley Gardens.
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL.
Fully Licensed. Lift to all floors.
68 Bedrooms.
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BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf, Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

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PAR, CORNWALL.
Luxurious New Hotel. Just opened.
100 Bedrooms. 18-hole golf course. Safe bathing.
Telegrams: "SAB, PAR, Cornwall."
Tariff from Manager.

Acres of beautiful grounds and classic vistas, the perfect service, cuisine, and comfort of the
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL (A.A. and R.A.C.)
CHARLTON KINGS, CHELTENHAM SPA.
will give you the most delightful holiday you've ever had. The adjoining 18 hole golf course, tennis courts, and the many glorious motor runs for which Cheltenham is a famous centre, will occupy and delight the active members of your family. Running water in every bedroom.

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BARNBY MOOR.
Best on the Great North Road.
148 miles from London. Running water in Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. Lock-up Garages.
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Open Day and Night.

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GRAND HOTEL (Facing the Sea).
BORTH, Cardigan Bay.
An unrivalled excursion centre in delightful country.
Famous Beach. Golf and Fishing.
Most Modern Hotel in Wales. Lounge, Ballroom, Dances, Cinema, Tennis, Garage. French Cuisine.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Mosselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 367 & 1377.

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AT THE OSBORNE HOTEL
TORQUAY.
FULL SOUTH FACING THE SEA.
Brochure from Manager, S. PAUL. Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

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The Valley of the Avon in which is situated
THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO HOTEL
commanding some of the finest scenery in England.
The charm and splendour of the neighbourhood is unbounded. The air is a tonic. Rest there produces renewed vigour and vitality. It is a health giving centre.
The Installation of Baths is the finest in the West of England. Tennis. Croquet and Badminton lawns.
Excellent cuisine. Efficient service. Comfort and freedom.
Apply for tariff to the Manageress, 4, Limpley Stoke, Wilts.

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LONGMYND HOTEL.
Under new Ownership and Management, redecorated, refurnished. Best position, in beautifully wooded grounds of 12 acres. Perfect health resort. Central heated. Electric lift to all floors. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Billiards, Hard Court and Grass Court Tennis, Croquet. Golf. Lock-Up Garages. A.A. and R.A.C.
SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS.
Illustrated Tariff on application to S. T. BUDD, Manager. Tel.: 4 and 55.

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'Phone 3391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

SUNSHINE and a really HAPPY HOLIDAY await you at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. water, all bedrooms. Facing sea in 3 acres Sub-Tropical Gardens. Sunny verandah, 150 feet. Bathing from House. Dancing. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

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LEE BAY HOTEL
LEE, NORTH DEVON.
Only Hotel on Sea Front and near Golf Links. Lovely Scenery. Delightful Climate. Tennis. Boating. Sea Fishing and Good Bathing from Hotel. Excellent Cuisine.
'Phone: 60 Ilfracombe. 'Grams: Hotel, Lee, Devon
Tariff, apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.

EXMOUTH S. DEVON.
IMPERIAL HOTEL
(Recently redecorated throughout)
Leading Hotel, facing South Garden, 7 acres, overlooking sea and unsurpassed Coast scenery. Within 5 minutes of Golf, Tennis and Croquet. Easy reach of Budleigh and other well-known links. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Moderate inclusive terms.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Manageress Tel. No. 16

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OCEAN HOTEL,
SANDOWN, I. of W.
BEST HOTEL. BEST POSITION.
Bathing from Hotel. Fully Licensed. Lift. Dancing. Max Chappell's Band.
Phone, Sandown 20, Tel., Ocean, Sandown, Wight.

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In Great Britain for Sunshine and Ultra Violet Rays.
ROYAL HOTEL (UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).
Redecorated, modernised, new dining rooms, kitchens, lounges, etc. Private suites and bathrooms. FIRST CLASS. FULLY LICENSED. Ideal situation. Centre of promenade. Opposite tennis courts. Sea bathing from hotel.
Enquiries to S. T. EDWARDS, Managing Director.
Also ROUGEMONT HOTEL, EXETER.

SEATON,
BEACH HOTEL.
SOUTH DEVON, facing Sea.
A Modern Hotel for the discriminating who insist on the best. Fully Licensed. H. & C. water all rooms. Vi-Spring mattresses.
Garage 50 cars. Private lock-ups. Tel.: 17.

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SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

LE TOUQUET 5 min. Sea and Golf.
In Forest. No taxes.
HOTEL REGINA

COMPANY MEETINGS.

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

RAPID INCREASE IN RESERVES.

PROBABLE DATE FOR STARTING PRODUCTION AT N'KANA.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S SURVEY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday, in London.

Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and Managing Director, after dealing with the accounts, said: It is gratifying to be able to report that mining operations for the year under review have resulted in a profit.

At our last annual general meeting reference was made to alterations in the plant to treat the oxidised ores at Bwana, and since then the additional plant has been erected in a satisfactory manner and given the results expected when it was installed, and though we were making profits they are now materially affected by the very serious drop in the price of the metal. We are advised that with certain further additions to the plant which are being made, and the improvement in the grade which is taking place through ore now being treated assaying nearer the value of the reserves, we may expect to make a satisfactory profit in spite of the very low prices now ruling for metal.

The result of the work carried out on the Bwana Mine leads us to conclude that mining and treatment operations should be carried on on the present scale on that mine until N'Kana is producing on the basis of about 70,000 tons of copper per annum. When this is the case we may, perhaps, have to take into consideration the advisability of increasing the output on our N'Kana property, where far larger profits would be made, instead of continuing to treat oxidised ores at the Bwana mine.

POTENTIALITIES OF N'KANA.

Reference was made at our last meeting to the work which had been carried on at N'Kana, when we stated that on one section we had proved the existence of an ore body 5,000 feet long with both ends open, and on another section 7,900 feet, with an intervening space between the two of about 3,300 feet, which, if it also contained the ore body at depth, would make a length of about 16,200 feet. The result of the drilling which has taken place since then has indicated the existence of the ore body over a total length of about 40,000 feet, and the result of the drilling has indicated ore reserves amounting to 80,000,000 tons of 3.9 per cent. copper ore. This tonnage could be greatly increased if the drilling programme were continued, but as the first unit of plant to be erected is to treat 5,000 tons of ore per day, the tonnage just referred to will alone be sufficient to cover a supply for forty years.

Though we have been proving the ore deposit on our N'Kana grant for such a short time, sufficient work has already been done to indicate about 3,120,000 tons of metallic copper. We are erecting on the property the most up-to-date plant on the lines of that used on some of the large American-owned copper propositions in other parts of the world. The developments at N'Kana have far exceeded any expectations we ever had. Though we have devoted our attention to the drilling on one limb of the syncline, we have already proved the existence of an ore body over a length of about 40,000 feet, and there is no reason why further drilling on the toe and the opposite limb should not give us satisfactory results.

THE NEW CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

The great development to date has naturally necessitated the expenditure of far more capital than ever contemplated, and it will be necessary at no distant date to raise additional working capital, and, for this purpose, and so as to facilitate the raising on the best possible terms, we are proposing a resolution to-day to increase the capital by the creation of an additional 1,000,000 shares of 5s. each. As we are amply provided with funds for the present year's operations, and probably for some months in 1931, we are delaying the formulating of any scheme until later in the year, when world conditions should be better and we should be able to formulate a more attractive scheme than we could at the moment.

N'Kana is practically in the centre of the present known copper field in Northern Rhodesia. It is perhaps necessary to refer again to the total ore reserves of 80,000,000 tons, and draw your attention particularly to the fact that, of this, 59,000,000 tons average 4.2 per cent. copper. It is also interesting to note the rapid rate at which reserves have been increased, as when presiding at our last ordinary general meeting on August 1, 1929, N'Kana reserves were estimated to contain about 1,770,000 tons of metallic copper, and in the figures I have just given you it will be noticed that these reserves have meanwhile been increased to 3,120,000 tons of metallic copper. This figure could be increased to any tonnage considered necessary by deeper drilling, as tonnages increase at a rapid rate with an ore body having an average width of 23 feet and extending over an already proved length of about 40,000 feet.

What is of great importance to the company is the date from which production at N'Kana will commence, which should be early in 1932. Negotiations are now taking place between the various groups for the formation of a company to erect a large refinery in England, which is a matter of national importance, and which we feel sure should meet with the support of the Government.

MUFULIRA DEVELOPMENTS.

At the Mufulira Mine during the last year drilling, underground work, and construction has been pushed ahead rapidly. Ore reserves, as at December, 1929, were 45,000,000 tons, averaging 4.68 per cent. copper, and, since this figure was published, much satisfactory drilling has been carried on, with the result that the reserves are to-day undoubtedly much higher. The deepest boreholes on the property are Nos. 20 and 21(a). No. 20, beginning at a depth of 1,527 ft., cut three ore bodies having an aggregate thickness of 86.8 ft. true width, averaging 4.82 per cent. copper; while No. 21(a), commencing at a depth of 2,000 ft., cut three ore bodies aggregating 100 ft. true width, averaging 3.7 per cent. copper. If borehole 29, which is now drilling, should cut a similar thickness of ore, the indicated reserves will amount to well over 100,000,000 tons.

I now come to the Rhodesian Selection Trust, which previous to December 1, 1929, selected twenty-one special grants with a total area of approximately 140,342 acres. To the end of March, 1930, a total sum of £284,948 had been spent on geological examination, drilling, pitting, and other work on these twenty-one special grants; the fact that over a quarter of a million sterling has been spent on prospecting work alone in the N'Kana Concession, excluding the Mufulira property, shows the magnitude of the work now being carried out in Northern Rhodesia.

AN IMMENSE COPPER FIELD.

In conclusion I would impress upon you that the operations of the various companies in Northern Rhodesia have already proved an immense copper field. What is important is the effect on so many of the manufacturing concerns in this country, as the bulk of the plant and equipment of our N'Kana Mine, the Roan Antelope, and the Mufulira Copper Mines is being acquired in this country. This is of great value to the manufacturers not only from their own business point of view, but it also helps them to retain people in their employ in manufacturing plant to be used in one of our own colonies in the production of a metal which to date has only been produced on a very small scale within our Empire, though England's requirements alone are estimated at about 180,000 tons per annum.

Resolutions to adopt the report and accounts, and to increase the capital to £3,750,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of 5s. each, ranking *pari passu* with the existing shares, were carried unanimously.

CITY CHATTER.

LIQUIDATION RESUMED—PERMISSION TO DEAL—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—MINES REACTIONARY—OILS HESITANT—RUBBER FLUCTUATES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

After being overshadowed at the beginning of the week by another bout of liquidation, Stock markets developed a slightly better tendency following the satisfactory conclusion of the settlement—vague fears of trouble having been prevalent. Investment-buying again provided the bulk of the business, the demand being particularly keen for British Corporation stocks and front-rank Industrial debentures. With gilt-edged stocks rarely offering over 4¼-4½ per cent., it is not surprising that the more generous returns obtainable on the former securities should be proving attractive.

Despite a slight slackening off in demand, gilt-edged stocks lost little or nothing of their recent gains, while a late feature was provided by 5 per cent. War Loan which attained a record price. The continued appreciation of sterling on most of the leading centres still exerts a strong influence upon this market. Although the Frontier trouble caused a little selling of India loans by nervous holders, any stock that came on offer found ready buyers. Sentiment was again favourably disposed towards Australian stocks, and a further all-round advance occurred.

Several good features were presented by the Foreign market, Brazilian and San Paulo loans again being well to the fore on the good Coffee tax figures for the first six months of the current year. Mexican bonds met with some inquiry on hopes that the debt question would shortly be settled.

Even allowing for the half-yearly dividend deduction Home Railways have sunk still further, traffics again making a deplorable showing. The London Midland and Scottish has suffered most severely in this direction, the aggregate decrease in receipts to date amounting to no less than £2,471,000. Undergrounds afford a bright relief, as although the past week's traffics showed a small decline, there is still a substantial aggregate increase. Both the Ordinary and the Income Bonds responded slightly, while London Electric 5 per cent. Debenture stock made further headway.

As so often happens, the rise in Argentine Rails was more rapid than the circumstances warranted, and it was not surprising to see a reaction. Canadian Pacifics were marked down severely, as despite the maintenance of the quarterly dividend the traffic outlook is unpromising.

PERMISSION TO DEAL.

There can be no question that one of the most important sections of the voluminous new Stock Exchange regulations is that relating to permission to deal in new securities. Hitherto applications for leave to deal have been readily granted after what appeared to be searching inquiry into the bona fides of the company concerned and its sponsors, but of late there has been some inclination to disallow dealings in cases where the committee considered that longer time should be given for inventions and patent processes to demonstrate their commercial value.

In future apparently the committee "will in general be disinclined to grant permission to deal in the shares of a subsidiary company until after the publication of the first report of the parent company, and the fact that the principal asset is a patent, new process or invention, or undeveloped commercial enterprise will weigh largely with the committee in considering its decision on this point." Had this regulation been in force a few years ago, investors in the mushroom subsidiaries of parent undertakings which had not yet demonstrated their ability to earn a profit would have been spared very serious losses. Many of the companies which have recently gone into liquidation, involving their shareholders in a total loss, are those whose titles included "Foreign" or "Overseas" in brackets. They were formed long before the parent concern had shown any capacity to earn profits even at home, much less in untried foreign markets.

It is also provided that "where the estimated or actual preliminary expenses, including stamp duty, underwriting, or fees to promoters or others for services rendered, form an undue percentage of the capital it is proposed to raise"—and what is "an undue percentage" is not clearly defined—"the committee will defer consideration of an application for permission to deal until after publication of the first annual report and accounts." This undoubtedly is a most salutary restriction, as in the past the preliminary expenses of many companies have been on such a heavy scale as to render more or less inevitable a drastic writing down of capital in order to wipe them out.

Moreover, the committee will give greater consideration to the desirability or undesirability of allowing bargains in new issues to be recorded in the supplementary list, more particularly in connection with companies which do not issue a prospectus. Refusal to allow markings, even if permission to deal has been granted, will deprive share manipulators of that publicity without which their attempted operations would be rendered quite ineffective.

Generally speaking, the new rules, while obviously elastic, are designed for the protection of the investing public, and to that extent they are all for the good. But in the future the public will be perhaps too apt to assume that permission to deal means that the Stock Exchange committee is quite satisfied as to the genuineness of the venture for whose shares it has granted a quotation, and has indeed bestowed upon it official benedictions. But that, obviously, is a responsibility which even the most sanient committee could not shoulder any more than it could be assumed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies or the Board of Trade.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Scattered liquidation was noticeable in several directions in the Industrial market, transatlantic specialities being particularly depressed by New York selling. International Nickel came under the influence of the reduced half-yearly earnings. In view of the statement made by Lord Melchett in April last the market had not been unprepared for the decrease in the net profits, which are down by over 3,100,000 dols. at 7,883,874 dols. Although the quarterly dividend was maintained at 25 cents, an issue of six further shares for each 100 shares at 20 dols. per share has since been made, so it would not be surprising if the total dividend for the year is reduced. Interest in talking machine shares subsided to some extent, but it is apparent that more attention is being paid to H.M.V. on the recognition of the fact that in the matter of yield they are considerably cheaper than Columbias.

Despite the agreement reached between the Chilean producers and the manufacturers of synthetic nitrate, Imperial Chemicals again found lower levels. While the company will undoubtedly derive considerable benefit from the removal of the price-war threat and competition, the question is being asked to what extent will this be offset by the agreement to produce at only 50 per cent. of its full capacity. Lautaro Nitrate were supported, these shares being regarded as attractive owing to its position in the Cosana company.

Although the rumour that the company's "factory" in China had closed down was promptly scotched by the official denial of the existence of any such factory, it formed a good excuse for a "bear" drive against Carreras, both the "A" and the "B" shares falling heavily before a recovery ensued. It is more likely that the company is being affected by the fierce competition in this country. On the other hand, British American Tobacco, which are largely represented in China, were unaffected by the reported deadlock over the taxation question.

Rumours of amalgamation between Goodlass Wall and various other concerns have been current for some time past, but the actual announcement of a merger with Associated Lead Manufacturers came as a surprise, this company never having been mentioned. At first glance it appears that Associated Lead are getting the better of the deal, and this was reflected in a sharp rise in the shares and a correspondingly heavy fall in those of Goodlass Wall.

Although it was not anticipated that any reduction would be made, the market was reassured by the maintenance of Harrods' interim dividend. There was little doing among the Allied Stores group, but Unilever new ordinary shares developed another spasm of weakness.

Confirmation was lacking regarding the rumour that an amalgamation is pending between Johnson and Phillips and another concern in the same line of business, but the shares were a firm market on good trading reports. Siemens were not helped by the placing of a large contract with the company by the Central Electricity Board.

A keen investment demand was again experienced for most of the recently issued industrial debenture stocks. Kelly's Directories 6½ per cent., Courage 5½ per cent., Edmundsons Electricity 5 per cent, Newcastle Electric 5 per cent., and South Metropolitan Gas 5 per cent. Debentures all appreciating to a lower yield basis.

British Celanese were a notably weak feature of the Industrial market, this being accentuated by the unwillingness of dealers to take any stock on their books. The report, which will cover a period of sixteen months, is due shortly, and in view of the acute depression which has prevailed, and reduced spending power, it is not expected to show up well. Fears are also entertained regarding the Preference dividends owing to the large amount which is needed for Debenture interest.

Dunlops were another market to suffer from forced selling, but although a moderate recovery occurred towards the close, it cannot be said definitely that liquidation will not be resumed. It is now officially announced that the interest in the Macintosh Cable Company has been disposed of on favourable terms. Fords continued in the limelight, and the price fluctuated with considerable freedom on American manipulation. Leylands were pressed for sale, although it is reported that the company is doing good business.

BREWERY MEETINGS.

At most of the annual meetings of leading brewers recently held the chairmen made extensive reference to the Royal Commission on Licensing Reform, before which evidence has been given by the representatives of the various interests affected. Sir Richard Garton had little difficulty in showing at the Watney meeting that some of the anti-trade witnesses in disparaging what has been done by brewers in the direction of public-house improvement were entirely mistaken in their suggested motive for such expenditure. The brewer is undoubtedly out to sell what many consumers regard as a healthy beverage, and if he can do so under agreeable conditions critics of the old fashioned and often uncleanly tavern should be the last to complain.

At the Mitchells and Butlers meeting Sir William Waters Butler, the chairman, whose speeches are invariably interesting, made a strong point of the dangers involved in a policy of local option so stoutly advocated by some temperance or teetotal reformers. The adoption of such a policy, Sir William declared, would necessarily put an end to all schemes for the provision of up-to-date licensed houses for refreshment and recreation, because it would render the tenure of the trader so insecure that nothing would be left for him to do but to make what profit he could as rapidly as possible. Under such conditions surplus profits would not be spent on the improvement of premises the fate of which was precarious. But brewery shareholders need not be apprehensive, whatever the Commission's recommendations may be, that Parliament would sanction restrictions which would put a stop to the good work already being done besides irritating the public.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Hovis Ordinary shares, now standing at 58s. 9d., are a good Industrial purchase. Progress has been the keynote of this company, and with the exception of last year, when there was a trifling reduction, profits over the past decade have shown consistent expansion. Although profits are never divided up to the hilt substantial dividends have been paid, the rate for each of the past three years being 15 per cent. The company should derive additional benefit from the recent arrangement with Rowntree and Company, whereby a variety of Hovis biscuits is being placed on the market.

With 7 per cent. distributed on the Ordinary for each of the last two years, the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of Jurgens appear very interesting. These rank for a further ½ per cent. for every 1 per cent. paid above 7 per cent. on the Ordinary, and judging by the progress in late years of the company, the time does not seem far distant when the participating rights will prove valuable. Profits have risen uninterruptedly since 1921, those for 1929 amounting to £393,251. The Preference shares are obtainable at 23s. 6d., to return just over 6 per cent.

It is indicative of the present market conditions that the announcement of the listing of Gas Light and Coke £1 units on New York failed to move the quotation to any appreciable extent, the present level being around 19s. 6d. At the risk of repetition, the time seems opportune to refer to the investment merits of these units. As a result of the recent acquisitions larger profits and dividends can reasonably be expected, and it is quite likely that they will prove popular on the other side when sentiment changes. In these circumstances, besides being a sound investment, they have the added attraction of possible substantial capital appreciation.

MINES REACTIONARY.

Under the influence of the good July profits—referred to in last Sunday's article—Kaffirs opened the account strongly. A further favourable factor consisted in reports of encouraging developments on several properties, more particularly the Daggafontein and East Geduld. In a day or two, however, the Cape demand—which had been principally responsible for the improvement—tailed off, and a fairly general reaction in prices occurred. New Modders were especially dull, the latest ore reserve estimate showing a substantial falling off in quantity. On the other hand, Sub Nigel recovered the whole of the half-yearly dividend of 2s. deducted on Thursday. African and European did almost as well, these shares being bought in connection with the company's Grootvlei interest.

Several diamond descriptions again gave way, De Beers deferred touching the record low level of 6¾. Cables from South Africa reported a deadlock in the negotiations between the Union Government and the Diamond Syndicate over a claim for increase in the former's quota of stones from Namaqualand. It may be recalled that in last week's article mention was made of the uncertain outlook for diamond producers. In this connection the shares of the Anglo-American Corporation have come on offer.

Interest in Northern Rhodesians has been virtually confined to N'Changa, Congo Borders, and Bwana M'Kubwa. Latest advices respecting borehole B.36, which is near the joint boundary of the two first-named companies, show the best values ever recorded; the average for the 53 ft. since the drill entered high-grade ore is about 13½ per cent. copper. Changas at one time touched 3 9-16 bid, but are lower on balance. Congo Borders show a substantial fall. Borehole N.E.13 on this company's property has failed to indicate the existence of payable ore. Just prior to the meeting Bwanas rallied from 11s. 6d. (offered) to 12s. (bid) on the impression that the talk of a big Debenture issue would prove premature. This idea was justified by events. Sir Edmund Davis stated that the money uncalled at the date of the balance-sheet having since been received, the company had sufficient to carry on until early in 1931; the formulation of a definite scheme for fresh financing was deferred until later in the year, when conditions should be more favourable.

Base metal shares continued dull in sympathy with the products. A cut in the New York price of copper may be noted. Scattered selling has taken place of miscellaneous issues, such as Mining Trust and Tigon.

OILS HESITANT.

The Oil share market continued to be influenced by the dull and uninteresting conditions prevailing in the rest of the Stock Exchange. Little demand existing on the part either of professional operators or of the general public for any but the leading issues, the more speculative descriptions generally moved to lower levels.

Investment buying of such shares as Shell Transports and Royal Dutch was sufficient to support quotations, but elsewhere an easier tendency developed, Continental sales serving to depress the Eagle issues. In the case of Anglo-Persians and Attocks, a few shares come on the market from holders rendered nervous by the trend of affairs in the East, but the position of the companies is not yet regarded as being in any jeopardy.

A development of interest during the week was the news that Trinidad Leaseholds has acquired the petrol distribution business of Burt, Boulton and Haywood. It is reported that the Leaseholds company intends to market its own brand of petrol in this country. Inasmuch as the concern will be in competition with such large distributors as the Shell, Anglo-Persian, and Anglo-American companies, the market does not view what is so far known of the development with particular favour.

Another report states that the Shell Union Oil Corporation is to enter the tyre industry by selling tyres through the medium of its petrol distributing stations. This would appear to be a reply by the Royal Dutch-Shell group to the similar decision recently taken by Standard Oil of New Jersey, and marks a further expansion in the group's already wide organisation.

RUBBER FLUCTUATES.

Fresh low records for raw rubber materialised during the early part of the past week, and spot sheet was sold down to 4¼d. This renewed fall was understood to be the outcome of free offering by Eastern markets on the lack of any indication of progress towards a compulsory cutting down of output. Substantial increase in the July crop reports from estates was an additional factor in depressing values.

Prices took a turn for the better on Thursday when the price recovered to 4 13-16d. on the receipt of the American consumption figures for July. These at 29,894 tons were well up to the more optimistic forecasts, and compared with 34,643 tons in June. At one time as low as 25,000 tons had been looked for, but of late the lowest figure suggested was 28,000 tons. The total American consumption for the seven months to the end of July amounts to 249,955 tons, against 310,831 tons for the corresponding period of 1929. A further sharp rise occurred towards the close on orders from America, and spot regained the 5d. level.

Share prices reflected the dulness of the commodity, and a general marking down of quotations took place on renewed selling pressure. This was particularly noticeable among the leaders, and Trusts fell at one time to 24s., against 27s. 6d. at the close of the previous week. Business was on a small scale, with dealing in the less marketable shares often difficult to complete.

THE OUTLOOK.

Apathy remains the keynote of Stock Markets, and perhaps the best that can be said about the account that has just been entered upon is that, so far, depression is less profound. Buying, however, is still notably absent, nor does the immediate outlook suggest any revival.

The unsatisfactory Board of Trade returns for July and the big bulge in unemployment to over the two million mark serve as an unpleasant reminder that the end of the trade depression is not yet in sight, while the fresh outbreak of trouble in India is causing a good deal of anxiety. In addition, commodity prices, with the exception of wheat and a few other cereals, continue persistently weak, so that there is little that is conducive to optimism.

Therefore, while there is no inducement to buy stock, it is recognised that it would be unwise to sell. Prices cannot go on falling indefinitely and the belief now exists that the nadir has been reached. The severity of the slump has largely discounted the worst that can befall. A general trade revival is bound to come sooner or later, and it will then be the investor who has not thrown his stock overboard who will benefit from the inevitable rise in values.

There is no doubt that the present apathy of the investing public is partly due to the disastrous happenings of last autumn, and the fear that they could happen again, but the tightening up of Stock Exchange regulations now make it practically impossible for such irregularities to be practised.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	Aug. 8.		Aug. 15.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
Conversion 4½%	99⅜	—	99⅝	—	+ ¼
Do. 5%	104⅜	—	105⅛	—	+ ¼
War Loan 5%	103¼	—	104	—	+ ¼
Funding 4%	91	—	91⅜	—	+ ⅜
Victory Bonds	96	—	95⅞	—	— ⅛
Australia 5% (45-75)	88½	—	91	—	+ 2½
New S. Wales (45-65)	87½	—	89½	—	+ 2
Queensland 5% (40-60)	87¼	...	90	...	+ 2¾
FOREIGN.					
Austrian 6%	102½	...	103½	...	+ 1
Brazil Res.	55½	...	58	...	+ 2½
Do. Fund (1914)	72½	...	74½	...	+ 2
San Paulo 5%	78	...	81¾	...	+ 3¾
Mexican 5%	18½	...	21	...	+ 2½
China 5% (1912)	31	...	27	...	— 4
Turks. Unified	8¾	...	10	...	+ 1¼
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
L. & N.E. Prefd.	19	...	18¾	...	— ¼
Do. Defd.	6½	...	6⅜	...	— ⅛
Southern Def.	25¼	...	25⅛	...	— ⅛
Underground Ord.	23/6	...	23/10½	...	+ -/4½
Do. Income Bonds	105½	...	106	...	+ ½
Lon. Elec. Debs.	2½ pm.	...	3½ pm.	...	+ 1
Can. Pacific	190½	...	172	...	— 18½
Cordoba	19	...	20	...	+ 1
Leopoldina	38	...	36¾	...	— 1¼
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied News	11⅜	...	11⅜	...	—
Anal. Press	19/6	...	19/3	...	— -/3
Daily Mail Trust	21⅜	...	24⅝	...	+ ⅜
Carreras	7½	...	7⅜	...	— ⅛
British Celanese	9/9	...	7/-	...	— 2/9
Do. 2nd Pf.	8/6	...	7/-	...	— 1/6
Dunlop	11/-	...	10/-	...	— 1/-
Leyland Motor	64/-	...	58/1½	...	—5/10½
Nord Motor	4⅛	...	4⅛	...	+ ⅛
Unilever New Ord. (30/- paid)	21/-	...	16/10½	...	—4/1½
Intern. Nickel	22½	...	21	...	— 1½
Columbia Graph.	3⅜	...	3⅛	...	— ⅜
Hudson's Bay	2⅞	...	2⅛	...	— ⅞
British Insulated	73/-	...	69/6	...	— 3/6
Imp. Chemical	19/4½	...	17/10½	...	— 1/6
Lautaro Pref.	3⅜	...	3½	...	+ ⅛
United Molasses	1⅜	...	1⅜	...	— ⅛
MINES.					
Sub Nigel	2⅞	...	2⅛x	...	+ ¼
African & Europ'n	15/-	...	15/-x	...	+ 1/3
New Modder (10/-)	3⅛	...	3½x	...	—2/1½
Bwana	12/3	...	11/6	...	— -/9
Congo Border	14½	...	13½	...	— 1
N'Changa Copper	3½	...	3¼	...	— ¼
De Beers Def.	6⅝	...	6⅜	...	— ⅜
Mining Trust	11/-	...	9/6	...	— 1/6
Tigon	⅝	...	5⅜	...	— ⅛
Rio Tinto (£5)	35	...	34¾	...	— ¼
London Tin	12/6	...	12/-	...	— -/6
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4⅞	...	3⅞	...	— ⅛
Burmah	4¼	...	4⅛	...	— ⅛
Lobitos	1⅝	...	1⅝	...	— ⅛
Royal Dutch	32½	...	32¼	...	— ¼
Shell Transport	4⅝	...	4½	...	— ⅛
V.O.C.	2¼	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
RUBBERS.					
Rubber Trusts	27/6	...	24/-	...	— 3/6
Anglo-Dutch	25/1½	...	22/10½	...	— 1/3
United Sua Betong	1⅞	...	1¾	...	— ⅛
Sungei Buaya	⅛	...	⅛	...	— ⅛
TEAS.					
Amalgamated	17	...	16½	...	— ½
British Darjeeling	2¼	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
Eastern Assam	3½	...	3⅜	...	— ⅛
Galatea	2⅛	—	2⅛	—	— ⅛

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MITCHELLS & BUTLERS, LIMITED.

POSITION OF THE LICENSED TRADE.

DANGERS OF LOCAL OPTION.

SIR WILLIAM WATERS BUTLER'S STATEMENT.

The forty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the White Horse Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday last, under the presidency of Sir William Waters Butler, Bart. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, No doubt many shareholders have been puzzled by some of the items and amounts appearing in the balance-sheet of this year when compared with those of the last and previous years. The changes are due to the coming into force of the Companies Act of 1929.

The result of this new formation is that what have been known in the past as inner or hidden reserves are now made manifest in exposed reserves.

As to the reserves: that referred to as "reserve for contingencies," amounting to £775,000, will be increased to £800,000 if you to-day adopt the report. What form those contingencies may assume it is difficult to define or to anticipate, but one hopes that the provision made for them may prove to have been quite needless.

The result of the changes is that former inner reserves are now brought from the assets in which they were hidden and are grouped in an exposed reserve on the liability side of the sheet in the figures against "reserve for contingencies," while the assets from which they are withdrawn increase correspondingly.

The general reserve is made up mainly of undistributed profits, ultilised for the purpose of capital extensions.

THE INCREASED BEER DUTY.

In his Budget speech in April last the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced he had the assurance of the brewers, through the Brewers' Society, that if he imposed an additional duty this year of three shillings per standard barrel (nearly 2s. 6d. per bulk barrel of our average strength), they would not pass any of the charge to the retailer or consumer, either through an increase in price or by the dilution of the beer. This increase of duty represents an imposition of £2,750,000 in the current fiscal year. I should think this was an unprecedented action on the part of any Chancellor, although Mr. Baldwin when Chancellor very rightly consulted the brewers when decreasing the duty to bring about a drop of 1d. per pint to the consumer, and seeing that it would lead to an increase in output and consequently additional profit to the brewers, called upon them to share some of his loss of revenue by bearing 4s. of the 24s. per barrel reduction to the consumer, and in addition not to make the beer weaker, an arrangement which was honourably carried out. In the case of Mr. Snowden the position is reversed; his is a demand for the payment of £2,750,000 during this fiscal year, with a promise not to attempt to recover any portion of it. One cannot find any trace of principle in such a request.

When the brewers acceded to this they had no idea that the income-tax was to be increased 12½ per cent. Nevertheless, your directors will honourably carry out the terms of the assurance, in the hope that the diminished costs of production through the big stock of malt and hops we hold will partly meet the heavy increases in beer duty and income-tax, but, unfortunately, the spending power of our customers is at the moment greatly diminished through unemployment in our trading area, no fewer than 290,120 unemployed persons being on the unemployment registers of the Midland Area, and 2,011,467 throughout the country.

ROYAL COMMISSION EVIDENCE.

Since our last annual meeting the Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) has been from November last sitting two days a week hearing evidence from, among others, representatives of Government Departments, dealing mainly with the changes that have taken place in the Licensing Laws from time to time up to the present day, and the coming about of State control of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in the licensed houses and clubs in what is known as the Carlisle Area, and the results attained.

Licensing justices and police authorities have tendered evidence as to the effect upon social order of the continuance of some of the war-time restrictions, and have expressed opinions as to the advisability of relaxing, or otherwise, any of them.

Their evidence was a testimony to the splendid manner in which the licensed houses throughout the country were being conducted.

VIEWS OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

Well-based scientific evidence has also been given by medical experts connected with Government Departments and well-known hospitals who have specially studied the toxicology of alcohol. To one of these Government experts a member of the Commission put the following query: "I gather that when alcohol is taken in moderation there is no harm at all to the normal individual. Is that right from a scientific point of view?" to which he replied, "Yes."

This expert would not say "that the world might from a scientific point of view be as good a place without it (alcohol) as with it," and agreed that "the medicinal value, or other value it may have, would tend to improve a man's health rather than to injure it in any way." He also thought that beer "containing about 5 per cent. of spirit" (that is about the strength of our "Good Honest Beer") would probably be the best beverage for the normal individual to drink.

It is gratifying to read the statement of Sir George Newman, when giving evidence, that "there has been a remarkable decline in the number of deaths certified by medical practitioners to be due to alcoholism."

A bad record of drunkenness is the greatest danger to the licensed trade, and it behoves manufacturers, distributors, and consumers to aid in advancing the present high standard by supporting all true temperance movements which do not interfere with the liberties of the individual by unnecessary oppressive measures, but are based upon the "principle of self-responsibility." Dr A. Shadwell rightly says: "Whether we are our brothers' keepers or not, we must first be our own, if there is to be any responsibility at all. To deny it is to deny free-will, which may be well enough as a philosophical speculation, but is fatal in real life."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS.

Evidence has also been submitted as to the economic and social effects of the consumption of alcohol. I think all the evidence given in that direction was well summed up in three sentences quoted by Mr. G. A. Bryson from a lecture given by Sir Josiah Stamp, who was attending as a witness. First: "While the economic aspect is always an important feature in any problem, it is never the whole answer, and there are wide ranges of life's activity and values which it barely touches." Secondly: "It may matter much more economically to eliminate excesses than to reduce the average." And thirdly: "No one would contend that economic output is everything, and an economic price may well be paid for some other non-economic value."

Sir Josiah Stamp agreed and said: "I do not think you could omit any one of them without the risk of going astray: I think they are all important."

While contending that production, if we had ended with alcohol, might be advanced, he also said that economics are not everything, and you have other factors to take into account. If we became a disagreeable nation and a nation poor in spirit without alcohol, then nobody would say that was a gain.

He also expressed the opinion that if alcohol were suddenly abolished as a taxing agent, we "should have great difficulty in finding the money from other sources" in consequence of "the fact that in this country expenditure has risen to such a point that we have gone quite a long way down most of the avenues of successful taxation."

Viscount Astor also appeared before the Commission. His précis of evidence covers fifty-five pages of closely printed matter, composed mainly of attacks upon the operations of Trade Defence Organisations; how, by camouflaging their activities, they entrap the highest in the land into assisting in counteracting the movements of Lord Astor and his friends; and how they influence politics, the Press and society generally. Nevertheless, I shall continue to use my utmost endeavours to expose the confiscatory proposals which Lord Astor sponsors in the "Liquor Popular Control Bill."

At our annual meetings in 1921, 1924, and 1927 I dealt fully with the proposals of this measure, the second occasion being after its defeat, following three days' debate in the House of Lords, by a threefold majority of 166 votes for, against 50 in support. I then said that the proposals were unacceptable to me, "being founded mainly on a method of acquiring licensed property from its lawful owners by placing upon it a heavy additional burden of taxation, thereby depreciating its value, and then by the application of an iniquitous 'time limit' automatically reducing the tenure of ownership until the time is reached when confiscation comes into operation. A more calculated scheme of dishonesty was never planned." In the same précis submitted to the Commission, Lord Balfour is quoted as a supporter of "time-limit," yet on the re-appearance in the House of Lords and defeat of this Bill in 1927, he voted with the majority of 144 against the minority of 36, while in 1908, Mr. Balfour, as he then was, when opposing a "time-limit" proposal very similar to that in the Liquor Popular Control Bill, said: "You call it insurance. It is robbery. I do not see what dexterity will get over that."

COMPULSORY MERGERS.

Lord D'Abernon, who rendered great service to the nation during the war as Chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and under whom it was my privilege to serve as a member, put forward a proposal before the Commission to bring about in large regional areas the compulsory merging of brewery companies, including "free" houses, which he thought would result in such large working economies that the poor type of house might be eliminated at the cost of the resultant merger, but while the consolidated ownership would be under its own administration, its daily operations would be subject to the decrees of a Central Supervisory Board, or of special local bodies made up of an association of brewers and commissioners. Although he agreed it might be said that competition being removed the general level of service would deteriorate, and that there was a certain amount of truth in this criticism, his view was that on the whole competition in the licensed trade does more harm than good. Lord D'Abernon is quite right, in my opinion, when he says "competition tempts even the most public-spirited brewer into the management that pays best." He does not put forward this idea of monopoly areas as the only solution, "but so long as the scheme adopted includes adequate taxation, restriction of hours, abolition of harmful competition, and does not include anything of the nature of State purchase," he would support it.

Any saving brought about by the proposed mergers would be so much more for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One fears the taxpayer and consumer would get little of it, as Lord D'Abernon's scheme is an endeavour to put on a firmer footing the heavier taxation of alcoholic beverages with the object of making them costly to the drinker—compulsory abstemiousness, in fact. He would also regulate the hours during which purchases could be made to correspond with those times when, in the opinion of certain physiologists, the consumer is best capable of utilising alcoholic beverages to his greatest advantage. He would graduate taxation according to alcoholic strength of liquor—heavier taxation on a heavier liquor. He was opposed to Prohibition, Local Veto, and Local Option, and saw no improvement in the condition of the United States under Prohibition. At the moment he would neither increase taxation nor add to the restrictions. Cheaper beer, he thought, would be extremely dangerous, so the moderate drinker is to continue to be heavily penalised financially for the weakness of others. Clubs ought to come under the licensing authorities. I gathered at the hearing that the supervisory body would in some way be subject to the control of Parliament, but how and through what Ministry was not stated.

Lord D'Abernon's scheme, summed up, is an enlarged Birmingham "fewer and better" scheme, aided by a body with compulsory acquiring-powers working in conjunction with traders.

BIRMINGHAM'S EXAMPLE.

I strongly recommend those interested in licensing reform to read the evidence given by Mr. C. E. Barker, clerk to the licensing justices of Birmingham, which I had the pleasure of hearing. Birmingham came out splendidly, and Mr. Barker rightly deserved the thanks which the Commission tendered to him for the lucid manner in which he presented his evidence.

Sir Edgar Sanders, late general manager at Carlisle and formerly clerk to the justices at Liverpool, also gave most valuable evidence. He would favour, as Lord D'Abernon would, the Carlisle scheme being extended to some other large manufacturing area. In his opinion there is no real drunkenness problem at present, but the ease with which intoxicants can be obtained at registered clubs, and the informal way in which new clubs can be registered, is a blot on the present licensing system. He would give a form of protection to ante-1930 clubs.

Evidence from Carlisle favourable and unfavourable to the results attained was presented, but there was no doubt that those who appeared before the Commission connected with the public life of the City, favoured the scheme.

A crowd of so-called temperance witnes

COMPANY MEETINGS.

almost to bursting point, and by carrying on operations day and night 600 barrels per week were produced. Since then, as all knew, other concerns had been added, and the principal move in this connection was made when the Butlers of Broad Street joined forces. When this fusion was brought about he had not the slightest anxiety as to the future. The Butlers brought with them good traditions, which blended well with those of Mitchells. He thought one of the reasons for their success was that they had always tried to treat the concern as though it was their personal property, and had spent the shareholders' money just as carefully as if it came out of their private purses, a principle which he thought all would agree had proved sound and successful. Another reason was that they had never considered themselves too perfect. His late father and the present chairman had always been prepared to study and adopt any invention and improvement which would tend to perfect the article supplied to customers. In the case of a brewery, just as in any other business, success could be acquired only by solid hard work. It would always be a question of the survival of the fittest. In conclusion, Sir John said the gift would occupy an honoured place in his house, and be handed down to his family as a record of the kindness shown to him.

THE CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd., was held at Amiandos on July 31.

Mr. W. J. Greenwood, who presided, read the managing director's speech as follows:—

Gentlemen,—As you will have seen from the directors' report and accounts, production for 1929 amounted to 14,110 tons from 407,224 tons of ore milled. Recovery yield at 3.47 per cent. compares with 3.76 per cent. in 1928. Rock quarried amounted to 150 tons for each ton of asbestos produced as compared with 130 tons in 1928. The newer quarries are taking longer to develop than was anticipated, and their low recovery yield tends to bring down the average. As, however, output this year is being restricted, the lesser developed quarries can be left out with advantage for the time being, and by this means it is expected that the average recovery yield will be increased.

The value of asbestos shipped during the past three years is as follows in round figures:—1927, £220,000; 1928, £245,000; 1929, £300,000.

Although forward sales are for several years ahead, the quantities contracted for each year are insufficient to keep the mines working to capacity, and not only is new business hard to obtain, but consumers are finding it difficult to take deliveries under their contracts. The outlook for the current year is not promising, and prices for new business tend to lower levels under the present unsatisfactory world trading conditions. These lower prices should, however, assist the expansion of the asbestos industry, to the ultimate advantage of producers.

We are still having to quarry and mill an enormous tonnage for each ton of asbestos. It is expected, however, that in the not too distant future the quarrying of 100 tons of rock and the milling of twenty to twenty-five tons of ore will produce one ton of asbestos, compared with the 1929 figures of 150 tons of rock quarried and thirty tons of ore milled. Working on these figures we should with ease maintain our position in the world's markets and show satisfactory profits on a full output at prices considerably below those ruling for the past seven years.

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MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNT RATES WEAKEN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Conditions in the short loan market have not undergone any material alteration during the past week. At the outset the clearing banks were fairly active in regard to balancing operations, while the payment of a heavy instalment of the Japanese Government 5½ per Cent. Conversion Loan also served to deplete credit supplies. On Tuesday new day to-day loans in some places commanded up to 2¾ per cent., but as a rule borrowers secured the bulk of their requirements at from 2 to 2½ per cent. Subsequently the position developed on easier lines owing to a return of currency from the country, and the usual falling off in the demand for funds towards the week-end. To-day credit until Monday was procurable down to 1½ per cent.

A demand for short bills, which has revived in the discount market, together with the downward trend of loan charges, was reflected in the tendering for Treasury bills yesterday, the average rate of discount declining from last week's figure of £2 6s. 2.4d. per cent. to £2 4s. 4.37d. per cent. Consequently open market rates have weakened, the current quotation for three months fine bank drafts being no better than 2¼ per cent., while the new Treasury bills are called 2 3-16 per cent.

Keen competition arose in the bullion market when Switzerland came in as a buyer in opposition to the French banks for the Cape gold. The actual amount available was £840,000, and of this the Swiss buyers took £653,000. At the Bank of England there has been a net gold influx since Monday last of £1,069,361, due to the release of sovereigns previously set aside. China has been a buyer of silver, and prices improved ¼d. to 16d. per ounce for both cash and forward delivery.

In the foreign exchange market the position in regard to sterling has been very satisfactory. Continental currencies have depreciated in value, a feature being a rise in the French rate from 123.80½ to 123.86, while the New York rate also favoured this country.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Aug. 16	Aug. 9
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	123.85-.87	123.80-.81
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.39-.39½	20.38½-.5/8
Brussels, ch'ques	Belgs to £	35.00	34.83/4-.84¼	34.80¾-.81¼
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.08¾-.09¼	12.08½-.5/8
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.97-93.00	92.96-92.99
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	46.00-46.10	43.85-.88
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50	108⅛-.3/8	108⅛-108⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.04-.04¼	25.04-.04¼
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16⅛-.17	18.16¼-.3/8
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.12¼-.3/8	18.10¼-.3/8
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16-.16½	18.16-.16½
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193¼-193½	193¼-193½
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.44-34.47	34.42-34.46
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97 5/8-97 3/4	97 5/8-97 3/4
Prague	Kr. to £...	164.25	164⅛-164½	164⅛-.¼
Bucharest	Lei to £...	813.6	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Calcutta, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	d. to dol...	—	1s. 3⅞d.	1s. 3⅞d.
Shanghai, T.T....	d. to tael..	—	1s. 7⅛d.	1s. 6⅞d.
Singapore, T.T..	d. to dol...	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅝d.	2s. 3⅝d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.57d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.87 1/16-.⅛	4.87 1/16-.⅛
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86⅝-.7/8	4.86⅜-.½
Rio de J., T.T....	d. to ml. £	5.89d.	4¾-5	5⅛-5⅛
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	40 7/8-41	41 5/8-41 3/8
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	39.9	39.68	39.88
Montevideo, T.T.	d. to dol...	51d.	40¾-41⅛	41-41½
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13. 82½	13.27½

PASS AND JOYCE.

RESULTS OF FIRST PERIOD OF OPERATIONS.

A profit of £10,116 is shown in the first report of Pass and Joyce, motor-car distributors and agents, covering the period from May 9, 1929, to June 30, 1930. The balance is struck after providing for depreciation of plant and machinery and amortisation of leases.

Preference dividends to March 31 last, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, amounting to £6,082, have been paid. The directors recommend that the balance of £4,034 be carried forward.

The report states that extended activities have necessitated the opening of new branches in London and Manchester, and the directors consider that in view of the additional expenditure consequent thereon, and the general depression in trade, the results for the period under review may be regarded as satisfactory. Business is stated to be showing a marked improvement, and future benefit is expected from the development and expenditure on advertising.

RUBBER EASIER.

The Mincing Lane market for raw rubber was quiet yesterday, and prices tended to ease. Quotations closed ⅛d. down all round; spot, August, and September at 9 13-16d., October-December 4 15-16d., January-March, 1931, 5d., April-June, 5 5-16d., and January-December 5 7-16d.

Stocks in the United Kingdom are expected to show an aggregate increase of 600 tons during the past week.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

F. A. M.—Sell on any recovery.

HARLOW.—They are quite a good purchase.

TRUST.—You can have them transferred to yourself.

K. E. M.—Do you mean British International Pictures?

ANTYNE.—It would be inadvisable to sell at the present price.

W. T. K.—All are highly speculative, and would be inclined to sell.

KO-KO.—They are a sound Industrial, and should prove a good investment.

HAMPSTEAD.—(1) Maple and Co. shares might be held for recovery. (2) Yes, they are quite safe.

LIMERICK.—(1) Would not average. (2) Should be held. (3) See no attraction in keeping these.

F. J.—The reasons you mention are mainly responsible for the fall. They should recover in time.

H. S.—They are only suitable for a long lock-up. If purchased before declaration, will carry the dividend.

INQUIRER.—(1) Do not care to advise a purchase at the present time. (2) They are not suitable as an investment.

L. L.—Cannot advise a purchase of the Railway shares at the present time. The Debentures might be suitable for your purpose.

W. T. P.—Cannot recommend a purchase of Nos. 1 and 3. Nos. 4 and 5 might be bought as a lock-up. No. 6 is quite sound.

MANAMEAD.—(1) Mount Isa Debentures may be regarded as a reasonable semi-speculative purchase. Current price for the £70 paid, about 67.

HIBERNIA.—Would not attach too much importance to the rumours. Both companies are good, and the shares should be held if you can afford to wait.

MAZEPPA.—Persistent liquidation, some of it of a forced character, is responsible for the fall in the shares. Suggest you retain your holding without averaging.

W. J. P.—Courtaulds 5 per Cent. Preference, Ilford Ltd. Ordinary, British American Tobacco Ordinary, and Niger Co. 5 per Cent. Debentures should suit your requirements.

C. H. (Brockley).—(1) The fall is due to various adverse influences, in particular the stoppage of dividends. A recovery depends largely upon the course of metal prices. (2) Yes.

REWOOS.—The fall is due to fears that profits may be affected by difficult trading conditions in America and the slump in commodity prices. Outlook depends largely upon a recovery in these factors. Retain your shares.

FIFE.—The following should meet your requirements:—Bovril 5½ per Cent. Notes, Union Cold Storage 6 per Cent. and 7 per Cent. Preference, J. Sears 7 per Cent. Preference, Ilford Ltd. Ordinary, and Babcock and Wilcox Ordinary.

BRONDESBURY.—The absence of a free market in a share is an indication of limited business, and implies that a wide buying and selling price will be quoted. The purchase might turn out well if you are prepared to wait, but you should remember that the interim dividend was reduced in May last.

WHITE LEAD.—I should accept the offer, as it appears as if this company is getting the better of the deal. You may therefore do better. It all depends upon the resolutions made at the meeting whether you will be compelled to accept the offer or not.

CHIP.—(1) Sun Life Assurance, Royal Insurance, Commercial Union Assurance and North British and Mercantile Insurance are good companies for this type of business. (2) It would be best if you kept to one company. (3) They are quite a sound investment.

TERNUH.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 should recover in time, when perhaps you would be able to sell without suffering any serious loss. (4) These are quite speculative, and it depends upon the debt conferences now being held whether they will prove of any value. (5) These are none too sound, and it seems doubtful whether the concern will weather the present crisis in this market.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

The Swiss Bank Corporation has compiled a booklet containing series of brief studies on the principal commodity markets in London, to which in view of their international importance—have been added sketches of the Manchester Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Royal Exchange. The slump in the prices of all the principal raw materials has stirred up a considerable degree of public interest in the means by which commodities of universal use and importance are bought and sold. It is with this interest in view that the booklet has been compiled at the present juncture.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR.

EASY CLOSE FOLLOWS RALLY.

CANADIAN PACIFICS ADVANCE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened heavy and profit-taking on a large scale coupled with renewed bear selling caused a sharp dip during the first half-hour which gave bears an opportunity to cover at more favourable levels. Ensuing short covering, together with further efforts by bulls to extend the rally, cancelled many of the early losses and caused a number of advances of from 1 to 6 points, but the list sold off again in the final dealings, leaving gains and losses about equally divided.

It is expected that leading steel plants in the Youngstown area will maintain operations at the present rate during next week. Contrariwise, the publication of the Radio Corporation's half-yearly earnings statement showing a deficit of $2,000,000, after payment of the preferred dividend, greatly disappointed Wall Street. After dropping 3 points Radio closed off 1¼, while American Can, Air Reduction, Worthington Pump, and Case Threshing Machines, which early declined from 3 to 5 points, recovered partially.

The closing was easy. Canadian Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, and Norfolk and Western advanced from 3 to 6 points, New York, Newhaven, and Hertford, U.S. Steel, Eastman Kodak, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Sears Roebuck gained from 1 to 2 points, while Allied Chemical, Case Threshing Machine, Worthington Pump, General Electric, and Vanadium declined from 1 to 2 points. Government bonds dull. Railroad bonds quiet.

The day's sales totalled 972,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ⅛c. up at 35⅛.—*Reuter.*

COTTON EASY.

LOWEST QUOTATIONS SINCE 1921.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Following the sharp rally of a dollar a bale in the later trading yesterday, the whole market broke into new low ground with October below 11.40c. and about a dollar a bale lower than the low record during the 18,000,000 bale crop year of 1926, making the lowest quotations since 1921.

Private reports of rain at points in the West Belt and weakness at Liverpool brought a resumption of the selling movement, while "spot" interests had "hedges" for sale at the decline. The Census Bureau places the domestic carry-over at 4,320,000 bales of lint and 485,000 bales of linters, making the largest surplus since 1921, and over 2,000,000 bales more than a year ago. With the mills using 1,000,000 bales less than the previous season, and still curtailing production with the Farm Board holding between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 bales, and the new crop coming along rapidly, it is easy to see the causes underlying the limited buying power.

The fact that the Agricultural Department estimates the prospects at a million bales or more larger than the world consumption in the past season is exerting a profound influence on both trade and speculative sentiment.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened easy and 18 to 19 points lower. Trading ruled active and values declined under general selling, lower Liverpool advices, private reports of showers in Oklahoma, Arkansas and some parts of Texas, and the uncovering of stop-loss orders. The demand was poor, and confidence was lacking owing to a poor trade outlook, while increased receipts and hedge selling also had a depressing effect. The closing was easy with old contracts 35 to 38 points and new deliveries 29 to 35 points down. Spot quiet at 30 points loss.

At New Orleans futures opened 14 to 20 points lower and closed 37 to 29 points down. Spot declined 30 points.

Highest and Lowest prices in the last 30 seconds of trading at New York:—Aug. 11.31-11.31, Sept. 11.45-11.45, Oct. 11.59-11.59, Nov. 11.68-11.68, Dec. 11.77-11.77, Jan. 11.90-11.90. New Contracts: Oct. 11.35-11.34, Nov. 11.43-11.43, Dec. 11.52-11.51, Jan. 11.63-11.62, Feb. 11.72-11.72, March 11.84-11.83, April 11.90-11.90, May 12.00-11.98, June 12.06-12.06, July 12.14-12.14. Spot middling upland at New York 11.60.

Highest and lowest in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—October, 11.37-11.35; December, 11.55-11.53. Spot Middling, 11.12.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened about 1 point lower, but with some general demand in evidence prices advanced a few points. Afterwards, with buyers satisfied and less reserve on part of sellers, quotations again lost ground and market closed quiet at 4 to 5 points decline.

Closing American Futures.—August, 6.37, September, 6.25; October, 6.27; November, 6.27; December, 6.34; January, 6.38; February, 6.41; March, 6.47; April, 6.50; May, 6.56; June, 6.59; July, 6.63; August, 6.66; January (1932), 6.80. Egyptian.—November, 10.27; December, 10.36; January, 10.41; March, 10.59; May, 10.80; July, 10.93. Upper.—November, 7.38; December, 7.47; January, 7.52; March, 7.69; May, 7.85; July, 7.99.

Spot Quotations.—American Middling, 6.80; Brazilian Pernam, Macemo, etc., Fair, 6.00; Egyptian Sakellaridis, F.G.F., 11.50; East Indian M.G. Broach Good, F.G. 4.20, Fine 4.45; Tinnevelly F.G.F. 5.55, Good 5.85; M.G. Oomra Good 3.40, F.G. 3.65, Fine 3.90; M.G. Bengal Good 3.05, F.G. 3.25, Fine 3.45.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. G. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady Lake spot and Casting unchanged, others 12½ points up. Lake, Spot delivered consuming points in Middle West, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic Spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 10.75 asked; Electrolytic f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 10.75 asked; Electrolytic f.a.s. New York 30-90 days 10.75 asked; Casting f.o.b. New York Refinery, 10.50.

Straits Tin.—Steady 10 points higher. Spot, and Nearby New York, 29.95; Future Option September, 30.05.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes Copper C.I.F. Hamburg, 11.30.—*Reuter.*

PROFIT-TAKING ON CURB.

PRICES LITTLE VARIED ON BALANCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The violence of the upward turn late yesterday invited profit-taking, and renewed bear selling in early trading, but offerings were soon disposed off, and the list rallied, although trading was highly professional and of the lightest character throughout.

Before closing, the market started downward again in nominal trading, but Electric Bond and Share, which early dipped 3 points, rallied on good support.

Final price changes generally were fractional.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
132⅜	American Gas and Electric	129	128
59	American Light and Traction (New)	57½	57
30⅛	Associated Gas and Electric A.	30⅛	30⅛
35⅜	Brazilian Traction Light & Power ...	34¼	35
28¼	Cities Service	27½	27½
57⅜	Creole Oil	53¼	57⅜
80 7/8	Electric Bond and Share	78⅜	78¼
17⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	17⅜	17⅜
41 1/8	Ford (Canada) "A"	40	30
123⅜	Gulf Oil of Penna	120¼	121
87⅛	Humble Oil	85½	87
20⅛	Imperial Oil of Canada	19⅝	24¼
19	International Petroleum	18½	18⅛
28⅜	Middle West Utilities	27⅝	27½
86½	Newmont Mining	84½	85
15 7/8	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	15¼	15¾
10⅞	Penn Road Corporation	10⅜	10⅞
16½	Silica Gel. Corporation	16½	16½
50⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	49½	49⅜
33⅞	Swift International	33	32¾
84⅛	Vacuum Oil	82	81½
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
5⅛	Associated Electrical Industries	5⅜	5⅜
1⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	1½	1⅜
2⅛	Burma Corporation	2¼	2¼
2 1/16	Bwana M'Kubwa	2⅝	2⅝
½	Cables and Wireless "B"c	½	½
22½	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)...	22⅛	22⅛
11⅛	General Elect. Ord.*	11⅛	11⅜
13⅞	Gramophone Ord.*	13½	13
34⅞	Hydro-Electric	34	32⅞
4⅛	Marconi Canada b	4	4⅛
9⅛	Marconi Marine Ord.*	8⅞	8⅞
20½	Roan Antelope a	20	20
1	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1	1
7⅛	Triplex Glass Ord.*	7	7
7 1/16	United Molasses	7¼	7

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. c £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat at the opening was barely steady and 3/8c. to 1/2c. lower. Beneficial rains in parts of the South-West and hedge sellin in the North-West, coupled with the closing easiness of Buenos Aires and an estimated good increase in the visible supply on Monday, encouraged further sharp recessions. The market closed easy and 1¾c. to 2½c. down. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 90⅝; Closing Options, September, 89⅜ to 89½; December, 94⅞ to 94¾; March, 99½ to 99¼; May, 102½ to 102⅜.

Maize was barely steady and ¼c to ⅜c lower at the opening. A forecast for rains over practically all of the belt and reports of general showers over night, together with a bearish weekly weather forecast, had depressing effect. The closing was easy with values showing losses of 1¾c to 1⅞c.

Spot, No. 2 Mixed Western, 101¼. September, 97½; December, 93; March 95; May, 97½.

Oats.—Easy 1/2c to 7/8c down. September, 39⅞; December, 43⅝; March, 45⅝; May, 47⅜.

Rye.—Easy 1⅞c. down to unchanged. September, 59⅛; December, 64⅜; March, 68⅞; May, 72.

Lard opened with a steady tone. The market early met with support from packers, but later reacted in sympathy with grains. The close was irregular with futures 5 to 15 points lower. Spot declined 10 points. Prime Western Steam Spot, 10.90; September, 10.80; October, 10.85; December, 10.70; January, 10.65.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

WHEAT.—Easy at 1⅞c. fall. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 102¾; No. 2 Hard Winter, 97½; No. 2 Red Winter, 100⅜.

Rye.—Easy at 2½c. loss; No. 2 Spot, 68⅞.

Maize.—Easy and 1⅜c. lower; Western No. 2 Mixed Spot, 110⅜.

Lard.—Barely steady 10 points down. Prime Western Steam, 11.65; Middle West, 11.50 to 11.60.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 4.70 to 5.15.

Freights.—Heavy Grain to Great Britain per quarter, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Continent per 100 lb., 7 to 9; Cotton High Density to Great Britain per 100 lb., 45; Standard Bales, 60.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.18½; Pennsylvania Crude, 1.75 to 2.05.

Burlaps.—Quiet; Hessian Cloth Light-Weight, 4.75; Heavy-Weight, 6.15.

The Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar Markets remained closed.

Tallow steady. Spot extra loose, 5½; special extra, 5¼; in tierces, 5¾.

Cotton Seed Oil.—Futures steady 2 points up to 1 down. Prime summer yellow spot, 8.40; August, 8.40; September, 8.32; October, 8.31. New contracts basis bleachable prime summer yellow grade:—November, 7.50; December, 7.65; January, 7.75; March, 7.98.

Shellac.—T.N., 20¾.

Turpentine.—Spot, 43.

Rubber.—Steady but quiet. First latex crepe spot 9¾ buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot 9¾ buyers, 10 sellers; Sept. 9¾ buyers; Oct./Nov./Dec. 10⅛ buyers, 10¼ sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (closing) contract "A."—Steady unchanged to 10 points down. September 9.80, October 9.90, December 10.10, January 10.30, March 10.50, May 10.70. Sales 54 lots.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened barely steady 8/8c. to 1/4c. lower, and continued to fall under disappointing Liverpool cables, advices from Liverpool of a discontinuance of pressure to sell Russian wheat, and reports of excellent harvesting weather in the North-West. Selling of October option, which was credited to pool hedging, also depressed value, and the market closed easy at 1⅞c. to 1⅝c. loss. Closing Options: October 93¾, December 95⅝, May 102⅛.—*Reuter.*

CITY OF HOBART DEBENTURES.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia notifies holders of fully-paid scrip that the City of Hobart 6 per cent. Debentures 1940 will be ready for delivery on August 21. Forms for lodging scrip are now available.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
216⅛	Atchison	211¼	211¼	80 1/8	Gt. Nthn. Pf.....	78	77	230⅞	Norfolk & West ...	225	223
147⅜	Atlantic C. L.....	144	144	118½	Illinois Central ...	115½	115	70⅜	Northern Pacific..	69¼	70
103⅝	Baltimore & O...	101	101	16⅝	Int. R. C. Am. ...	16⅛	16⅛	73⅞	Pennsylvania.....	72	72
180⅝	Canadian Pac.....	176	170	64⅜	Kans. City S.....	62¾	62½	109½	Reading.....	107	107
44⅜	" " (New)	43¼	42¼	118	Louisvl. & Nash...	115	115	92⅜	S. Louis S. Fran.	90	89
47⅜	Ches. & Ohio*.....	46	46¾	1	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	1c	1c	67¾	St. Louis S.W. ...	66	66
10⅜	Chic. G. West.....	10⅛	9⅝	7/8	Do. 2nd Pref.	7/8d	7/8d	5⅛	Sea. Air Line	5	5
38¼	Do. Prfd.....	37¼	35½	41 1/16	Missri. K. & Tex.	40	39¼	120 1/16	Southern Pacific..	117	117
13 7/16	Chic. Mil. St. P....	13⅛	13	98	Do. Pref.....	96½	95¼	83⅛	Southern Rly.....	81	81
21 1/16	Do. Pref.	20½	21¼	63⅛	Missouri Pacific...	61½	61½	218 1/16	Union Pacific	213	213
95 7/16	Chic. Rock Is.....	93	94	122⅜	Do. Pref.....	119¼	119¼	31⅛	Wabash New	31	31
39	Erie.....	38	38	166¼	N.Y. Central	162	160¾	70⅜	Do. Pref. A.	69	69
56 7/16	Do. 1st Pf....	55	55	106⅞	New Haven	103½	102½	161pd.	Silver	353⅜	351¼

a Bid, 23/4 asked. b Bid, 11⅜ asked. c Bid, 23/4 asked. d Bid, 11⅜ asked. * New.

INDUSTRIALS.

118	Air Reduction ...	115	117	213 7/16	Eastman Kodak...	208	207	647⅛	Otis Elevator	63¼	63
20¼	Alleghany Corp....	19⅝	20	65 1/16	Elec. Stor. Bat. ...	64	63½	135⅛	Packard Motors...	131¼	131⅜x
259⅜	Allied C. and Dye	253	252	43⅜	Fox Film "A" ...	42½	42¾	58	Paramount Publix	56½	55¾
54⅜	Allis-Chalmers ...	53	53	42 7/16	Gen. Asphalt	41	42⅛	41⅛	Penick & Ford.....	40¾	41
127¼	Am. Can.....	124	124½	71⅜	Gen. Electric	69⅜	70½	70 7/16	Pullman Co.	68½	69¼
41 1/16	Am. Loco.....	40	40½	54¼	Gen. Foods Cor...	52⅞	53⅝	26 1/16	Remington Tpe....	26	25¾
25⅜	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co...	24¾	24⅞	44¾	Gen. Motors	43⅝	44¼x	34⅞	Republic I. & S...	34	34½
55 7/16	Am. Rolling Mills	54	55	82 1/16	Gen. Refractors ...	74	75	50⅛	Reynold Tob. B...	49⅝	49½
68⅛	Am. Smelt. & R...	65¼	65½	22⅛	Gillette Razor	80	81½	41 1/16	St. Joseph Ld.....	40	40
37 1/16	Am. Steel Fs.	36½	36⅜	30	Goodrich B. F.	22¼	22	65 1/16	Sears-Robk.	63½	62
52⅞	Am. Sugar Ref.	51⅜	50⅝	198⅛	Hudson Motors ...	29¼	30	18½	Stan. Brands	18	18⅛
242 3/16	Am. Tobacco "B"	236	248⅜	57⅛	Ingersoll Rand....	193	191	29⅜	Studebaker Cn. ...	29	28⅞
47⅞	Anaconda	46⅝	46½	78	Int. Combustion...	55¼	57⅛	57⅜	Tex. Gf. Sul.	56¼	57
53⅜	Atlantic Gulf	52	51½	78⅛	Int. Harvester	76	76¼	3⅜	Tobacco Prods	3⅛	3⅛
29¼	Baldwin Loco. ...	28½	29⅛	21⅛	Int. Match Pref....	76½	77	73⅞	Union Carbide ...	72	72
81⅜	Bethlem. Steel	79½	79¾	21⅞	Int. M. Marine	21¼	20½	55 1/16	United Aircraft ...	54	55¼
14	Calumet and H....	13⅜	13¾	17⅛	Intern. Nickel.....	20⅜	20¾	30⅛	United Corp.	30⅛	30⅜
47 1/16	Cerro de Pasco	46⅛	46½	36⅛	Intern. Paper 'A	17	17	88¼	United Fruit	86	85¼
35⅛	Chile Copper	35	35*	28⅛	Kennecott Cop.	36	36	63⅝	U.S. In. Alcohol...	62	61
29¼	Chrysler Motor	28½	28⅞	90⅝	Kreuger & Toll....	27⅜	27¼	20	U.S. Rubber.....	19½	20½
134⅛	Columbia Carb. ...	131¼	129½	71⅛	Lambert Co.	88	89	20	U.S. Smelting.....	19½	19⅛
158⅝	Columbia Graph...	154	151½	94 1/16	Lehman Corp.....	70	70½	169⅞	U.S. Steel.....	165¼	164½
235⅜	Cont. Bakng. A....	23	22⅞	66⅛	Liggett Myers.....	92	92x	149 7/16	Do. Pref.	145⅜	145¾
55⅛	Cont. Can.....	54	55⅛	55⅛	Loew's Incor.	65¼	65¼	256⅛	Utah Copper	250	250
91⅝	Corn Prod. Rf....	89¼	89⅜	33⅜	Mack Trucks.....	54	53¼	90	Vanadium Cpn. ...	87⅜	89½
74⅛	Crucible Steel.....	72¼	72½	34⅛	Montg. Ward	32½	32⅛	147½	Westinghouse	143¾	143
28¼	Davison Chem. ...	27½	26	82⅝	Nash Motors	33¼	33	57⅜	Willys Overid.	5¾	5¾
79	Drug Incorptd. ...	77	77¼x	45⅛	Natl. Biscuit	80½	79¾	58½	Woolworth	57	56
19½	Dunhill Intntl. ..	19	18	53⅜	Natl. Cash Reg. ...	44	43½	113½	Worthtn. Pump. ...	111	113
114 7/8	Du Pont Nms.	111¼	104	128¼	Natl. Dairy	52	51¾	—	Y'ungstn Sheet ...	—	—
					National Lead.....	125	125		g Asked.		

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

69¼	Am. & For. Power	67½	68	25⅝	Int. Rapid Trns....	25	24	196	Philadel. Com. ..	190	190
214	Am. Tel. and Tg.	208½	209¾	44⅜	Int. Tel. Teleg. ...	43½	43¾

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

Mr. James Agate is on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles on the first Sunday of next month.

Kingsway. Monday, August 11.

"MARIGOLD."

Revival of the play by L. Allen Harker and F. R. Pryor.

It is scarcely the time to make any fresh estimate of "Marigold," the romantic piece which has reappeared for a short space at its old home, the Kingsway Theatre, before crossing the Atlantic for a lengthy tour; enough to say that its humour and pleasant sentiment have lost none of their power to charm an audience. The acting of the company who have this revival in their hands is agreeably attuned to the spirit of the play. Miss Jean Clyde is an excellent Mrs. Pringle, who refuses to allow even the most obstinate traditionalist to sigh for the original holder of the part. Miss Sophie Stewart, the new Marigold, brings to this lively rôle a great deal of high spirits and a great deal of freshness and charm. Miss Sybil Arundale as Madam Marly and Mr. Lionel Gadsden as Major Andrew give competent performances; in short, a very pretty revival.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

Aug. 18.—Lyric: "Let Us Be Gay."
"Q": "Dance With No Music."
19.—Everyman: "The Bond."
20.—Malvern: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Mr. Baliol Holloway opens his production of "Richard III." at the New Theatre in September, himself playing the part of Gloucester. An interesting company of experienced Shakespearean players has been collected for the occasion. Mr. Gerald Lawrence is to play Buckingham, and Miss Madge Compton Lady Anne. Miss Nancy Price will be Queen Margaret (it is the first part she ever played); Clarence will be in the hands of Mr. Norman Partriege; the Lord Stanley will be Mr. Henry Vibart; and Mr. Alan Napier, who, when "This Way to Paradise" was performed, was able to get murdered just in time for him to return to His Majesty's Theatre and play in the last act of "Bitter Sweet," will, as Edward IV. in this production, find his end as conveniently timed. Mr. Hubert Carter will play the First Murderer; Mr. Tristan Rawson, Richmond; Miss Dorris Paul, of the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich, Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Tom Wise, who appeared in John Barrymore's production of "Richard III." in New York, will be another member of the cast. The sets have been designed by Miss E. Werge-Thomas, and have been so constructed as to allow of very rapid changes of scene. The production will be given in three parts, with two intervals; and I understand that it is an actors' production, and that "simplicity without starvation" best describes the décor.

Mr. Maurice Colbourne, who has been touring in Canada with a repertory of Shaw plays, is back in England for a holiday. Mr. Colbourne, who was President of the O.U.D.S. at the time of the production of "The Dynasts," and who went from Oxford to the Stratford Festival Theatre, where he was successful as juvenile lead, has done remarkable work in popularising Shaw in Canada, where "Man and Superman" and "The Doctor's Dilemma," among other plays, have been warmly received. He and his company established, surely, a record in travelling 21,000 miles in twelve months and in going backwards and forwards across Canada twice in one season. Mr. Colbourne goes back again later with more Shaw plays and perhaps one current West End success.

An interesting experiment is being made by Miss Victoria Kingsley, who has been touring in Sussex with a company of young players, whom she calls the Noah's Ark Theatre. Her programme includes such plays as "The Florentine Tragedy," songs folk dances and burlesques, and is much appreciated in both small towns and villages. The properties are transported in motor-vans, and the players apparently camp out in tents.

That excellent comedy "The Command to Love" ends its run at the Savoy on Saturday. During the following week, beginning on Monday night, Mr. Paul Robeson will give a series of eight performances which should prove a great attraction. Mr. Robeson will give the first act of "The Emperor Jones" (with Mr. Max Montesole as the second character in the scene), and will also sing negro spirituals and songs with Mr. Lawrence Browne, who has come over from America for the purpose, as his accompanist. Those who saw Mr. Robeson in the O'Neill play some time back or heard him in any of his matinées at Drury Lane a year or two ago will realise that these performances are well worth a visit.

Miss Mimi Crawford is the latest addition to the cast of "Eldorado." The scenes of this musical play are set on board a liner, in a South American orange grove and in a square in Buenos Aires.

To-morrow Mr. Lenton Murray opens his management at the "Q" Theatre, inaugurating a new policy of encouraging young British dramatists and actors. Plays will be given for a limited period each. The first production will be "Dance with No Music," by Rodney Ackland, with Miss Madeleine Carroll playing the principal part. This play was well received when it was produced at the Arts Theatre a few weeks ago.

Mr. Arthur Wontner, who is at present appearing as Cardinal Richelieu in "The Three Musketeers," now in its last weeks at Drury Lane, is to play the title-part in "Sexton Blake," a new play by Mr. Donald Stuart, which will be presented in London on or about September 18. The play deals with some entirely new adventures of the detective.

Mr. Archibald de Bear writes to emphasize the fact that he is in no way concerned with the proposed revival of the Co-Optimists. "The old management," he says, "decided to discontinue the entertainment following an unprofitable season at the London Hippodrome. After nine years of good fortune, the Hippodrome was an experiment that proved too ambitious, and, although the necessary new blood was introduced successfully, and the show enlarged, public support faded away after a good start, and in the end there was a heavy loss. The goodwill was then acquired by a debenture-holder, who, in his turn, has leased the title to Mr. Cliff. There is a distinct prospect that at a later date I shall be closely concerned with another entertainment of the same type, but on more modern lines and bearing another title."

Mr. Cochran's production of Noel Coward's comedy, "Private Lives," will open at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, to-morrow. It will play there one week, then go to Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Southsea, and hence to the West End. The cast will include Mr. Noel Coward himself, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Miss Adrienne Allen, Mr. Laurence Olivier, and Mr Everley Gregg. The scenery and costumes have been designed by Mr. G. E. Calthrop. The play will probably open in London at the New Phœnix Theatre, but this has not been definitely settled.

Messrs. Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, the composers of "Ever Green," arrive in London for rehearsals on September 15. Pierce and Bradley, who will be responsible for the dances and ensemble, will arrive a week earlier. They are recognised as the best dance producers in America; this is the first time that the result of their work will be seen in England.

D. P.

FILM NOTES.

"GOOD INTENTIONS."

ANOTHER "CROOK" STORY.

Once again the screen presents its patrons with one of those "crook" stories in which a kind heart is found beating beneath the criminal's jacket. The gang with which "Good Intentions" at the Capitol is concerned has a chief who wants to put an end to his career of crime and take to the respectable married life. Circumstances, unfortunately, get in his way; but Mr. Edmund Lowe, who plays this paradoxical character, invests him with such charm that one could wish he were allowed a happy ending. The other piece in the programme, "One Mad Kiss," is concerned with romantic adventures in South America. Don José Mojica is extremely agile and attractive as the outlaw hero.

* * *

To-morrow the British Movietone News Theatre will present its first programme, comprising visits to over twenty countries. Among the items shown will be a sound picture of Vesuvius; the Pamplona Bull Fight Fête; Miss Amy Johnson's welcome in Hull; the first day's play of the Test Match; a forecast of autumn fashions; and window-cleaners suspended on the walls of a thirty-two storey hotel in New York.

* * *

"The Blue Angel," with Emil Jannings, is being retained for a third week at the Regal, Marble Arch.

"All Quiet on the Western Front," at the Alhambra, begins its fourteenth week in London to-morrow.

Pauline Frederick, Conrad Nagel, and Lila Lee are in "The Sacred Flame" at the Stoll this week. The second picture is "Darkened Rooms," with Evelyn Brent and Neil Hamilton in the cast.

Richard Barthelmess is said to have a fine part in First National's new picture "The Dawn Patrol."

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

A violin recital will be given on the National programme this afternoon by Eda Kersey. In the evening the Countess of Minto will make an appeal, while a Symphony Concert will be relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30-10.45 a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.

3.45.—Children's Service, conducted by Rev. Percival Gough from Acton Parish Church Sunday School.

4.0.—Missionary Talk: Fighting Leprosy in India, by Dr. Isobel Kerr, from Glasgow.

4.15.—Wireless Military Band. William Boland (tenor), Linda Seymour (contralto).

5.30.—Violin recital by Eda Kersey.

6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul. 3—Galatians, ch. 5 and 6.

6.30 (1,554.4 metres).—Service (in Welsh), address by Rev. R. Ward, relayed from St. Mary's Welsh Church, Dowlais.

8.0.—Service from Crowstone Congregational Church, Westcliff-on-Sea, address by Rev. A. A. Lee.

8.45.—Countess of Minto appeals for Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Symphony Concert, conducted by Francois Rasse; Marcel Journet (vocalist), Léandre Vilain (organist), Henry Gadeyne (violin), relayed from Kursaal, Ostend.

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Herbert Heyner, baritone; Pianoforte Quartet Players: Kenneth Skeaping (violin), Bernard Shore (viola), Edward Robinson (violoncello), and Angus Morrison (pianoforte).

5.0-5.30.—Beginnings of Christian Theology, 3: In Defence of the Faith, by Rev. J. K. Mozley.

8.0.—Service from St. Anne's, Soho, address by Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Lancashire Military Band; Booth Unwin (bass), Arthur Redfern (piccolo solo), Alfred Beale (solo clarinet), from Manchester.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—Band of Sandhurst Military College; Dorothy Mageney (contralto), W. Mellulish (cornet solo), W. Thompson and W. Crossland (xylophone duet), relayed from Pump Room Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa.

5.0-5.30.—London Regional.

7.50.—Service, conducted by Rev. Perry Park, relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—London Regional.

10.30.—National.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—3.45.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Kathleen Hartley (contralto). 5.30-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service; address by Rev. D. J. Williams; Central Hall Choir, from Central Hall, Manchester. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres) and **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—3.45.—National. 4.15.—Paul Belinfante and his Octet; Dale Smith (baritone); Paul Belinfante (violin), relayed from Mumbles Pier Pavilion. 5.30-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Service (in Welsh); Address by Rev. R. Ward, relayed from St. Mary's Welsh Church, Dowlais. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.45.—National. 4.15.—Symphony Orchestra; David John (oboe); Clifton Helliwell (pianoforte); Serena Caldwell (contralto). 6.0-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Organ Recital by Thomas H Crowe; Janet S. Young (contralto), relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church. 7.0-8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. H. C. Waddell, relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and **PLYMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—3.45-6.15.—National. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.45.—National. 4.0.—Missionary Talk: Dr. Isobel Kerr: Fighting Leprosy in India. 4.15-6.15.—National. 7.0-8.10.—Service of St. George's West, Church of Scotland, conducted by Rev. James Black, relayed from the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBIN (413 metres): Relay of Cork.—8.30.—Station Orchestra. 8.45.—Padraig MacGreine-Amhrain. 9.0.—Seamus O Mathghamhna (Bheidhlin. 9.15.—W. F. Watt (tenor). 9.30.—Gerard Shanahan: Piano solos. 9.45.—W. F. Watt. 10.0.—Seamus O Mathghamhna. 10.15.—Padraig MacGreine. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—4.—Symphony Concert from the Parc du Cinquantenaire by Belgian Federal Symphony Orchestra of 350 Players. 9.0.—Symphony Concert from Kursaal, Ostend; Marcel Journet (Baritone).

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 0.75 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).—3.30.—Wind Instrument Concert. 8.2.—Concert from Works of Suppé and Millocker. 9.20.—'Cello Recital from Works of Saint-Saëns. 9.50.—Orchestral Concert. 10.50.—Dance Music.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—3.55.—Concert for Two Pianos. 8.50.—Chamber Music Concert. 9.10.—Orchestral Concert.

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 13 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—4.30.—Orchestral Concert. 8.—Orchestral Concert of Dance and March Music.

LEIPZIC (259 metres, 1.5 kw.).—7.30.—Hans Hermann Recital on occasion of his sixtieth birthday. Tenor and Soprano Solos and Duets with Piano accompaniment by Composer. 9.—Concert of Wedding Music.

MADRID (424 metres, 2 kw.).—3.—Orchestral Selections, La Giralda (Juarranz), Minuet from the Symphony in C Major (Mozart), Norwegian Dances (Grieg), Aria and Spring Song from "Doña Francisquita" (Vives), Selections from "The Damnation of Faust" (Berlioz). 8.—Dance Music.

MILAN (501 metres, 7 kw.).—3.50.—Light Variety Programme. 8.40.—Relay of an Operetta.

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—4.40.—Concert of Trio Music. Popular Song Recital. Solos by Franz Baumann. 7.10.—Piano Recital from Works of Bach. Prelude and Fugue in C major. Choral Prelude. Aria in F major, followed by Selections from Works of Reger.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—8.—Concert. 8.35.—Opera Selection, "The Toreador" (Adam).

PRAGUE (487 metres, 5 kw.).—7.30.—"Les Cloches de Corneville" Operetta (Planquette).

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Dance Music. 9.2.—"Il Tabarro"—Opera (Puccini), followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana"—Opera (Mascagni).

TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).—6.—Concert. Overture, "Le Talisman" (Leduc); Village Wedding (Landry); Selection from "La Belle Hélène" (Offenbach); Song Without Words (Mendelssohn); Selection from "Hamlet" (Thomas); March (Bidgood). Dance Music in interval. 8.25.—Tango Selections. 9.—Concert of Opéra-comique Music, followed by Solo Selections. 10.40.—Concert for British listeners.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—1.0.—Regimental Band Concert. 4.—Orchestral Concert. 7.10.—Sonatas for Violin and Piano. Sonata in F major, Op. 24 (Beethoven), and Sonata in A major, Op. 100 (Brahms).

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

MISTAKES.

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

The difference between a good and a poor Bridge player is that the former makes fewer mistakes. The novice has a very exalted idea of the good player. It is not unusual for him to believe that the good player can tell after the first card is led where all the other cards are. He believes, too, that in bidding and play the good player is absolutely faultless; yet such is far from being the case. Good players often make the most amazing blunders; either they are off their guard or they have taken a wrong view of the situation. Poorer players more frequently indulge in wrong views and are more frequently off their guard. It is consoling to know that there is no such thing as a faultless player, and that the difference between good and bad play is one of degree only. The distribution of cards, too, sometimes plays an important rôle. Distribution may for a whole week, or even for months at a time, favour a particular player, so that he is taken for a brilliant player; then suddenly cards change, and the same player can do nothing right, and is taken for a duffer. Players are generally judged by the success of their play. In adversity the most brilliant defensive play is often overlooked, while incidents of the soundest procedure, if unlucky, will be severely criticised.

BLAME AFTER FAILURE.

Unlucky or bad play is too often the cause of adverse criticism and blame. It is difficult to understand why so many players should indulge in blame at all. There is a great difference between blame and discussion at the end of play, saying why one alternative should have been chosen instead of another. Play and bidding are often improved by bringing to light the reason why one particular method should, in the circumstances, be better than another. This type of criticism is, however, rare. The usual type of criticism is something like the following: "Partner, we would have been game if you had taken the finesse in Hearts the other way," or "If you had cleared your Clubs instead of your Diamonds." In the one case there was nothing to show which opponent had the important "Heart," and in the other case nothing to show that Clubs were favourably divided while Diamonds were unfavourably divided.

If a selection has to be made between two even chances, and the unlucky player chooses the wrong one, it is not a matter for blame; yet blame is hardly less usual in these cases than in cases of bad play, and the ensuing argument hardly less bitter. It is a feature of Bridge that it offers endless opportunities for blame because of the many possible chances which may prove unlucky. The whole game is founded on chances, which are mostly too complicated to readily estimate. The result is that different opinions may be held on which chance to take in any particular situation. Even if the wrong chance is obviously taken, it is still better not to blame. A player's skill deteriorates after blame. Discussion in the right spirit is helpful, but blame confuses; argument, too, is unprofitable.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CRITICISM COMPARED.

Mrs. Madeleine Kerwin, the American authoress, whose book on Contract bidding was favourably reviewed some weeks ago in the SUNDAY TIMES, was very much impressed during her recent visit to London with the difference between British and American (post-mortem) criticism. The impression given to her was that British criticism—this was in Contract play too!—was almost wholly concerned with the play of the hand, while American criticism nearly always centred round the bidding only.

Good bidding is, of course, of greater importance than good play, especially in Contract. It is not so difficult to reach a fair standard in play, but it is very difficult to become an accurate bidder. American Bridge players have, in the vast majority of cases, received instruction in bidding, and they do their bidding in routine fashion, basing it on the requirements which they have learnt for the various bids. They are, therefore, more likely to discuss technical inaccuracies of bidding than British players, who avoid instruction which tends to stereotype their bidding. There will naturally be less criticism on bidding when the technical requirements for bids are not sufficiently known and agreed upon to be discussed. All good players know instinctively the high-card requirements for the various bids without actually counting up their hands, but the American, good or bad, is very precise in counting.

THE VALUE OF PRECISION.

This American precision in detail is applied to all games. Consider the case of the beginner at golf. In America he will probably practise each stroke in succession laboriously for weeks, and never venture on ordinary play until months later, when he is perfect in every stroke. The idea in this system is sound. It is the feature of repetition of the same stroke under every possible condition that is so good. It is a useful idea for Bridge also. Within the past week I have known a player to make the same mistake four times during as many consecutive rubbers. Each time the mistake was pointed out, but this did not prevent recurrence under altered circumstances, as accurate play had not yet been confirmed by sufficiently instructive repetition.

Suppose we called the same hand over in many possible ways, and played it over and over again in each of the declarations, good, bad, and indifferent, we would realise what a great difference there is between the extremes of good calling combined with good play and bad calling combined with bad play. We would also get so familiar with this one hand that we would carry it in our heads (in panorama fashion), and, long after, see more possibilities of calling and play which had escaped us at the table. By concentrating on practice with this one hand we perfect ourselves in the method of dealing with all hands. We see more of method when cards are familiar. Change the cards each time and most of the value of the training is lost. We improve rapidly and permanently by repeating play or calling of a particular type until it is confirmed; whereas, by spending a few hours daily over a variety of hands, the average player will improve very slowly, if at all.

THE ROAD TO PROGRESS.

There is so much that is artificial in Bridge, and so much that has to be learnt, that the moderate player will spend a good many months in perfecting himself. He must, of course, have sufficient enthusiasm and aptitude. He will probably, as his game improves, find his way into more expert circles, and keep on improving by learning from better players. This is the usual way with the naturally brilliant player of improving his game. If this player is still more brilliant, he can short-circuit much of his higher training in card-rooms by learning from the most recent books of known authors all the latest views on valuation, bidding, and play. He will then be an educated as well as a naturally brilliant player. Combine education and natural brilliancy and you have the perfect player.

The more moderate player will take a much longer time to complete his Bridge education, but once systematically done item by item (as in golf stroke by stroke), it is a simple matter afterwards to keep up-to-date. The great thing to realise is that training and education in Bridge (which incidentally should be imparted in schools) are just as necessary as training in any other game or sport.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. C.—The dealer, holding Spades, x; Hearts, K, 10, 9 x, x x, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, Q, x, x, x, must pass because he does not hold two Quick-Tricks. He can bid his Hearts later.

H. H. B.—I would not make an opening bid of "One Diamond" on A, K, x with nothing else of value in the hand. I would consider this bid justified only if my other cards were Spades, J, 10, x; Hearts x, x, x; Clubs, J, 10, x, x, or a similar minimum of the lesser honours.

QUERY.—(1) The restriction in Law 9 (2) on the cut not leaving fewer than four cards in either portion is not to be confused with drawing cards (Laws 32 and 7) where no such restriction prevails. (2) The fact that a red card is discovered in the blue pack during dealing does not mean that the blue pack is imperfect. The red card is thrown out, as any other foreign matter would be, and the deal proceeds.

MARTIN asks for the following bidding to be criticised: Z (dealer) bid "One Spade" on Spades, 10, x, x, x, x x; Hearts, A, Q, J, x; Diamonds, K, J, x; A doubled, holding Spades, A, K, Q, J; Hearts, x, x Diamonds, A, x; Clubs, Q, 10, x, x, x. Y passed, holding Hearts, K, 10, x, x; Diamonds, Q, 10, x x; Clubs, A, K, J, x, x. B bid "One No-trump" holding Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x Diamonds, x, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x. Z then bid "Two Spades," and all passed. Answer.—With the Queen of Diamonds instead of the Knave, Z would have been justified in his "compensated" bid of "One Spade." Z should have bid "One Heart" here. A's double to find out if his partner can bid Hearts (a probable bid) before himself bidding "No-trumps" is justified; Y's pass is a very poor bid. He should either bid "No-trumps" or "Two Clubs" to deny Spades. B's forced bid of "No-trumps" without a guard in Spades is, of course, indefensible. Z, on his semi-two-suiter, should have bid his Hearts on the second round.

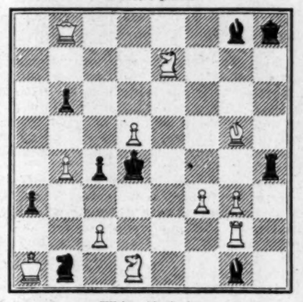
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,305: 1. R—KKt2! If P—Q7, 2. R x P (ch), K—K6; 3. Kt x P mate. If 1. . . K—K6, 2. B—B5 (ch), P—Q5; or, K—B5; 3 Kt x P mate. If 1. . . . P—K5, 2. R—K13! any move; 3. R, or Kt mates accordingly. 1. K—B5, is defeated by P—B3! 1. R—KB2, by P—K5; 2. Kt—Q sq (!), P—B6.

Problem No. 2306.—By H. LAWTON, Sheffield.

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,304 are acknowledged from Abdahab, C. B. Craig, E. J. Gibbs, Mala, R. W. Seaton, and Senex.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,305 have been received from F Hurst ("Unusual key! 1. K—B5 is defeated by P—B3"), E. A. Lassen ("Extremely clever. The variation: 1. P—K5; 2. R—Kt3! is A1"), A. F. Scott ("Subtle key guarding Kt4"), E. Crutwell ("1. K—B5, fails against P—B3"), Arthur Smart ("A very tony problem"), Shay ("The R—Kt3 variation is quite humorous"), Arbiell, Rev. W. Scott, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Clephane, Cyrus (who has also been credited with the solution of No. 2,303), H. W. Meadows, A. Le Grys, H. C. Robson, C. White, Tramp, F. P. Younghusband, H. T. Asche, V H. Sladen Ballygiblin, E. F. Cowen, J. E. Vaughan ("Very clever"), R. W. Seaton ("Five mates, without repetition, with three different pieces!"), J. R. Wilson, E. C. de Segundo ("Very good"), E J. Baker, W. G. Lowe, Emdee, J. Silbersweig, R. M. Laslett, Sapere Aude, F. H. Summers, F. H. Taylor ("R—KB2 would be defeated by K—K6, 1. R—KB2, by P—K5"), J. J. Binks, Dr. Edridge-Green, R. H. Thompson, P. Martin, V. G. Walrond, Heureka, I. M. Brown, Horace H. King, J. F. Robins, Abdahab, C. E. Craig, T. G. Laslett, A. M. Pass, H. Lawton, J. P. Orr ("A gem! The waiting move, after P—K5, is particularly ingenious, and not easy to find"), and R. W. Hopkins ("I found the correct moves, after P—K5, difficult to discover"). [2. Kt—Q sq, in reply to . . . P—K5, fails against P—B6.]

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

The following very instructive game was played in the recent International Team Tournament at Hamburg between Dr. Alekhine (France) and M. G. Staalberg (Sweden):—

White. G. Staalberg.	Black. Dr. Alekhine.	White. G. Staalberg.	Black. Dr. Alekhine.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	17 KR—Qsq(e)	R—Qsq
2 P—QB4	P—K3	18 P—QR4 (d)	P—B5!
3 Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	19 P—R5	BP x P
4 Q—Kt3	P—B4	20 Q x KP	Kt—B4
5 P x P	Kt—B3	21 Q—B3	P—Q3
6 Kt—B3	Kt—K5	22 P x P	B x P
7 B—Q2	Kt x QBP	23 Kt—Ksq	P—Kt4!
8 Q—B2	P—B4!	24 R—R7? (e)	Kt—Q5!
9 P—QR3	B x Kt	25 Q—K3	R—Q2
10 B x B	Castles	26 R—R2	QR—KB2
11 P—QKt4 (a)	Kt—K5	27 P—B3	R—B5
12 P—Kt3	P—QKt3	28 B—Q3 (f)	Q—R4
13 B—Q3 (b)	Kt x B	29 B—Bsq	Q—Kt4
14 Q x Kt	B—Kt2	30 R—KB2	P—R3 (g)
15 Castles KR	Kt—K2	31 K—R sq? (h)	R x P! (i)
16 B—K2	Q—Ksq	Resigns.	

(a) Why drive the Knight whither he would go? Kt—Q2, preventing Kt—K5, would have been much more appropriate.

(b) There was time for 13. B—Kt2, B—Kt2; 14. R—Q3. Kt—K2; 15. Kt—Q2, P—Q4; 16. P—B3!

(c) Better seems 17. Kt—K5, P—Q3; 18. B—B3. Or, if 17 . . . Kt—Kt3; 18. Kt x Kt, Q x Kt; 19. P—B3.

(d) Again Kt—K5, was more fitting.

(e) Too late now for B—B3, because of Kt—Q5! Instead of the useless text move, however, 24. Kt—QB2, seems more in order.

(f) Preventing Q—Kt3; but not Q—R4; and, therefore, 28. B—Bsq, would, at least, have saved a move—an important consideration in so critical a position.

(g) There was more in this innocent-looking move than meets the eye.

(h) Evidently failing to divine the full reason, or he would have played, 31. Q—Q3, although, even so, 31 . . . Kt x P ch); was an unpleasant prospect for White.

(i) To this elegant master stroke there is no reply. If 32. R x R, Q x Q; and the rook cannot recapture for fear of R x B mate. If 32. Q x Q, R x R! And if 32. Kt x R, then, of course, Q x Q. A termination, worthy of the World's Champion.

"EVERY ONE A CHAMPION."

Before the Hamburg contest started an enthusiastic Continental scribe informed his readers that eighteen different nationalities would be represented by ninety experts—"every one a champion"! Well, after having gone through many of the games played at Hamburg, however, we recall a conversation many years ago at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, with the late Mr. Sam Loyd, who, besides having been the greatest of problem composers, was also a first-rate player. The present writer happened to pick up a chess column in which the performances of many "champions" were duly related, and drawing Mr Loyd's attention to these numerous achievements he observed, drily, "Yes; we have no lack of chess champions; all we need, I guess, are a few chess players." We hasten to add, that at the date when this conversation took place H. N. Pillsbury was only 15 years of age, living in Boston; and F. J. Marshall, a boy of 9, living with his parents at Montreal.

Mr. Loyd, in addition to his other accomplishments, had a caustic wit: "When two problem composers are in a room, the room is full." "I know of only two honest Poles—the North Pole and the South Pole," are two of his quips we remember. And he was also a practical joker. There was a member of the club who, when shown a problem which he could not solve, and when shown the solution would almost invariably remark, "Oh, I thought the pawns are going the other way." So, one day, Loyd set a two-mover on the board for this gentleman to solve. The usual thing happened. After an hour's study, he asked for the solution, and when Loyd had gone through the variations, there came the usual, "Oh, I thought the pawns are going the other way." "The pawns *are* going the other way," said Loyd. He had composed a problem with a solution in two moves from either side of the board!

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,334.

(The Eleventh of the Quarter.)

Devout devotee
Of the Shamrock is he
Who with I., II., and III.
Tried to score.
Unlucky with those,
Yet again he'll oppose,
This his aim as he goes
Out once more.

1. A doctrine you hold, and you ought to be told
That with one letter less 'twere a dwelling.
2. Oil picture, in tones, 'tis imprinted from stones,
And is quite decoratively telling.
3. "In amber and red the ballet she led,
Her mother performed at the Royal."
4. Imprudent, unwise. Has a triplet of i's,
Pray be careful to note and employ all.
5. Of muslin or lace, once fair shoulders would grace,
Need I say that to-day 'tis discarded?
6. Succeeding a flash, 'tis a terrible crash,
And it sounds just like being bombarded.

AABON.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,333, AND ANSWER.

'Twixt man and wife provoke a breeze
Or riot
Yet either spouse may be by these
Kept quiet.

1. Chestnuts or wind may here provide a clue.
2. Transpose a general, lover comes in view.
3. Behead the port, and you have crossed the strait.
4. They must do this as well who serve and wait.
5. The poet called it whirling; Paris may
Provide a clue although 'tis far away.

W. J. B.

1. C A T S P A W.
2. R O M E O.
3. O V E R.
4. S T A N D.
5. S I M O I S.

NOTES.—Light 1. The fable, Aesop. 2. Sir John Moore. 3. Dover. 4. Milton, "They also serve who only stand and wait." 5. Tennyson, Oenone.

Acrostic No. 1,332 (*Regent Street*).—Correct answers were received from 89 solvers, incorrect from 53, and there were one without pseudonym.

The A. E. regrets that no alternatives can be admitted for any of the lights of No. 1,331.

PARKIE.—Please send your present address.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

Extending to 953 acres, the estate of Ottershaw Park, between Sunningdale and Woking, is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Hanover Square, on October 2. The mansion house was built in the Italian style in 1910 by the late Sir Friedrich Eckstein. The estate includes five farms and numerous cottages, and it possesses long frontages to two main roads. Seven hundred years ago, when first mention of the place occurs, Ottershaw was a vast wood, and its history as an estate began with the ownership of John Danister, a Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1540.

Major B. Vernon Harcourt has instructed Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Wallis, Riddett and Co., to offer by auction his Isle of Wight residence, St. Clare, between Ryde and Seaview. The house, which faces Spithead, stands in grounds of about 13 acres extending to the shore.

At Glasgow, on Wednesday, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer by auction the estate of Muckairn, of 1,710 acres, in Argyllshire. There is shooting over 3,000 acres, of which 1,342 acres are rented at a nominal sum, trout-fishing in a favourite loch, and a residence standing on the shore of Loch Etive. Two farms, Dalnamac and Lakefield, are to be included in the sale.

ESHER PROPERTIES.

Five newly erected residences, embodying many labour-saving features, also several excellent building plots, on the Esher Place estate, overlooking Sandown Park, are to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley early in September. Grey Gables, Broadway, an old manor house on the Cotswold Hills, originally built in the reign of King Henry VII., is for sale with 4½ acres by Knight, Frank and Rutley, at £7,000. The residence was enlarged in Jacobean times.

Freehold business premises, Nos. 67-71, Oxford Street, with a floor area of over 7,800 square feet, will be offered for sale by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley early in September. At the same time they will submit the freehold site, No 8, Dean Street. The important block of factory and warehouse premises at Port Dundas Road and Dumblane Street, Glasgow, are in the market, and will be offered for sale by auction by the same firm at an early date.

The Alderwasley Hall estate was submitted at Derby by Hampton and Sons. The hall itself, which was offered with 235 acres at £25,000, was bought in. There was spirited bidding for many of the other lots, and as a result thirty-two lots out of the sixty-five were sold for £17,026, which, with the value of the timber that had to be taken with several of the lots, brought the total realisation up to £18,145. Among the important lots bought in was the Great Wood of 464 acres. A small area known as the Kennel Wood, a little over 17 acres, was the subject of competition before it changed hands at £1,350. Immediately following the auction there were a large number of inquiries for the unsold lots. Negotiations are taking place for the Hall itself.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Right Rev. Bishop of Caribou, 3.15: Rev. Preb. A. Chilton; 7: Rev. Noel Hopkins.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, Canon in Residence; 3: Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, Minor Canon; 6.30: Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson.

Southwark Cathedral.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Canon Haldane, Precentor.

St. Margaret, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11: Rev. F. Biggart, of the Community of the Resurrection; 6: Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Canon J. G. W. Tuckey.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service; R. S. Eves.

St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly Circus (Great Windmill Street).—11.15: Rev. B. C. H. Andrews; 6.30: Professor Sorabji.

St. Michael's, Chester Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. C. C. Roach.

Christ Church, Down Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Farran.

Holy Trinity,

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernest Newman is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles in a month's time.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

The "Proms." by Wireless.

After listening by wireless to the best part of a week's Promenade Concerts, some observations can be risked as to the condition of the orchestra and as to the circumstances of transmission. Let me take the broadcasting first, since it is necessarily a factor in the impressions received.

By some caprice, reception with me, in Sussex, is considerably better from the National transmitter than from the London Regional one, so that Tuesday's programme, with the week's novelties in it, was the very one to be heard at a disadvantage. Allowing for the interferences to which London seems always more prone, it appeared that, on that evening, the microphone exercised an unduly selective influence. A false perspective was introduced, so that it was often difficult to catch the string tone, particularly of the 'cellos (although it was noted, at the opening concert, that they had been brought forward to the immediate right of the conductor's desk on the platform, presumably in recognition of this possibility); and even that of the brass, which Sir Henry Wood is not accustomed to draw lightly upon, was not up to parity of strength. The wood-wind, and particularly the pianoforte, tones came over at quite disproportionate volume. In the new Brazilian work the piano overtopped everything.

By National, the spectrum of sound has been much more evenly distributed, but with some weakness at the bottom of the scale; and still too much prominence for soloists, who are, of course, nearest the microphone. This problem of securing impartiality for the various sections of performers is obviously the most urgent among those confronting the technicians of broadcasting, and we may be certain that the B.B.C. are not expending care and money to secure musical performances of the first quality without making endeavours to solve it. Some of the foreign broadcasts seem to have gone further in this direction.

Limitations of Broadcasting.

It is, indeed, hard to see how a single microphone—or several, placed at or about the same spot—can be expected to pick up everything at its proper value from an area so large as is necessarily covered by a symphony orchestra. No doubt the possibility has been considered of segregating the sections of instruments, each with its own local microphone, the various strands of tone being fused into one through a master-control susceptible of minute adjustment as between the components. This adjustment would require the judgment of a musician, but once set, for any concert or combination of conditions, perhaps by the conductor, would presumably not require further attention. But there is the obvious disadvantage that, for the purposes of persons actually present in the hall, the dispersal would be unhappy. Perhaps ideal conditions for broadcasting and direct listening simultaneously are incompatible. As, however, numerically, the audience outside is infinitely greater than that within the hall, something ought to be done in the direction of finer reproduction.

But when all has been done that can be done it is clear that broadcasting (like the gramophone) will have its limitations. Disregarding, for the moment, all subtleties connected with the element of personality, in the concert hall the zero of sound is absolute silence. It is not so when listening-in: there are always present those stirrings and rustlings inseparable from a "live" electrical line, of which the hum of what I believe scientists call the "carrier wave" is the basis. Often inappreciable, they can make themselves felt—as in the opening of the second movement of the Bax symphony on Thursday There will always be music that lends itself, as they say, to broadcasting, and music that does not.

The Programmes.

The week's playing has furnished abundant evidence of the excellent material of which the new orchestra is made. Individually, the tone has often been of very great beauty and refinement. What has been lacking, and seems to be taking some time to materialise, is discipline. Sectional players have been slightly at odds between themselves as well as with the rest of the band. It was not until Tuesday that a symphony was attacked. This was Tchaikovsky's fourth, of which Sir Henry Wood gives, always, a rhythmic and picturesquely coloured account. The players, too, must know it very well, and the result was invigorating if it did not achieve the last word in delicacy or eloquence. What was heard of the new Villa-Lobos Chôros sufficed to show its conspicuous lack of development. In this it is the very antithesis of Tchaikovsky's work. The Brazilian tunes, treated percussively, are heaped up, like strongly contrasted bricks, to make an edifice of no particular shape. Of similar stuff, Tchaikovsky erected an architectonic entity.

On the Monday, the "Trauermarsch" had been shifted to the forefront of the Wagner programme, being played at this point as a tribute to the late Siegfried Wagner. But the "Meistersinger" overture proved the most "broadcastable" number of the evening. The reading was full of excellent tone and spirit.

Wednesday's Bach concert had the advantage of the presence of two specialists as soloists. Miss Dorothy Silk's voice was reproduced so faithfully that one had misgivings as to whether even she is not in danger of allowing an artificial wave to creep into her production. Harold Samuel moulded the piano concerto, No. 1, in D minor, with infallible sense of rhythm and vivid consciousness of form: it made a deep, clear-cut impression. The Brandenburg Concerti suffered to some extent from want of co-ordination. As for the Suite, played at the beginning, the scoring had been coarsened and magnified out of all proper relation to its essential character.

British Composers.

The first British composers' concert, on Thursday, began with the tangy "Portsmouth Point" Overture of William Walton, rather breathlessly directed by the composer, but recommending itself still further on about the third time of hearing. This was an arduous night for the players. Albert Sammons, playing, once more, the solo part in the Elgar violin concerto, phrased it to perfection, but had, I thought, caught some slight infection of uncertainty from the dubious definition of the orchestral playing. The long, accompanied cadenza of the last movement, however, reached a singularly lofty standard of technicality and of eloquence. Of the first Bax symphony a well-graded and, for the most part, unexpectedly well-adjusted reading was given.

Beethoven night, on Friday, brought both the first and eighth symphonies and "Leonora, No. 3." In all matters into which the time factor entered the readings were sound and the *ensemble*, generally, showed a disposition to rise to the exacting occasion. To discuss balance and contrast is, however, out of the question, since the disability attaching to broadcasts from "London Regional" was again operative. But the audience was evidently delighted, for there was a perfect uproar of applause.

H. F.

When people clamour for a new religion, what they really want is a religion that isn't too religious.—"*Pretoria Star.*"

The theatre may survive as a place where people are taught to act. Apart from that, there will be nothing but talkies soon.—*G. B. Shaw.*

THE GALLERIES.

MODERN ART IN EXCELSIS.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Contrary to all expectations, the sales at the Royal Academy this year have been exceptionally brisk and numerous. While antique dealers all over the world have been lamenting the American slump and groaning about the worst year within living memory for the Fine Art trade, modern British art seems not only to have weathered the storm but to have prospered more than usual. Indeed, it is announced that the Royal Academy has had a record year, 322 works having been sold at a total sum never previously reached.

This happy and unexpected result, so gratifying to the President and Council of the Royal Academy, must in some measure be attributed to the energetic campaign for British art conducted during the last few years by Sir Joseph Duveen's foundation, the "British Artists' Exhibitions." This organisation, by means of its numerous exhibitions in the provinces and its widespread publicity, seems to have created a new public of middle-class picture-buyers, and these have evidently come to the rescue of contemporary British artists at a time when most regular art collectors have temporarily ceased collecting.

The sales at the Royal Academy have been fairly distributed among all branches of artwork. The total includes 129 oil paintings, 102 works in black-and-white, sixty-four water-colours, twenty-two pieces of sculpture and five miniatures.

In addition to the works privately purchased, there have been bought for the nation, under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, Sir John Lavery's "Chess Players"—one of the most popular pictures of the year—Mr. A. J. Munnings's admirable snow scene, "From My Bedroom Window," portraits by Mr. Walter W. Russell, R.A., and Mr. Fiddes Watt, Mr. Wheeler's "Spring" in bronze, and Mr. Richard Garbe's ivory statuette "Autumn." To these must be added Mr. P. Wilson Steer's water-colour "Paddlers," the purchase of which by the Chantrey Trustees was previously announced.

FLOWER PAINTINGS.

Notwithstanding the holiday season several new exhibitions have been opened this month in Bond Street and thereabouts, one of the most interesting being the collection of flower-paintings by modern British artists at the Lefèvre Galleries. A prominent exhibit here is "Tulips" (6) by Mr. James B. Manson, the new Director of the Tate Gallery. Mr. Manson has long been known as an accomplished painter of flowers, but he has rarely achieved anything more beautiful.

Lady Patricia Ramsay shows a decorative composition (No. 8) of orange chrysanthemums against a lavender background; Mr. S. J. Peploe paints "Roses" (10) with his wonted skill and distinction; Mr. Paul Nash gives us a semi-abstract composition in the refined pale colour of his "Dead Spring"; and other flower-paintings of distinction are contributed by Messrs. Keith Baynes, J. D. Fergusson, and Duncan Grant, Mrs. Winifred Nicholson, Mrs. Esther Sutro, and Miss Muriel Wilson.

MASEFIELD.

An item of very special interest in the current exhibition of modern paintings at Mr. W. B. Paterson's Gallery is an early portrait of the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, by the late William Strang. Admirable alike as a sterling piece of painting and as an intimate character study of our foremost poet, this is a picture which should eventually find a home in one of our national collections.

PROTECTION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

EXISTING LAW.

By ALFRED FELLOWS.

In view of the passing of the Companies Act last year, containing all the safeguards for investors recommended to Parliament by experts, the recent criticism of the law by Mr. Henry Morgan, president of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, may be regarded as disappointing. According to the report of a speech at a luncheon at Norwich, he stated his opinion that, "under existing company law, directors could afford to treat with contempt the efforts of shareholders to exercise any influence over the affairs of their company or the constitution of the board." As a remedy, he suggested further legislation, to provide shareholders with "a fair and proper method of recording their votes."

Mr. Morgan's knowledge of company law and practice in general, and the new Act in particular, must be taken for granted from his position. His indictment, then, is of the law as it stands. Shareholders ought in the last resort to be masters in their own house; he states that the ultimate mastery lies in the board, who in turn may be the puppets of a managing director, or even of a promoter in the background

THE GENERAL MEETING.

Directors are not now required to admit shareholders to board meetings, and, in fact, almost invariably exclude them. Once a year, however, they must, under penalty, call a general meeting of the company, and place its position before the shareholders. To ensure that this shall be fairly done, an auditor's report is compulsory, and it must be sent to all the shareholders before the meeting, and filed with the Registrar of Companies. At such meetings shareholders are, no doubt, free to do as they choose, and can arrange to depose their whole board, unless contract forbids.

The annual meeting, however, does not exhaust the shareholders' opportunities, for it is provided by the Act that, notwithstanding anything in a company's articles (which, drawn on the instructions of the promoter or his board do not as a rule favour discontented shareholders) the directors must, on requisition of shareholders representing one-tenth of capital with voting rights, forthwith convene an extraordinary meeting for any object the requisionists desire, including, of course, the overthrow of the board, and reversal of its policy.

The chairman of such a meeting is usually the chairman of the board, or, at least, a member of it, and therefore presumably hostile to a resolution such as that suggested. The voting of the shareholders is originally by a show of hands, and he may declare, perhaps untruly, that a particular resolution is lost. Any five shareholders, however, or less, if they own 15 per cent. of the paid-up capital, may demand a poll. There is no statutory method of taking it, but the ordinary method is to appoint scrutineers, and a chairman who attempted to ignore hostile votes, or who failed to allow a scrutineer hostile to the board to perform his functions, could at once be restrained by the Court, and, if necessary, deposed from office.

SHAREHOLDERS' DISADVANTAGE.

Thus, in theory, the shareholder has a very full control over his company's business. Actually, however, shareholders of a big public company fighting their directors are like a rabble attacking a fortified position. For the board is an organised body, and directors have their proxies in their pockets. The shareholders must find someone with energy to circularise the whole body, and whip up attendances or extract proxies, normally to a three-quarters majority, from people intensely resenting the trouble to which they are put, when they had looked forward to receiving dividends with no trouble at all. And, in defending their policy, it has been held, rightly no doubt, that, in the absence of fraud, directors may do so at the company's, that is at the shareholders' expense.

A standing shareholders' committee as a kind of watch-dog on the board might no doubt meet such a situation, but it would be an absurd waste of trouble and expense in the case of a successful company.

OUR PARIS LETTER

TARDIEU'S ECONOMY AXE.

MAKING ENDS MEET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

France is one of the few countries that has been able to boast of a Budget surplus. When M. Henri Chéron was Minister of Finance, like the cautious Norman he is, he was able to amass milliards of francs. He wanted to keep the hoard almost intact, and it was because he was adamant and refused to change the Budget that the first Tardieu Cabinet went down. Evidently M. Tardieu had learnt the lesson that it was not always prudent to hoard money when certain expenditure was necessary for the well-being of the community, for since he has been at the head of the Government for the second time, the big surplus hugged so tightly by M. Chéron has disappeared. Not only that. Expenditure has increased so much that the credits asked for are £40,000,000 more in comparison with those of the last Budget.

M. Tardieu became somewhat alarmed. He had talks with M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, and M. Germain Martin, the Minister of the Budget, and he decided that there should be a rigorous revision of demands for credits. He is determined to have a balanced Budget, and the Council of Ministers held at Rambouillet this week was mainly concerned over the ways and means of making ends meet. The only way to do this was to send the demands for credits back to the various Government Departments for re-examination. Expenditure has to be reduced by £34,000,000, and if the "cuts" are made it will be brought down to £424,000,000.

A big thing to be done by M. Tardieu's Government in the near future will be to pass the National Equipment Bill, the application of which will cost the Government £40,000,000, to be spread over five years, not to speak of the larger sums to be furnished by the communes. It is hoped, however, that this will be productive expenditure, since, in view of the economic war in Europe, France, by the huge improvements contemplated, will be enabled to take part in the fight put up by her competitors.

CHAIR OF PEACE.

As Mayor of Lyons, over whose destinies he has presided for twenty years, M. Herriot has launched an idea which has given rise to a good deal of comment. He wishes to found a Chair of Peace in Lyons University. His suggestion is welcomed by people who belong to the Left side of politics and who have always been pacifists. But the politicians of the Centre and Right, while not opposing M. Herriot's initiative, are asking themselves if a Chair of Peace is necessary in France where everybody is against war. They say that to appoint professors to lecture on peace would be like preaching to people whom the Great War converted to the peace ideal, and they argue that if there is a country in Europe which thinks of war it is certainly not France. Did not France originate the Pact outlawing war, and has she not taken the initiative in federating the European nations?

While, however, Frenchmen claim that they have proved their pacifism they have been not a little perturbed this week by certain speeches delivered on the other side of the Rhine. M. Briand, one of the foremost apostles of peace in Europe, found it necessary to have a talk with M. von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, on the strange utterance of Herr Treviranus. That speech has made Frenchmen think. They are afraid of recent evidences of the German state of mind, and are obsessed with the fear that the good work done by the late Dr. Stresemann in the cause of peace may be forgotten. Certainly they would be more at ease if M. Herriot's idea was taken up in Germany and a Chair of Peace was established in every German University.

THE RETIRING AGE.

The Frenchman, when he is a *fonctionnaire*, which might mean anything from a post office employee to a high Government official, always has his thoughts fixed on the date when he will cease to work and draw his pension. It looks as if he will not be able to retire at the same age as heretofore. A circular has been drawn up increasing the age limit, and if it is adopted State servants of all kinds will have to work three and five years longer. Economy is at the bottom of this reform. The civil servants clamoured for increased pay to make up for the higher cost of living, and there is also a demand for bigger pensions. These can only be increased in accordance with the economies effected by increasing the retiring age limit.

State servants employed in a sedentary service had the right to retire at 60 years of age after having put in thirty years' work. They will now be asked to work until 63 or 65. Functionaries employed in active service could claim their pension at the age of 55 after twenty-five years' service. They will be invited to remain at their posts until they reach the age of 60. There is what is called a "super-active" service, which affects Customs officials, foresters, and certain members of the police force. These men could give up their work at the age of 50, but they will now be required to work five years longer.

The circular which has been sent to members of the Cabinet by M. Germain Martin, the Minister of the Budget, is not a law; it is simply a recommendation. If Ministers chose to ignore it and insisted on wholesale retirements the general revision of pensions provided for in the Finance Act could no longer be guaranteed by the savings realised by putting up the age limit. Another reason for the circular is that if its recommendations are acted upon the crisis of finding civil servants for the various Government departments will disappear.

INSURANCE STRIKE WANING.

A serious effort will be made to bring to an end the strike of textile and metal workers in the department of the Nord. It has lasted three weeks, and it was caused by the application of the Workmen's Insurance Act. Little did the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour, which is the French equivalent of the Trade Union Congress, think that the measure to which it gave its blessing would lead to a strike involving something like 100,000 workers. The workers did not take kindly to the idea of a percentage being deducted from their wages to pay for the insurance benefits. They wanted the employers to pay the workmen's share as well as their own, which is contrary to the spirit of the Act, and, moreover, they put forward a demand for an increase of wages to cover the increased cost of living.

The employers have stedfastly refused to discuss these demands, but there is reason to believe that when they meet M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, on Monday they will be willing to talk after the strike has been called off and the men return to work. In the meantime there are evidences that the strike is broken. During the week the strikers have been drifting back to work at Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, and something like a mass resumption is expected on Monday when what is known as the *pont*, the three days' holiday, comes to an end.

The children of to-day are the finest that ever were born. They are far better than my generation.—*Bishop of Chelmsford.*

There are no bad string quartets. Thousands are written, but they quietly disappear.—*Richard Walthew*, professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

One fool-proof method of teaching singing is to make children hum. You cannot make a mistake or do harm with humming.—*Cyril Winn, Inspector of Education.*

IRISH FREE STATE

LAND PURCHASE.

THE DRUMM BATTERY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

It is gratifying to learn on the authority of the Parliamentary Secretary for Land and Fisheries that a measure is in preparation to expedite the completion of land purchase. Since the Act of 1923 was passed progress has been woefully slow. This was due in part to the non-payment of compounded arrears, which obstacle has since been overcome by adding the outstanding amounts to the purchase price. In the matter of dividing and vesting untenanted land, where political pressure was generally more intense, a good deal has been accomplished, but, in the case of tenanted land, there did not appear to be any reason for haste. At the same time, tenants save 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. in their annual payments when lands are vested, and gain, in addition, the credit facilities which full ownership afford. The matter has been raised many times in the Dail, and the promised acceleration is no doubt due to pressure from this quarter.

Owners will be equally pleased to have their affairs settled, even though those who are compelled to invest in strict trust funds may lose slightly in income. They, as also their creditors, will be paid in 4½ per cent. Land Bonds, all issues of which up to 1932 will carry the guarantee for principal and interest of the British Government—a benefit which, now our home credit is so good, is more sentimental than real.

A TOWN TENANTS BILL.

It would be natural to expect that from now on there will be a steady fall in the cost of the Land Commission establishment. If, however, a Town Tenants Act follows on the lines recommended by the Town Tenant Commission, the Department may receive a new and welcome lease of life. Judging by the delays, this whole question of house property legislation is one the Government is reluctant to face, and one they would be only too glad to leave alone if political exigencies permitted. Not only are the conditions different from those governing agricultural holdings, but the balance of political interest is more evenly divided. House property before the war was a favourite form of investment for thrifty persons of small means. They felt greater security in what they could see, and they found quiet occupation in collecting their rents. The ownership of property also carried certain social prestige. Up to the time of rent restriction they probably fared better than those who were lured into the stock and share market. Being now the only class of investor to whom a free market is denied, they are naturally discontented, and being at the same time persons of local influence they are a political element of some consequence. In any case, pressure by tenants and occupiers has been so persistent, and Ministerial promises have of late become less vague and indefinite, that legislation is hardly likely to be delayed beyond next session.

THE NEW BATTERY.

The long-awaited Drumm battery seems at last to be nearing reality. Trial runs have been made on a specially designed railroad coach, and while the tests are admittedly incomplete, the results, so far, are announced to be quite satisfactory. A speed of 40 miles an hour has been reached between Dublin and Hazlehatch, but this mere fact, without any particulars of the weight hauled, the cost involved, or the current used, is unconvincing. We are given to believe that a trial run from Dublin to Cork will be made with a 400-ton load, when it is hoped that only one stoppage of moderate duration will be necessary for recharging. In the meantime, any little buoyancy our home railway shares may show is said to be due to the hope of cheap electrification by means of this battery. It will be remembered that the State has acquired a controlling interest in the company that is handling the invention. The hope that the battery will some day be a large revenue-earning asset to the State is, however, yet remote.

CROSS-CHANNEL TRAFFIC.

The resumption for the first time since the War of a day service, even though on Saturdays only, from Rosslare to Fishguard is evidence of the heavy holiday traffic. Just as road traffic is the subject of a periodical census, so it would be of interest to know the general composition of this cross-Channel movement. I would hazard the suggestion that it would be found to consist for the most part of school-children and holiday-makers of Irish origin moving in both directions. There is known to exist a large and growing Irish colony in London and other large English towns who revisit their homes every year. At the same time increasing numbers of resident Irish, including ministers and their families, are taking their holidays in England or on the Continent, while among those of school age there is a flight to escape the language tests. In any event, this movement towards a wider outlook and intercourse should have wholesome reactions at home, and deserves to be encouraged.

HONOURING "Æ."

So common has the practice of public testimonials become of late years that the compliment is often little more than a formality, and its omission almost a reproach. The tribute that their friends and supporters are about to accord to Father Finlay and Mr. George Russell (Æ.) is, however, of no ordinary or commonplace character. Father Finlay has been for forty years or more professor of political economy in both the old and new National University. Many of the present public men, including the Minister of Agriculture, have been his pupils. Yet, unlike many professors, he has not been content with academic detachment. He has faced, in his more active years, the crudities of local meetings, and in company with his colleague, Sir Horace Plunkett, has preached co-operation in the field. He has learnt at first hand the wide gulf between precept and practice and the formidable obstacle of uneducated suspicions, lessons which kept his teaching human and humorous.

Æ., the poet, painter, and mystic, is better known to the general public. With the demise of the *Irish Statesman*, of which he was editor, he retires from active journalism, but he remains a giant figure in our intellectual life. He was discovered by Sir Horace Plunkett, and was associated with the co-operative movement most of his life. Of late years his room upstairs in Plunkett House has become almost a pilgrimage for visitors. There, surrounded by his own fantastic mural paintings, amidst confused piles of wide world current periodicals, regaled by simple fare, all of which combined to express his strange and attractive personality, he would talk with ease on every subject from Hindoo mythology to currency regulation. He could have earned big money in other countries, but he was held by the charm and simplicity of his native land, and above all by brush and easel in his beloved Donegal. Many of his friends and admirers will welcome the present opportunity to do him honour.

There are too many people talking about our "being down and out."—*Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.*

There is only one policy in dealing with the affairs of the Indian Empire, and that is the straight line.—*Lord Burnham.*

Our system of unemployment insurance is turning each day more and more into a system of permanent and universal outdoor relief.—*Lord Londonderry.*

The real value of archæology is that it is giving us a new outlook on our own world. We see the same thoughts at work in 3,000 B.C as we see in the present year.—*C. Leonard Woolley.*

THE REAL BURMA

A PICTURESQUE LAND.

MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN.

By LESLIE BELL.

The discussion about the separation of Burma and India which has been going on brings out what British residents of Burma always feel when they return to England on leave, namely, the difficulty of conveying any definite impression of what the country is really like, and what sorts of people live there.

One's friends have a hazy idea that it is somehow connected with Kipling's "Road to Mandalay" and that there is nothing very much in it excepting pagodas and Buddhist monks. When one tries to explain that the inhabitants are of different races who have little in common with each other, one's listeners look disappointed or bored and presently inquire if one is going to Ascot and how long one intends to remain in England. One wishes it were possible to take them out there and show them that Burma is a fascinating country full of beauty and with great variety of climate and scenery, from the sandy plains of the Delta to the well-nigh impassable range of mountains which separates it from China.

MINES AND FORESTS.

Two days' sail up the Irawaddy from Mandalay is the famous ruby mine at Mogok, and further north, at Namtu, is a large silver mine. There are vast oil fields; tin mines; rice cultivation on an enormous scale; and great timber areas from which are extracted teak logs to make railway carriages and the decks of our ocean liners. On the confines of China are the jade works, the nuggets being sent in quantities across the border to be cut and set in China.

The industry which perhaps appeals most to the average imagination is the extraction of teakwood, which involves hardship, danger, responsibility, and often some peculiarly hazardous experiences with prowling tigers or mad elephants. It is work which calls for initiative and independence of action, and should offer great attractions to young men of strong constitution who prefer an open-air life.

A MIXED POPULATION.

The climate of Burma, like its people, is varied, ranging from the humid atmosphere in parts of Lower Burma—Rangoon has one of the heaviest rainfalls in the world—to the mountain regions with their great wind-swept plateaux, where fires and furs are necessary in the cold weather. The winter months, December, January, and February, are delightful, with clear, cloudless skies, and a temperature as pleasant as September in England.

And the people? Shan-Chinese, Kachins, Palaung-Was Karens. Burmans, and, of course, many Indians form the various groups making up the population of Burma. Kachins of Thibeto-Burman stock, small, lithe and sturdy, toiling up the steep tracks to their mountain villages, bearing great loads of "thekké"—a grass used for thatching; Shans, smooth-faced and stalwart, with baggy blue trousers and tattoo marks almost to the ankles, coming down to Bhamo in a long caravan; slow, easy-going Karens, admittedly the best of all the natives at catching and training wild elephants; Burmans, a laughter-loving people, who value money only because it gets them the things they crave—dancing, vivid clothing, and bright pageants.

TWO PORTRAITS.

For picturesque charm it would be difficult to find anyone to equal a Burmese girl on a holiday. Her shining black hair, piled high on the crown of her head and held in place by a wooden comb, is decorated by a bright flower; the upper part of her body is covered by a spotless muslin jacket, and across her shoulders she drapes a coloured scarf. Swathed about her small "hipless" figure is a length of brilliant silk, twisted and tucked in at the waist.

In sharp contrast one recalls a Kachin housewife in a mountain village near the Chinese border. She wears no flowers in her hair, and there is no smile upon her thick lips, stained scarlet with betel-nut juice, as she wields the heavy pestle in a rude mortar outside her little hut. From time to time she pauses to dig her bare, brown arm into the mortar, scattering the chaff with a graceful, sweeping movement which barely interrupts the rhythmic motion of the pestle, while just inside the door lounges her man!

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

"The Life of Christopher Marlowe." By C. F. Tucker Brooke. And "Dido, Queen of Carthage." Edited by the same. (Methuen. 8s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Mr. Tucker Brooke is professor of English in Yale University; he edited the Oxford edition of "The Works of Christopher Marlowe," 1910. This volume is the first of an edition of Marlowe in six volumes, each to be entrusted to a different editor and under the general editorship of Mr. R. H. Case. It contains a scholarly edition of Marlowe's "Dido," in which Nash collaborated. "Dido" is a very early work, perhaps mostly written while Marlowe was at Cambridge. It was published the year after his death, and it was acted by the Children of her Majesty's Chapel. The play is founded on the first, second and fourth books of the Æneid. There are naturally amplifications such as the part of Iarbas, dramatic devices such as Cupid taking the form of Ascanius (Æneas's child), also scenes which Virgil never suggested. Professor Tucker Brooke's notes point out the numerous Virgilian paraphrases, and illuminate linguistic points. There are many parallels of thought and wording also between "Dido" and Marlowe's other works, and to these the editor draws attention. One of Dido's passionate speeches closes with the lines,

If he forsake me not, I never die;
For in his looks I see eternity,
And he'll make me immortal with a kiss,

which recall, of course, the famous line in "Dr. Faustus,"

Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss.

Grand, Ultimate, Poetic Excitement.

The play is far below Marlowe's best work, but the occurrence of "word patterns and mental pictures" characteristic of his best poetry occur frequently; in reading it we feel the "wind and whiff" of his genius. We are also reminded throughout of his great fault—bombast. Bombast is the defect of Marlowe's supreme quality—the grand, ultimate, poetic excitement:

If all the pens that poets ever held,
Had fed the feeling of their masters' thoughts,
And every sweetness that inspired their hearts,
Their minds and muses on admirèd themes,
If all the heavenly quintessence they still
From their immortal flowers of poesy,
Wherein, as in a mirror, we perceive
The highest reaches of a human wit;
If these had made one poem's period,
And all combined in beauty's worthiness,
Yet should there hover in their restless heads
One thought, one grace, one wonder at the least,
Which into words no virtue can digest.

Marlowe pursued with an ardour few poets have matched the extreme vision which haunts and evades; above all, in the ancient symbol of the World's Desire, and touching it in lines too famous to requote. When we reflect how young he was when he died, and what an inventor and experimenter he was, anticipating by his inventions in blank verse and play-writing the merits of the tragedies and historical plays of Shakespeare, those lines spoken by Faustus in his death agony seem Marlowe's own true epitaph:

Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight,
And burned is Apollo's Golden Bough.

His life was short, crowded, violent and disastrous. He was born at Canterbury on February 6, 1564, and he was killed on May 30, 1593.

What We Know of His Life.

The most important part of this volume—for those who are not students of Elizabethan texts—is Professor Tucker Brooke's short biography of Marlowe, some eighty pages long, which precedes the text of "Dido." It assimilates Mr. Leslie Hotson's important discoveries (see "The Death of Christopher Marlowe," Nonesuch Press, 1925), and all further recent investigation. It also contains much new information about the poet's family, and confirms what historians had hinted, that Marlowe's social background was not so humble or so cramped as the words "the son of a shoemaker" suggests to our ears.

With the exception of Ben Jonson, we know little of the lives of the Elizabethan dramatists, and in Marlowe's case, as in that of "the man Shakespeare," the greater part of a biography must be taken up in arguing the probable implications of small carefully treasured scraps of evidence. For instance, Professor Brooke shows us what was the real value of Marlowe's scholarships, which in pounds and shillings seem to us more like a schoolboy's pocket-money allowance. He shows that there is less reason than was supposed for concluding that at Cambridge Marlowe's behaviour as an undergraduate got him into trouble with authorities. They gave him his degree at the earliest possible date, and he continued to hold his scholarship afterwards; only he did not become a clergyman, as required by the conditions of the scholarship he held. He seems, however, to have been the object of suspicions. After taking his degree, though still in possession of his emoluments, these appear to have been in danger, for the Queen's Privy Council wrote a letter to the University.

Was Marlowe a Spy?

It is a remarkable document:—

Whereas it was reported that Christopher Morley was determined to have gone over seas to Reames (Rheims) and there to remain, their Lordships thought good to certify that he had no such intent, but that in all his actions he had behaved himself orderly and discreetly, whereby he had done her Majesty good service and deserved to be rewarded for his faithful dealing. Their Lordships' request was that the rumour thereof should be allayed by all possible means, and that he should be furthered in the degree he was to take this next Commencement; because it was not her Majesty's pleasure that any one employed as he had been in matters touching the benefit of his country should be defamed by those who are ignorant in th' affairs he went about.

This shows that Marlowe was suspected of being a traitor Catholic, as he was, in other quarters, from his talk and later from his writings, of being an atheist. Professor Tucker Brooke does not think, as Mr. Hotson, who discovered this document, concluded, that Marlowe was a secret agent or a spy in government employ. If, he argues, Marlowe had been a spy "the Privy Council would never have urged action to put an end 'by all possible means' to popular rumours of disloyalty, so obviously useful to a spy." But this strikes me as over subtle; the Privy Council were defending their agent against injuries. What, then, was his connection with the Privy Council if he were not a secret agent?

The Months Before His Death.

One of the most interesting parts of this biography is the account in it of Marlowe's movements just before his death. During the plague he seems to have left London, and it is probable that he spent the last months of his life mainly in Kent at Scadbury, the seat of Thomas Walsingham, near Chislehurst. Here, Professor Brooke thinks, he wrote the fragment, "Hero and Leander." During August, 1592, the plague was at its height, and public disaster and fear accentuated the tendency to persecute unorthodox opinion, accompanied as it was by political disaffection. An investigation into Marlowe's atheism was undertaken by the Privy Council; Kyd and Baines were witnesses against him. Marlowe was ordered to keep daily attendance at the Star Chamber, but he himself, pending a decision, was free. "Either the requirement of daily attendance upon the Privy Council had been removed or he chose rightly to regard it as technically without binding force."

Accident or Murder?

For it appears that Marlowe and three other men went down to an inn at Deptford on May 30, 1593. His companions were Nicholas Skeres, Robert Poley, and a certain Ingram Friser. The following passage from the subsequent trial of Friser for murder describes what happened on that day:—

On the thirtieth day of May in the thirty-fifth year above named, at Deptford Strand aforesaid in the said County of Kent within the verge, about the tenth hour before noon of the same day, met together in a room in the house of a certain Eleanor Bull, widow; and there passed the time together and dined and after dinner were in quiet sort together there and walked in the garden belonging to the said house until the sixth hour after noon of the same day and then returned from the said garden to the room aforesaid and there together and in company supped; and after supper the said Ingram and Christopher Morley were in speech and uttered one to the other divers malicious words for the reason that they could not be at one nor agree about the payment of the sum of pence, that is the reckrynge, there; and the said Christopher Morley then lying upon a bed in the room where they supped, and moved with anger against the said Ingram ffrysar upon the words as aforesaid spoken between them, And the said Ingram then and there sitting in the room aforesaid with his back towards the bed where the said Christopher Morley was then lying, sitting near the bed, that is, nere the bed, and with the front part of his body towards the table and the aforesaid Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley sitting on either side of the said Ingram in such a manner that the same Ingram ffrysar in no wise could take flight: it so befell that the said Christopher Morley on a sudden and of his malice towards the said Ingram aforethought, then and there maliciously drew the dagger of the said Ingram which was at his back, and with the same dagger the said Christopher Morley then and there maliciously gave the aforesaid Ingram two wounds on his head of the length of two inches and of the depth of a quarter of an inch; whereupon the said Ingram, in fear of being slain, and sitting in the manner afore said between the said Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley so that he could not in any wise get away, in his own defence and for the saving of his life, then and there struggled with the said Christopher Morley to get back from his dagger aforesaid; in which affray the same Ingram could not get away from the said Christopher Morley; and so it befell in that affray that the said Ingram, in defence of his life, with the dagger aforesaid of the value of 12d. gave the said Christopher then and there a mortal wound over his right eye of the depth of two inches and of the width of one inch; of which mortal wound the aforesaid Christopher Morley then and there instantly died.

What Probably Happened.

Now, what were those four men talking about during those long hours? Were they just boon companions or had they business together? If they had matters between them to discuss, it is possible that a dispute over the score was not at the bottom of the squabble in which Marlowe lost his life. They walked for hours up and down the garden in talk; they had dinner and then talked again, and later they went up to a room to have supper. There was a bed in the room, a bench, and presumably another chair. I deduce this from the fact that the other three were sitting closely jammed together on a bench pushed near to the side of the bed to make a back for those sitting on it. Marlowe presumably sat opposite them during the meal. He would appear to have been the most drunk, for after supper it was he who lay upon the bed. Mark what follows.

He draws the dagger (price 12d.) from the girdle of Friser, who is sitting between the other two. Their story and Friser's is that Marlowe, disputing his share of the bill, tried to drive the dagger through the top of Friser's head. (Scalp wounds are there to show.) Friser turns round and, seizing his wrist to twist the dagger from him, jams it accidentally into Marlowe's eye, who dies at once. Friser declares he could not get out of harm's way because he was between the other two. Now let us picture the movements of men so situated. Friser suddenly feels a cut on his head. It is unlikely that it was made with murderous intent, for in that case Marlowe would have struck him in the back or where neck and shoulder join. It looks more like a drunken joke with a spice of viciousness in it. Perhaps Marlowe held the point near his head and called him to turn round. However that may be, of course, Friser instantly whips round to seize his hand. But imagine Friser's position at this moment; how could he drive the dagger into Marlowe's eye while remaining seated? Marlowe was above him on the bed. He must have turned round and scrambled on to it, and then caught hold of Marlowe's wrist. Then with the drunken man struggling beneath him, while wrenching the arm which held the dagger from side to side, the accident may well have happened. Friser must have made the most of his scalp wounds in appealing for pardon. He was acquitted.

AN AFRICAN JEW.

"An African Savage's Own Story." By Lobagola. (Knopf. 10s. 6d.)

Enough has been heard of late through the medium of the Press of the author of this singular volume to assure to it the degree of public attention it merits. It is in many ways a very remarkable performance, whose pretensions to be a true narrative of actual occurrences is not likely to escape rigid scrutiny, and will be accepted or rejected as the weight of evidence in either scale may determine. One thing may certainly be said of it—it reads true, and carries with it an air of honesty and verisimilitude which goes far to convince the reader. It offers hundreds of points for investigation, and, as the anonymous author of the Introduction remarks, "Lobagola, on the one hand, must write from personal knowledge, or, on the other, must have been a profound student of works of reference, which seems unlikely." Not his least interested readers will be found among the ethnologists. Many experts on matters racial accept as a fact the existence in Africa of groups of Jews, who, exiled to that land hundreds of years ago, and having intermarried with the native populations, still remain veritable "Children of the Torah," true Jews, distinguished only from their brethren of other lands by their darker complexion. It is to one of these interesting communities that Lobagola claims to belong.

ECLOGUE IV.

"Virgile, et le Mystère de la IVe. Eclogue." By Jérôme Carcopino. (Paris, l'Artisan du Livre. 15 frs.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

The fascination of the Fourth Eclogue is perennial, and the cause of it was summarised by W. H. Myers when he wrote, about forty years ago, that "Virgil's poems" (he was thinking particularly of this one poem) "lie at the watershed of religions." Now comes Professor Carcopino, of the University of Paris, with a book of disarming charm, which, if its conclusions are accepted, will degrade the Eclogue from that place, and will reduce or restore it to commoner fame as a poem of supreme beauty, but not of prophecy.

"Do not let us make of it a miracle," writes the learned professor.

Be content to regar . as a masterpiece. Let us cease to adore ... in Hugo's phrase, as "un dieu tout près d'être ange"; be satisfied to admire him as a great poet. He did not pierce the darkness which conceals the future from our knowledge. But the ideas and events of his own day awoke in him exquisite or deep feelings, the vibrations of which are still current. True, his Pythagorean astrology is dead and buried to-day; Poilio was but a sham great man; the Peace of Brindisi was but an illusion of a few short weeks or months. But these beliefs, defunct to-day, these shadowy personages, this act without a morrow, lived intensely in the mind of Virgil as in those of his contemporaries;

and we are invited to conclude that there is nothing more to the Eclogue than the poet's sublimation of a moment's triumph by the arms of his country.

Prophet of the Gentiles?

I cannot dispute the scholarship, for I am acquainted only at second-hand with many of the authorities which Professor Carcopino has studied in the original. The list of ancient writers whom he has cited fills ten columns of index, and there is a further two-page list of modern writers, with whom I am more familiar. Dante he includes among the ancients, but it must be admitted that, from Dante downwards, previous commentators are against him; and the three studies on "Virgil's Messianic Eclogue" (the question is begged in the title) by Professors J. B. Mayor, Warde Fowler, and R. S. Conway, published in 1907, and reinforced by the Presidential Address of the last named at the Classical Association in 1928, have hitherto counted as authoritative. "In the deepest and truest meaning of the word," we read in the longer studies,

Virgil did "prophesy" the coming of Christianity. In inquiring, therefore, into Virgil's teaching upon such points, we are not following some ancient by-way of literary study; we are at the very heart of the central movement of history.

Nor have students found it difficult to discover in Rome's contacts with the East ample opportunities for echoes of Isaiah to reach the ears of the scholar-poet, who was born in the same century as Jesus. The whole story is too likely to be untrue; and Renan, whom Professor Carcopino does not quote—it is a rare treat to supply him with a reference, particularly to one of his own countrymen—was convinced that "le tendre et clairvoyant Virgile semble répondre comme par un écho secret au second-Isaïe."

Our present function is discharged by drawing attention to Professor Carcopino's monograph. The confirmation or refutation of the views which he states, though modestly, yet with conviction, is a matter for experts as fully qualified as himself. But we shall watch their reception with great interest, for it would be only under extreme stress that we should part from "Maro, Prophet of the Gentiles," in the twentieth century of our era and of his fame.

AN OLD WAR JOURNAL.

"The Peninsular Journal of Major-General Sir Benjamin d'Urban, 1808-1817." (Longmans. 21s.)

Like Sir Harry and Lady Smith, and many other people who on their own merits would be entirely forgotten, Sir Benjamin d'Urban (1777-1849) has achieved a sort of immortality by giving his name to a town. It was in the year 1842, when he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, that the district of Natal was occupied as a British colony, and the town of Port Natal received the name of Durban. But the journal which has now been published is concerned with a much earlier part of his life. On August 5, 1808, the first shot was fired in the war known as the Peninsular War—a war which, as the editor of this book says, was to rehabilitate the rather shattered reputation of the British Army—and about a month later, Major d'Urban, as he then was, aged 31, received an appointment to join the forces which were assembling at Falmouth for service in the campaign as Assistant-Quartermaster-General. Hitherto his position had been quite unimportant, but this was the beginning of a useful and successful career; and for nearly six years he keeps a fairly full record of his own activities and the chief operations of the war. The armistice was signed on April 19, 1814, and the army returned to England in the following August, but for about two years more d'Urban continues to give some account of the events of the day, though he himself, to his great disappointment, took no part in the Waterloo campaign. His style is lively and vigorous, though without much distinction, and to students of the period this book should be of considerable value; but the detailed account of movements of troops and preparations for war, even when varied by occasional battles, is apt to become monotonous, and the average reader will require some skill in the art of skipping if he is to derive much pleasure from d'Urban's narrative. The book, however, is well printed and brought out, with excellent maps and illustrations, and the editing by Mr. Rousseau, of Rhodes University College in South Africa, has been admirably done.

THE PACIFIC IN WORLD-POLITICS.

"Problems of the Pacific." By J. B. Condliffe (University of Chicago Press. 22s. 6d.)

Not many more pregnant sentences are to be found in modern literature than one which occurs on the second page of Mr. Condliffe's preface to this volume. "Just as it is a question for China whether she should now concentrate upon the development of a system of aerial transportation rather than upon the steam railway, so the Pacific peoples are feeling their way toward the new mechanism of dealing with one another." No more characteristic symptom of the new spirit which is rapidly permeating the mind of the world could be imagined than the meeting of the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which took place last year at Kyoto, of which this volume is an admirably condensed record. Whether the nations whose territories ring about the great ocean shall adopt the principle of overt relationship, which must be one of the main elements in the new programme of universal peace, or fall back on the evil old diplomatic assumption of the inevitability of war, is a question of unexaggerated importance. Mr. Condliffe's book is an historical document of the greatest interest and value.

THE DECAMERON.

"The Decameron" of Giovanni Boccaccio. Translated by Richard Aldington. Illustrations by Jean de Bosschere. (Putnam. 2 vols.)

This is an *edition de luxe* of the classic, which also embodies, the publishers claim, the first complete and faithful translation which has hitherto appeared. It is from the pen of Mr. Richard Aldington, who has voyaged successfully between the Scylla of grossness and the Charybdis of prudery, and has not only produced a version that is quite frank without Gallic riskiness, but which also reflects very closely the charm of Boccaccio's style and the atmosphere of the period. M. de Bosschere's illustrations may not serve greatly for the enlightenment of the reader, but they are attractive in design and colour, and the production is a worthy example of American typographical art.

ART AND ARTISTS.

"A Miniature History of European Art." By R. H. Wilenski. (Oxford University Press. 4s. 6d.)

"Correggio: His Life and Work." By Corrado Ricci. (F. Warne. 31s. 6d.)

"Pieter de Hooch." With an Introduction by W. R. Valentiner. (A. Zwemmer. 25s.)

"The Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell." By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 2 vols. (Ernest Benn. 42s.)

Reviewed by FRANK RUTTER.

In the short space of seventy-six small pages, Mr. R. H. Wilenski has written a remarkably sound and sensible review of the development of European art. He begins with the prehistoric cave-paintings in the Dordogne; he ends with Wyndham Lewis and the Cubists. The need for compression has compelled the writer to summarise his argument, and his main point is that the history of art is

to a large extent the history of the use of artists by powerful individuals or organisations as instruments in the task of imposing some particular form of adjustment upon their generation. . . . Rembrandt was the first conspicuous artist who openly made his art a means of personal expression. . . . In the second half of the nineteenth century, as a result of the individualism of the age and the Romantic movement, the conception of art as the expression of the individual artist . . . was so widespread that the average intelligent man put the artist on a pedestal—and left him there as useless for any public or material purpose.

He supports his case by showing, firstly, that the functions of Egyptian art were

(a) magic—to protect the souls of the dead in their tombs, and (b) dynastic—to impress and overawe the populace with the power and majesty of Pharaoh. . . . Greek art from the middle of the fifth century onwards represents the first escape of the major arts from Fear. . . . Byzantine art depicted the sacred figures in Christian history in rigid, fear-inspiring images.

Religion and Art.

Alluding to the Iconoclastic movement of the eighth century, Mr. Wilenski states that the ensuing campaign waged by the Pope against the Byzantine Empire

was the only time that a war has been fought about art.

But this is surely to claim too much. The war was fought, not about art, but about religion, the cause of most wars between the eighth and the eighteenth centuries. The weak spot in Mr. Wilenski's survey is that he does not take into account the two-fold origin of art, but ignores the northern formative art which developed out of the handicrafts of the later Stone Age, and was the prelude to the individual art of later times. He is careful to point out the Neo-Pagan character of Florentine art in the time of the Medici, and stresses the importance of realising that

Renaissance religious art was not really religious art properly so-called, because the form of the works was evolved not for a religious purpose, but as a demonstration of the artist's technical powers:

but he fails to point out, as he might have done, that all the really great periods of European art have coincided with a time when there was some measure of freedom of opinion.

Correggio, de Hooch, and Pennell.

To a generation that has little use for sentimentality in art, it may be doubted whether Correggio—apart from certain technical qualities—makes much more appeal than Guido Reni or Sassoferrato; but the English translation of Signor Ricci's monumental work, with a wealth of 296 illustrations, gives the reader the result of all the latest research into the art of Antonio Allegri.

The very comprehensive and admirably printed reproductions of 180 paintings by Pieter de Hooch in Dr. Valentiner's new book are supplemented by an immensely useful and instructive series of reproductions after paintings by masters who are confused with de Hooch and pictures similar in style.

The late Joseph Pennell was a man with many claims to distinction. An accomplished artist, whose etchings and lithographs will rank high among the pioneer work which found and expressed beauty in industrial subjects and modern American architecture, he was also a wise and witty writer. In Mrs. Pennell's two volumes we are able to perceive his skill and charm as a letter writer, and also to gain more knowledge of a complex, many-sided personality.

NEW POETRY.

"Poems: A Joking Word." By Laura Riding. (Cape. 6s.)

"Twenty Poems Less." By Laura Riding. (Hours Press. 30s.)

"The Collected Poems of Stephen Crane." (Knopf. 7s. 6d.)

"Light in 6 Moods." By George Rostrevor Hamilton. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

From time to time during the last few years Miss Laura Riding has produced cryptic poems and provocative prose; the appearance of a collection of her poems is welcome since it enables the reader to look at them as a whole. Miss Riding's work gains by the general view. It gains in clarity, if one can apply such a word to the hesitations and half-statements of which it is composed; for though a number of riddles may seem no easier to solve than one, if they are all of the same type there is at least a chance of discovering what their propounder is driving at. Or so it seems to me from reading first "Twenty Poems Less," published in a limited edition, with elaborately joking covers by Len Lye, and then going on to "Poems A Joking Word," which, we are told, includes "the substance not only of 'The Close Chaplet,' published in 1926, and of 'Love As Love, Death As Death,' published in 1928, but also the deferred 'First Poems,' announced some seasons ago; and certain later poems." It includes as well a preface, in which Miss Riding is at pains to explain that "Poems is a joking word to mean doom without using the word doom"; that, in fact, these poems "had got to be." A style modelled on that of Miss Gertrude Stein in her more lucid intervals, and a habit of reference to private experiences which are no more explained to the outsider than the story of grouse in the gunroom, do not contribute to the clarity of this preface; but from it there emerges at any rate the avowal that Miss Riding finds her poems better reading than her life.

Obscuring Obscurity.

The poems are, indeed, the outcome of a persistent bewilderment; Miss Riding hunts as despairingly as the heroes of Pirandello for some kind of certainty.

Have arrived at this interrogatory.
Would know, for private information only.
Knowledge informs the what of the what.
For twenty-six years, six months, seventeen days,
Have studied what for what,
Spoken of what to what,
Am now tired of what,
And know not what
For all the what have read or written
Since was what.

The satirical manner does not conceal the undercurrent of genuine distress. But distress is, after all, scarcely enough. A difficult subject calls for all possible lucidity of treatment; Miss Riding obscures obscurity. Pirandello makes relativity comprehensible by putting it in terms of the stage. Miss Riding, groping for some explanation of identity, some understanding of human relationships, flies to paradox wherever she has found anything to express. A little paradox goes a long way; I do not think the range of Miss Riding's thought excuses the dose given in these two books of poems.

Fables and Lyrics.

A new, popular edition of Stephen Crane's pithy fables in ill-disguised prose will be grateful, doubtless, to his admirers. Three poems not previously published in book form are included.

Mr. Rostrevor Hamilton, best known as a writer of epigrams, again shows in "Light in 6 Moods" that he can write graceful lyrics, too. Mr. Hamilton never uses the borrowed emotion or the ready-made phrase; a pleasant little book.

THE HIGHLAND LURE

"The Secret of Spey." By Wendy Wood. (Robert Grant, Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.)

"Autumns in Skye, Ross and Sutherland." By T. Ratcliffe Barnett. (Robert Grant, Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

A new type of guidebook to Scotland is beginning to appear. It is no longer an inventory, but an interpretation of the scene, and it is at its best when it is dealing with the large religion of the hills. The strict topographer on the spot may have little use for it, but to the visitor, especially when he recalls his explorations in retrospect, it is a joy. Just in time for the holiday season, two good examples of this type of literature, to which Mr. H. V. Morton's intensely popular "In Search of Scotland" has given a new vogue, have appeared, dealing with the Spey and with Skye, Ross and Sutherland.

On the topographical side the whole region of the Spey, notwithstanding the Andersons' classic "Guide to the Highlands," has been much more inadequately done than other parts of Scotland. But Miss Wendy Wood manages to combine the letter and the spirit of the wonderful scene in a highly skilful manner. There is, for example, quite a Barrie touch in her description of the beautiful howe of Kinrara, to which the restless and ambitious Jane Maxwell withdrew in the autumn of her crowded life. It is, indeed, a strange spot for such a throbbing personality to have chosen, and, as Miss Wood says, "the piece of masonry that acts as a monument is disappointing":—

It is not reasonable to expect a Taj Mahal, but the solid box, cornered with wide-based pyramids, has not even the suggestion of a door whereby the bright little spirit might escape to pirouette among the rabbits or play hide-and-seek with the deer among the solemn rhododendron bushes.

An Eccentric River.

For her the Spey is "the most eccentric among rivers." It "has no lovable banks; it neither chortles over stones nor fights with rocks. It has no song. Instead of singing, it grumbles and mumbles." She has, moreover, a way of summarising in a phrase the features of a landscape, as when she says that "every road should be the great grandchild of a footpath," and that "every glen has a right and wrong direction of approach." Excellent, too, is her description of the man in the peat moss, who had about him "a look of sheepskin and tartan."

He held in every turn of his tongue the dark essence of timeless tragedy, and he turned with a phrase the ancient buried years as his spade turned the time-pressed peat to the light of day.

Such a passage, which reminds you of Wordsworth's Highland Reaper, shows that Miss Wood gets into the very heart of things, never more so than in the chapter, "The Roadside Fire," which describes the life of "tinks," to whom "the call of the road is as loud and distinct as the cry of the curlew, and who respond to it without the need for words, just as the wild swans wing unprotesting across the wide silence of the night."

She has contributel some nice pen-and-ink sketches, not equal perhaps in quality to her prose, but now and again reaching a high standard, as in her glimpse of the Sluggan in snow time, where a snow-covered fir-tree is silhouetted against the angry sky.

Skye, Ross and Sutherland.

Having worked his way along the Border to the land of Lochiel and the road to Rannoch, Mr. Ratcliffe Barnett closes his expedition with an enthusiastic book about Skye, Ross, and Sutherland, which have completely conquered him in all their aspects. His book is pitched in the romantic mood, which intensely irritates a certain type of writer on Scotland, who has a political outlook. For example, speaking of the Coolins, which he considers the finest mountains in Britain, he says: "Skye is like a sweetheart who is always surprising you with her changing moods. Until you have been drenched and disappointed by wet weather in the Coolins, you will never know the pleasure of being favoured with a heavenly day for your climb." These two little books should find a place in many a rambler's rucksack.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

"The America's Cup: a short account of its origin and the various challenges which have been made for it since 1870." By Nigel Lindsay. (Heath Cranton. 7s. 6d.)

Since the famous schooner America crossed the Atlantic in July, 1851—she was the first yacht to do so in either direction—and won the cup for a race round the Isle of Wight against fourteen other yachts, ranging from 393 to 47 tons, thirteen attempts have been made to bring the trophy back to this country.

America (170 tons) was eighteen minutes ahead of the second, Aurora (47 tons), the smallest of the group. Mr. Lindsay, who was for some years honorary sailing secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, under which four of the challengers have sailed, points out that she would not have done so had the conditions been strictly enforced, as she did not go round the Nab, and thus gained a very considerable advantage. The protest which Brilliant, the largest of the group, made against her for not rounding the Nab was, in the sporting spirit with which the race had been given, not proceeded with. Mr. Lindsay wonders whether those responsible for withdrawing the protest had any premonition of what that decision meant for the future; but, while he does not think that America had a really hard test in this race, he holds that the yacht was a "great advance" on any that had been built in this country up to that time.

Conditions of the Race.

Since that time there have been certain snags in the conditions under which the challenger sails, not least the obligation to give its length and rig six months before the contest. The consequence has been that, as Mr. Lindsay says, while the race has such a glamour for the public, it has not aroused so much enthusiasm among yachtsmen in this country because the conditions are distinctly in favour of the defending yacht. True, it has given a certain stimulus to yachting generally, but the contest has tended in later years to the production of what he calls "an extreme and worthless type of racing machine."

The first challenge was accepted by Mr. James Ashbury with the schooner Cambria in 1870, but Mr. Osgood's Magic won. The race has been sailed on twelve other occasions, twice (in 1893 and 1895) by Lord Dunraven, whose famous protest over the third race of 1895 led to what Mr. Lindsay calls "unpleasant controversies, and for some years alienated the good feeling which had previously existed between British and American yachtsmen." The four series of races since run by Sir Thomas Lipton have restored good temper.

Mr. Lindsay describes all the different challengers in great detail. The forthcoming race with Shamrock V. as challenger will be one of the most interesting, because the holders have agreed to the proposal that both vessels should be built to the New York Yacht Club's rating rule. That will make the forthcoming contest a better trial of seamanship. Mr. Lindsay's book will help the average man to follow the race with interest, but the illustrations are poorly reproduced.

FIRST AID AT HOME.

"The Family Doctor." (Waverley Book Co. 30s.)

This up-to-date issue does not claim to fit a layman to be his own doctor. But it is, nevertheless, a volume that no home can afford to be without. Its 720 pages contain information in simple language about illness, disease, accidents, and other matters which are vitally important to the maintenance of healthy and happy homes. The knowledge it contains will enable symptoms of serious illness to be recognised at an early stage, and it is an invaluable guide for dealing with emergencies before the arrival of the doctor. With subjects arranged alphabetically, and with useful cross references, the book is planned so that no technical knowledge is necessary to realise its great helpfulness.

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VICTORIAN ENGLAND.

"England Under Victoria." By H. V. Routh. (Methuen. 6s.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

This is a further volume in the useful series which from the literature of successive periods seeks to present anew a picture of the intellectual and social life of England. The nearer we come to our own day, the greater, of course, the mass of material available, and the more onerous the selector's task. Mr. Routh emerges from the ordeal with success. True, his title seems to promise too much, since few of his documents date from the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign; but the stream of thought grew more rapid after its first two decades, and in any case the division of history into epochs by the reigns of constitutional Sovereigns is more convenient than scientific. Mr. Routh, in the guise of showman, connects his chosen passages with a running commentary deftly devised, and never forgets that there are two sides to most questions. Thus he gives us Matthew Arnold's views on the danger of worship with too little reason, and Ruskin's on the risk of corrupting it by too much. Kingsley welcomes "The Origin of Species," and the veteran geologist Adam Sedgwick stoutly combats it. George Gissing tilts against the English Sunday, later recants and blesses it.

Inviting a young man (or, presumably, a young woman) to transfer him- or herself to the eighteen-seventies, and to consider the facilities and restrictions of that period as compared with the present, Mr. Routh bids his inquirer remark that the questioning and iconoclastic attitude so rampant in our own age, but, possibly, now beginning to abate in some degree, is no new thing, but can be discerned at work in Victorian literature even before the appearance of "The Origin of Species." It was born, he thinks, of reaction against a certain stodginess and complacency which had gradually pervaded our upper and middle class life as one result of a period of steady and increasing prosperity, to whose durability no end or shock was anticipated.

Conflict of Reason and Instinct.

And then, searching for a deeper analysis, he sees the growing revolt against conventions as a conflict between instinct and reason. Reason had settled and defined everything to a starched and hardly tolerable degree. "Nearly all social and moral striving," he writes, "had been systematised or institutionalised, even morality and religion," until the rule of reason became a tyranny. Then it was that instinct, especially on the part of the younger sort asserted itself, and the citadels of Gradgrind, Podsnap, and their like were threatened. Yet instinct and reason, as Mr. Routh truly observes, should work together. Instinct should supplement reason, and reason should be a friendly check on instinct. They are not incompatible or irreconcilable. It is only by their joint and harmonious action that a stable equilibrium can be ensured. We are not so remote, either, from the Victorians as the worn-out gibe would have us believe. "The late Victorian movement," says Mr. Routh, "has been carried on into the twentieth century. . . . The inward and essential sanity of our apparently erratic iconoclasm is proved by the fact that all images are not broken, only those which allow no space for the higher instincts."

SPORTING PRINTS.

"The Story of British Sporting Prints." By Capt. Frank Siltzer. (Halton and Truscott Smith. 42s.)

Reviewed by MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

This is a new edition of Captain Siltzer's book, the first edition being out of print. The scheme followed in the book is to take each of the fifty odd artists selected in their alphabetical rather than chronological order and to give a description of their lives and pictures. The first one is a Swiss, J. L. Agasse (1767-1849), who found that in his native country there was no money to be spent on pictures so he came to England, where he took up painting horses and dogs for rich sportsmen. Landseer commends him in the phrase, "He paints animals as none of us can." What more need be said? The author recommends as one of the best plates of this artist's work "Young Snowball," a greyhound There is naturally a lot about the Alken family, including a reproduction in colour of "Fishing in a Punt," the well-known aquatint by J. Clark after Henry Alken. Included in the remarks on the Alkens are such interesting sideshows, so to speak, as advice on "how to fall" by Whyte Melville and a few words on over-riding hounds by the great Osbaldeston. Another chapter includes an account of the fine old sportsman John Warde, of whom it is recorded that he gave as his reason for breeding hounds with large heads that "when they put their noses down they couldn't get them up again." To this sort of idea I can't help thinking the old hound-breeders owed much of their success. They bred for hunting powers, not for speed.

A Good Likeness.

We are told that the painter R. B. Davis was the son of a huntsman of some note, while he had a brother who was huntsman to the Royal Staghounds in the reign of George IV. J. E. Ferneley (1782-1860), who was the son of a village wheelwright, was notable for the good likenesses he produced in painting horses, and how one mare in particular was recognised by "Nimrod" at first glance because he had seen her portrait by the artist depicted is most amusing. In this chapter there is also brought out in a roundabout way the story of an officer who escaped from a French cavalry patrol in the Peninsular War by jumping on a blood horse a ravine somewhat broader than the famous Whissendine.

There is, of course, an account of Herring and his pictures of racehorses, and interesting details of the romantic struggles, in more senses than one, of the young artist, who at one time became a coachdriver. A full chapter on Benjamin Marshall tells us that he started as a portrait painter, but changed to animals, and it is mentioned that "at that date a man was ready to give fifty guineas for a portrait of his horse and a mere ten for one of his wife."

A Corner-Stone of Art.

Of Morland it is said that he "may be termed a cornerstone of the edifice of genuine British art." We are given an account of how the artist turned jockey and of how he was treated by the crowd when beaten on the favourite and when winning on an outsider. Of George Stubbs we are naturally told a lot, for he was a pioneer, and, asks the author, "What sporting prints worth comment . . . have we prior to 1750, when Stubbs began to paint horses and dogs?" Reference is, of course, made to his "Anatomy of the Horse" and his studies while dissecting horses. The author tells us that it has been his lot to read three biographies of James Ward, and he deals with the confusion between his work and Morland's, to whom it was proposed at one time that he should be apprenticed. While discussing Ward the author gives us some interesting stories of Ralph Lambton, one of which I will quote:—A follower of his hounds was rated by the master for overriding them, and said "He did not come out to be d——d." To which Lambton replied: "Well, then, sir, go home and be d——d."

THE FEN DISTRICT.

"Boston, Tattershall, and Croyland." By M. R. Lambert and R. Walker. (Blackwell. 6s.)

There are very few districts of England better worth knowing, either for their own innate charm of beauty or for the historical memories to which they give rise, than that which is celebrated in this volume. And it has also its architectural glories; for example, Boston Church, which, as Mr. Pickworth Farrow remarks in his brief introduction, "if it were in Italy or on a river in one of the old German towns on the Rhineland, or in South Germany," would attract people for hundreds of miles around. Messrs. Lambert and Walker have compressed into their pages much interesting information.

NEW FICTION.

MR. PRIESTLEY'S LONDON PANORAMA.

"Angel Pavement." By J. B. Priestley. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)
"Sailors of Fortune." By William McFee. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)
"Tiny Carteret." By "Sapper." (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)
"Pinehurst." By John Rhode. (Bles. 7s. 6d.)
"The Unconscious Sinner." By Victoria Cross. (Werner Laurie. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Somewhere in the City you will probably be able to find "Angel Pavement," a little dusty and drab, perhaps—unless those who deal in steel bars and concrete floors and things of that kind have dared to "improve" it—but snugly aloof and not without such amenities as a public-house and a tobacconist's shop which sells, or pretends to sell, its own mixture. And here, until a year or two ago, if we are to believe Mr. Priestley, and his word, I feel, is to be trusted, the firm of Twigg and Dersingham, timber merchants, were carrying on business in their small and respectable way.

Mr. Dersingham himself may not have been the best kind of business man, and his traveller was not really very good at his job, but the firm supported Mr. Freeth as cashier, and young Mr. Turgis as clerk, and Miss Lilian Matfield as lady typist, and Starky as office boy; and, if it had not been for Mr. Golspie, it would probably have continued its unprosperous but dependable career until doomsday, or, rather, until all such businesses have been swept willy-nilly into the rationalised jaws of Amalgamated Woods, Limited, or some such monstrous corporation.

But Mr. Golspie—a strange, though understandable figure—came from a Baltic port with important concessions, and he made things hum in Angel Pavement for a while, and so gave Mr. Priestley a story to tell. It is not a startlingly unusual story—merely an account of the break-up of a firm which is not following the times—but it is the kind of story round about which the best kind of Priestleian embroidery can be most suitably draped. Without Mr. Golspie's intrusion we should have had a series of admirable vignettes: with it we have five or six very delicate studies coalescing into one most vivid panorama of London life.

So the coming of Mr. Golspie gives Mr. Smeeth that little "rise" for which he has been so patiently waiting, and yet helps the poor man not at all. So the shy and not wholly attractive Turgis, whose dreams are exclusively concerned with young women, is allowed to have his Arabian nights—though Miss Golspie is not the best type of *houri*—and Miss Matfield her glimpse of romance. And it is as though you yourself had been working for long years in Angel Pavement with these people and only now, with Mr. Priestley's assistance, realising what manner of folk they really are.

It is, in fact, a wholly lovable book, and a worthy successor to "The Good Companions." Small blemishes there may be, but you do not notice them, for Mr. Priestley (here seen in many moods, but always entertaining) lifts the veil from a bit of the real London, outwardly very ordinary, but actually nursing a thousand strange dramas. It is a very memorable achievement.

TALES OF THE SEA.

In every one of the fourteen short stories which go to make up "Sailors of Fortune," Mr. McFee, who no longer allows Conrad to influence him, shows what an excellent writer he is. Not all of them, I admit, are equally rich in drama, but there is not one which is without its peculiar attraction. And even if, as sometimes happens, the actual story is in danger of being temporarily lost in a wealth of extraneous detail, that detail is so interesting in itself that you enjoy every word of it.

For the most part these stories are of the merchant service, and two at least of the characters—the amorous Captain Musker and Jimmy Russell the photographer—make several appearances. Musker deserves a whole book to himself; he is a man in a thousand, even amongst those in command of large liners, and his last recorded adventure ends in the prettiest way. But there are others—not all of them captains—round whose curious personalities Mr. McFee builds up equally interesting, and sometimes more exciting, yarns. This is distinguished work which I can very cordially recommend, even to those whose dislike of the sea extends to their fiction.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

You know more or less what to expect from "Sapper" these days, even if the estimable Drummond be temporarily resting. There will be a rattling good story with thrills and excitements and miraculous escapes. And so it is when "Tiny Carteret" (a man after Drummond's own heart) is coolly commandeered by our secret service, and sent abroad for the good of his country. The Bessonians take their politics seriously, but not all their moves are allowed to become public. Hence the peculiar behaviour of Lady Mary in London, and Mr. Carteret's astonishing adventures abroad. "Sapper" has the happiest knack of making you believe even in the most improbable affairs, and is here at his cheeriest and best.

A GOOD PUZZLE.

The behaviour of those who live at or near "Pinehurst" is sufficiently odd. Its owner, who moors a steam-yacht at the foot of his garden, is found dead in a car. Apparently he has been run over by accident; in reality, as Dr. Priestley discovers, he has been poisoned. But why has his dead body taken the place of a plaster-cast, and what have the lilies of the valley to do with the large sums of money that have been so cunningly hidden? Who, moreover, is the master-mind who has engineered such a dexterous crime? Mr. Rhode, an old hand at the business, has given Dr. Priestley another excellent part to play, and in doing so contrived the neatest of puzzles.

About "The Unconscious Sinner" I cannot, I am afraid, be very serious. It is all very passionate and purple, and no doubt the poor young lady who, after being seduced in her sleep, kills her seducer at a moment when both are asleep, deserves all our sympathies. Unfortunately, I found myself laughing at the wrongest possible moment, even when she is tried for murder. But they let her off, so all is well.

AN AUSTRIAN MEDIUM.

"Rudi Schneider, a Scientific Examination of His Mediumship." By Harry Price. (Methuen. 10s.)

Between April, 1929, and January, 1930, Rudi Schneider, the much-discussed Austrian medium, was severely tested, under "triple control," in over twenty seances before a hundred different people—including scientists, professional magicians and business men—at the National Laboratory of Psychical Research in London, and now the honorary director, Mr. Harry Price, sets forth the details.

Schneider, who was born in Austria twenty-one years ago is the youngest of the twelve children of a linotype operator at Munich, and first exhibited abnormal faculties at the age of 11. His elder brother, Willi, was a very brilliant medium till a year or so ago, "when his waning powers appeared to synchronise with his intensive application to his profession as a dentist." Two other brothers are slightly mediumistic.

Rudi's phenomena, which included materialised limbs, movement of objects without physical contact, cold breezes, and so on, were indeed extraordinary, and the comments of scientific observers such as Professor A. F. C. Pollard are interesting. Mr. Price considers it a "conclusion of paramount importance" that the Schneider seances showed that the phenomena are real and can be reproduced to order. But he admits that the causation of the manifestations can be determined only after many more experiments with many more mediums.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

STUDIES IN KEATS.
By Middleton Murry. (Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.)
GREAT BRITAIN.
By Findlay Muirhead. (Macmillan. 15s.)
ENGLAND UNDER VICTORIA.
By H. V. Routh. (Methuen. 6s.)
SAILORS OF FORTUNE.
By William McFee. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

The most striking feature of the forthcoming book season for me is the extraordinary range of biography. It includes studies of Messalina, Julius Cæsar, Rabelais, Casanova, and Queen Caroline, all from Routledge; Luther, Heine, Erasmus Darwin, Jane Austen, and Henry Irving, from Dent; William Windham, Jowett, the Carlyles, Whistler, and Pilsudski, from Faber and Faber; the Queen of Sheba, the Prince of Wales, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Lady Diana Cooper, from Marriott; and Garibaldi and Stratford de Redcliffe, from Benn.

* * * *

Besides the Victorians mentioned, we are to get the first part of the third and last series of the letters of Queen Victoria from Murray, while Sir Frederick Ponsonby's "Sidelights on Queen Victoria" will be published by Macmillan, who also give us Lady Troubridge and Mr. Archibald Marshall's memoir of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. Chatto and Windus will publish the Dean of Windsor and Mr. Hector Bolitho's memoir of Dean Stanley.

* * * *

Much, some of us think too much, has been written about the eighteen nineties. We are now getting a series of essays on "The Eighteen Eighties"—twinning Mr. Granville Barker's "Eighteen Seventies"—edited by Mr. de la Mare, in which Newman Manning, Pater, T. E. Brown, Gilbert and Sullivan (by Mr. Chesterton), and even Martin Tupper (by Mr. Drinkwater) are dealt with. The Cambridge University Press will publish it.

* * * *

A most valuable addition to our knowledge of the theatre is Professor Allardyce Nicoll's "Early Nineteenth Century Drama," which the Cambridge University Press is to publish. It has an appendix containing a note of the plays, over 11,000, produced during the fifty years under review. Professor Nicoll has had some exciting searches for them in the dusty recesses of the Lord Chamberlain's office, but nothing can quench his enthusiasm.

* * * *

A very useful contribution to our knowledge of the Far East is Mr. H. B. Drake's "Korea of the Japanese," which comes from the Bodley Head next week. Mr. Drake, who is perhaps better known as a novelist, has made a prolonged stay in Korea, and has an intimate knowledge of Oriental people and their ways.

* * * *

The late Colonel Henderson's classic book on Stonewall Jackson, which made an immense impression when it was published in 1898, was so good that one wonders what further light will be thrown upon the great southern general by Mr. Allen Tate in the study of him which Cassell publishes in the first week of next month.

* * * *

This week has been chosen by Methuen to publish the English translation of "The Love Letters of Ernst Haeckel," written between 1898 and 1903. The romance which flowered between the famous naturalist and a young girl whose admiration for his books prompted her to write to him is one of the most remarkable in the whole range of scientific biography.

* * * *

Though situated only eighteen hours from London, the Harz Mountains are comparatively unknown to the average Englishman. That ignorance is now inexcusable, for Mr. Christopher Marlowe has written a little book on the subject for the Bodley Head as a companion study to his book on the Black Forest.

* * * *

Under the title "The Modern Adventure," which will be published by Burns, Oates and Washbourne at the end of October, Mr. W. J. Blyton discusses, in partly narrative form, the questions that are affecting the post-war generation in religion, science, conduct, and society. Mr. Blyton is also completing a novel, which he calls "Gale Warning."

* * * *

Can a woman love the man she hates? That is the problem propounded in "Sorrowstones," which Putnam will publish on the first of next month. It is the work of Mr. W. R. Calvert, who has made a name for himself as a nature writer, and who thoroughly knows West Cumberland, where he was born.

* * * *

Encouraged by the success of "The Good Companions," Mr. Priestley gives us another very long novel in "Angel Pavement," which Heinemann publishes to-morrow.

J. M. B.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

"Cathedral Church of Norwich: Thirteenhundredth Anniversary of the Diocese." Official Handbook. Edited by the Dean of Norwich. (Norwich: Jarrolds. 2s. 6d.)

All too modestly designated the official handbook, this volume on Norwich Cathedral has a value and a virtue which will remain now that the commemoration of the thirteen-hundredth anniversary of the diocese—which was the particular occasion of its publication—has formally closed. The commemoration has stirred a nation-wide interest, and has deepened and quickened that devout spirit of which Norwich through the centuries, and not least in this century, has been so fructifying a centre. The handbook enshrines the grandeur which has just been commemorated in service, song, and speech; it has been compiled by those who are not only experts, but lovers also; and its publication at a popular price has been made possible by that branch of a growing and enriching fellowship known as the Friends of Norwich Cathedral. Its appeal is to all those who reverently treasure our Cathedrals, and who never tire of the story of their splendours.

The founding of the Cathedral was itself a romance. Canon Kendall tells it in this volume in his scholarly chapter on "History of the Diocese." Herbert de Losinga violated the law against simony by purchasing from King Rufus, an "utterly godless man," a vacancy in the Episcopal See of East Anglia. Later he paid penance for his sin, and the Pope absolved him on condition that he became a great builder. At Norwich he fixed his see, and there, in 1096, he himself laid the foundation stone of his church, so much of which, in spite of Time's vandalism and the worse vandalism of man, remains to this day. In a later chapter the Dean tells the history of the Cathedral church—among other things, how during the Civil War the Cathedral was filled with musketeers "drinking and tobacconing as freely as it had been turned alehouse." The list of its treasures of architecture and furniture is too crowded for notice here, but it may be noted that the ancient Bishop's throne in the middle of the apse at Norwich—from which the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the Benediction at Wednesday's impressive service—is the only example to be found in Northern Europe.

There is a delightful and revealing article on the carved bosses in the Cathedral by Dr. James, O.M., and among other interesting papers is one by Mr. J. B. L. Tolhurst on the monastic customary of Norwich. The many illustrations add a final enrichment and enlightenment. In a brief foreword the Bishop of Norwich expresses the hope that the pages, "carefully prepared by competent scholars," may be found "both useful and interesting." They are that, and very much more.

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Daily Telegraph

A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

SOHO SQUARE.

By E. V. LUCAS.

I was writing the other day about Golden Square and its lost glories; but never did Golden Square rise to such heights of aristocratic distinction as Soho Square, its not very distant neighbour, for one of Soho Square's first inhabitants was none other than the fated Duke of Monmouth, who built a palace there, and when he took the field at Sedgemoor used "So ho!" as a battle-cry. It served him to little purpose, as every schoolboy knows, and at the National Portrait Gallery you will see his beautiful proud head, lying serenely dead after the decapitation that followed his defeat, as Kneller painted it. At what time his house was begun, or at what time the word square came to be used, I am not clear, for in the reign of Charles II., Monmouth's father, this district was rural, the principal road, I suppose, that ran through or near it being what is now Oxford Street, running from Newgate to Tyburn, more or less in the country. I gather that the district resembled our modern allotments or the outskirts of French towns, for a proclamation was issued in 1671 forbidding any further building of huts and cottages in this neighbourhood, because they choked up the air of his Majesty's palaces and parks and endangered the total loss of the water which was conveyed to his Majesty's palace at Whitehall by expensive conduits.

* * * *

It is odd that a square should be decreed among such surroundings, but square there was, at first called King's Square, because it had a statue of Charles in the middle; later, Monmouth Square; and then, and now, Soho Square. As for Soho, the name is said to come from a word, or exclamation, uttered in the chase when the hare was sighted. Strange evolution: first a hunting cry; next a select place of residence; then the slogan of a lost cause, adopted by the principal resident; and now an epithet for a cheap foreign restaurant, so called because the district which has spread all around is known as Soho, and is largely inhabited by French and Italians, who must eat.

* * * *

Soho Square, though commercialised, and not wholly free from the blended aroma of pickles and jam, retains far more of its past than Golden Square. All vestiges of poor Monmouth have gone, and the statue of the Merry Monarch was long since transported to an estate in Middlesex, where it may still be, in its place being a little summer-house. But the spirit of antiquity broods here, and one of the houses, No. 32, once, when it was the home of Sir Joseph Banks, the botanist, the meeting-place of men of science, has been piously preserved, and looks now to be one of the most charming residences that London can offer. The square has a peculiarity of its own in the circumstance that two churches, one Catholic and one French Protestant, and the Beth Hasepher and Federation Synagogue, lend it a foreign character not contemplated by its first settlers.

* * * *

I have long thought the Catholic church here, St. Patrick's, the nearest thing to Italy that London can offer; and the other day I again found it so. To those given to losing their property, great or small, it should be a haven indeed, for the shrine of St. Anthony is just inside the hospitable doors, with room for scores and scores of candles, and a constant supply, such as all churches do not present, for those who would placate him. "Please put offerings for St. Anthony's shrine in this box," said a pathetic temporary notice, "as the other has been stolen" Robbing a church is always a terrible offence, but it seemed to be more so than ever when I noticed that next to the shrine, on the same wall, is a memorial to the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, who died in 1802, a few years after St. Patrick's was built, and whose achievement it was to effect a "great improvement in the morals of the poor." So it must be true that we grow worse.

* * * *

The church was erected on part of the site of Carlisle House, where, from 1760, for a hectic decade, the notorious Mrs. Cornelys ran her assembly rooms. We have our night clubs still, not unpatronised by royalty, and we have our defiant female law-breakers, but there is nothing to-day to compare with Mrs. Cornelys's entertainments at their most splendid, when princes and peers were among her constant patrons. This extraordinary woman, the friend of Casanova, was born in Venice in 1723, the daughter of an actor. She was trained as a singer, and though married to a dancer named Pompeati, became the mistress of influential men, arriving at such a position of power that she controlled all the theatres in the Austrian Netherlands. First known as a singer as Mme. Trenti, and then as Mme. Pompeati, she took the name of Cornelys from a Dutch protector. Her first professional appearance in England was at the Haymarket in 1746, when she sang in an opera by Gluck, but she did not decide to bless this country with her permanent presence till 1759, a year before she opened Carlisle House. She seems to have been successful at once, one of her skilful means of establishing herself being deduced from the announcement, sent by herself to the Press, of a ball given by her "to the upper servants of persons of fashion." Casanova relates how in her house at Hammersmith she had three secretaries, thirty-two servants, six horses, and a pack of hounds.

* * * *

Trouble, however, set in. Almack's opened rival rooms. The Pantheon was established. The Italian Opera House people, claiming that Mrs. Cornelys's musical evenings infringed their rights, gained their case. Many of her best clients formed a "Coterie" of their own. Moreover, she was not too discreet in her managerial ways. The result was that among the names in the list of bankrupts in November, 1772, occurs that of Teresa Cornelys, and in December Carlisle House and its contents were sold. Its moving spirit was, however, not to be beaten. After keeping an inn at Southampton for a year or so she returned to London with enough authority, mysteriously obtained, to be entrusted, in 1775, with the catering arrangements of a grand fête at Ranelagh, the profits of which enabled her to make an effort to restore the glories of Carlisle House; but in vain. She then disappeared as Mrs. Cornelys, but carried on an obscure existence as Mrs. Smith. Her last public effort was as a seller of asses' milk at Knightsbridge, which does not sound too lucrative an undertaking, and in 1797 she died in the Fleet Prison. —Something to think about, this chequered career, as one emerges from St. Patrick's.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Changing London.

Sir,—Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's graceful sketch of the doomed houses in Park Lane makes one wonder how much longer this ruthless and senseless destruction of our older and more picturesque London is to continue. What do business men want in Park Lane? Do they propose to commercialise the bird life there, or what?

Oporto. M. P. GUIMARAENS.

The Dole.

Sir,—Everyone must be glad that your correspondent "Elderly Widow" had the energy and right feeling to show up one of the cases of gross abuse of the dole which are so common. How long are we going to stand it all? How long are we to be taxed out of existence in order to pay a lot of idle people for doing nothing? What *can* be the mentality of a Government that cannot see, or does not care, that such a policy must demoralise the people, stifle all healthy thrift and ambition in life, and bring the country to ruin? ANOTHER ELDERLY WIDOW.

Kingston Hill.

Golden Square.

Sir,—Mr. P. G. Millener is right in supposing that Cardinal Wiseman lived at a house in this square. According to Mr. W. P. Ward's "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman," the old house of the Vicars Apostolic was 4, Castle Street, Holborn, but Bishop Bramston (1827-36) moved to Golden Square. Wheatley and Cunningham state that the number of the house was 35, now rebuilt as part of the premises of Messrs. A. Gagnière and Co. Wiseman resided here until 1855, when he migrated to 8, York Place, Portman Square, where he died on February 15, 1865.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Clarendon Road, W.

Defective Signposts.

Sir,—Is there not one piece of work most obviously awaiting the unemployed in England? Let some competent folk be sent out by some responsible body to overhaul the signpost system of this country. Every motorist knows what it is entirely to lose track on the signposts of the place that has been previously mentioned.

I am convinced that an intelligent overhaul of signposts with much ampler information would be a godsend to the country.

Shere. C. MILES.

Pre-Ballot Days.

Sir,—Sir William Hart-Dyke, besides being the Nestor of politics, is one of the fast-dwindling band of those who stood for or sat in the House of Commons before the introduction of vote by ballot. Can anybody tell me how many others there are left, either successful or unsuccessful candidates, who fought an election before August, 1872? I can discover only five—namely, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Henry Somerset, Viscount Galway, Lord Shuttleworth, and Sir Bernhard Samuelson. Lord Fitzmaurice and Lord Henry Somerset were returned unopposed, and therefore missed the culminating excitement of polling-day. I should be interested to know of any additions to this list of veterans

Reigate. G. KENNEDY-SKIPTON.

The Hotel Cecil.

Sir,—Your description of this building as "a London landmark" makes me feel quite a link with the past when I recall the fact that I have lived—albeit but for a short time—in that Cecil Street which was destroyed to make room for your "landmark."

It is true it was but a small boy who shared lodgings there with his parents in the early sixties, but he has lively memories of the grubby little street and of the terrible "blacks" from which it suffered. It was mostly given up to "furnished apartments." IVREA.

New Oxford and Cambridge Club, W.

"A Rose-red City . . ."

Sir,—Petra, the rose-red city and the Sela of the Old Testament, was the scene of a thrilling episode of the Great War, when Lawrence, with the Bedouins, occupied its deserted palaces and temples and successfully defended it against the Turks, on whom they inflicted a heavy defeat, capturing the entire Turkish transport and hundreds of prisoners for the loss of twenty-eight killed and wounded

For a vivid account of the battle, in which the Bedouin women played a striking part, your correspondent should refer to Lowell Thomas's "With Lawrence in Arabia." This contains a description of Petra with photographs, and gives an outline of its history so far as it is known.

HARRY J. ALLPRESS.

King's Road, N.W.

"The Wobbling Voice."

Sir,—I read with great interest the report of Mr. George Dodds' lecture at the Summer Course on Music Teaching at Oxford. His timely denunciation of the abuse of the B.B.C. privilege by "wobbling" singers will find a grateful echo in the hearts of thousands of nerve-wracked listeners-in. At the same time, I must confess to great surprise that he is reported to have said, "But of course you must breathe through your mouth to sing. . . ."

Mr. Dodds assumes that breathing through the nose in singing is necessarily noisy, for he says:—

> Breathing hard through your nose makes a noise, and you cannot be continually sniffing if you are singing a pathetic song.

If it is found impossible to breathe silently through the nose after adequate instruction and practice a throat and nose specialist should be consulted rather than that faulty mouth breathing should be resorted to. Breathing through the mouth is not only unhygienic, but also damaging to the voice, for through the open mouth unfiltered air is taken into the lungs, and also a blast of cold, or damp, air (unwarmed by passage through the nose) is drawn down on to the vocal chords. This is in my experience the cause of both hoarseness and harshness of tone.

Cambridge. L. G. HATFIELD HALL.

Led Horses.

Sir,—Surely the whole point re led horses has been missed. The bridle hand is the left hand, leaving the right free for sword, whip, or led horse, therefore the led horse should be on the off side. This also leaves the near side free for mounting. This is recognised in the mounted infantry, as No. 3 is always left mounted, so having the more difficult two horses on his right. As it is dangerous to have a loose horse next the traffic a mounted man always leads a horse on the right hand side of the road. A foot man leading a horse leads it with his left hand, leaving his sword or whip hand free, and what is important, his right hand free to control the horse by pressure on its nose. He places himself between the horse and the traffic, and therefore leads the horse on the left-hand side of the road. As an old hunting man, and also a mounted infantryman, and now a motorist, I expect, when meeting led horses, to have them to my left when led by a mounted man, and to my right when led by a man on foot.

Crowthorne, Berks. LAWSON DYKES.

Sir,—Why are led horses taken along the off-side of the road, with the bridle of the led horse in the right hand? There is no difficulty in leading a horse on the near side with the bridle in the left hand. Every cavalry trooper is taught to ride with three led horses, holding three bridles: one on the near and two on the off side, as a mere matter of routine training. In the Essex Yeomanry in Colonel (now General) Colvin's time, numbers of the troopers, riding bare-backed, used to take three led horses down a lane of jumps, and I have seen five led horses taken over in this way.

W. A. WILLS, Major (retired),

Cavalry Club. Essex Yeomanry.

"A Cricket Mystery."

From the HON. R. H. LYTTELTON.

Sir,—I did not see the match in which this cricket mystery occurred, but I presume from the letters of the Rev. G. R. Wood and Mr. Marchant that what occurred was this. Mr. Wood hit a ball to the deep field, and Mr. Rashleigh caught it either on the half volley, as Mr. Marchant says, or on the long hop, as Mr. Wood says. Further, Mr. Marchant says that "it is not often that the umpire is called upon for a decision in a case so far removed from his ken," and that "Bob Thoms, one of the very best umpires of all time, was officiating in the match."

If a ball is hit to deep field the batsmen are running, and if they are running for two runs it is almost impossible for either umpire to give a decision, for their first duty when the batsmen are running is to watch the creases to call, if necessary, "one short."

To give a proper decision in a case like this, umpires are almost bound to watch the ball the whole way from the second it is hit until it comes to rest in the hands of the bowler or wicket-keeper. Fortunately, as Mr. Marchant says, "it is not often that the umpire is called upon for a decision in such cases." ROBERT HY. LYTTELTON.

Brooks's Club.

Sir,—Mr. Frank Marchant's memory is at fault in thinking that the fieldsman "threw the ball up," even involuntarily. Mr. Rashleigh, indeed, may be acquitted of any active share in furthering the illusion that a catch had been made. He remained perfectly stationary for some time, with the ball in his hands, after receiving it on the long hop—not on the half volley. The solution of this "mystery" is, apparently, to be found in Mr. Marchant's remark that the umpire's decision having been given, it has to stand. This, doubtless, accounted for Mr. Rashleigh's subsequent inaction.

Some years ago, I was involved in an incident of an opposite kind. When playing for Bridgwater v. Hampstead, I was standing, temporarily, as umpire. A batsman far out of his ground had had his wicket broken by the wicket-keeper. It was so obvious that no one thought of appealing, and the batsman started to walk to the pavilion. As so often happens with a very slow bowler, the ball had been taken in front of the wicket. I, thereupon, remarked, "You are not out," and was taken to task unnecessarily unpleasantly, it seemed to me at the time, by the Hampstead captain, whose contention was that the man should have been allowed to go off. I have often wondered whether I was in the wrong. Technically so, possibly. H. G. WHEELER (Major).

Bexhill-on-Sea.

Sawdust at Short-Leg.

Sir,—Mr. Leigh Woods says there would have been no sawdust at short-leg if Chapman had been playing under "W. G." But I remember seeing "W. G." himself have sawdust put down for him at point. The occasion was the match between Gloucestershire and Warwickshire at Birmingham in 1889. I was a hero-worshipper of the "Old Man" in those days, and watched everything he did with fascinated interest, and remember the incident as clearly as if it had happened this year, and the eagerness with which two or three of the field rushed to do the great man's bidding, and how carefully they put the sawdust in the exact position for his feet.

Bridgnorth, Shropshire. H. C. WYLEY.

Queen Catherine of Braganza.

Sir,—In answer to 'C. F. C. (Hove),' the house of Catherine of Braganza, the Queen of Charles II., was on the Upper Mall, Hammersmith. Some fragments of the house still remain in the lower part of two of the houses built at a later date. The house in which I live, as well as three others, was built on the site of the garden of Queen Catherine's house in 1879. An earlier (Georgian) house was occupied by Sir Francis Ronalds, who made the first electric cable, and later by George Macdonald and William Morris.

The position on the river is between Hammersmith Bridge and Chiswick, and in front are still remaining some of the fine elms planted in Catherine's time.

J. FREDERICK GREEN.

Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.

Sir,—Queen Catherine of Braganza, widow of Charles II resided for at least five summers on the Mall at Hammersmith. The house is described by Faulkner as large but of humble appearance, and was pulled down in 1808, though the Banquetting Hall was not demolished until late in the nineteenth century, as the late Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson told me of seeing it where she was staying at Kelmscott House. Now Rivercourt House, a quite pleasing and picturesque building with fine bow-windows, wings, and balustrades, marks the site of part of Catherine's house. Just near the river parapet is slightly lower, and some old iron-work still exists, pointing to an early water-gate and stairs, where she regularly entered and alighted from her river-barge Here she was often visited by King James II. The old parish books record that six shillings was paid to the bell-ringers when the King dined at Hammersmith. The fine elms which still line this piece of the river-front were planted by her, for she took a great delight in horticulture.

Brook Green, W. D. McMANUS.

Sir,—Queen Catherine lived for a time, in 1691, at Euston, and then at a convent, founded privately by herself, in Hammersmith. Perhaps this may help towards the discovery of the exact place.

Pirbright. E. M. GULLICK.

[Replies also received from John A. Barton (Harrogate), Cecil V. Bagot (Putney Hill), H. J. R. (Croydon), and K. Paston-Bedingfeld (Torquay).]

The "X" Club.

Sir,—Particulars of the "X" Club are given in Vol. II. of Herbert Spencer's "Autobiography." Spencer wrote to his father on November 7 1864:—

> A few of th most advanced men of science have united to form a small club to dine together occasionally. The numbers will be limited to ten. It consists of Huxley, Tyndall, Hooker, Lubbock, Frankland, Busk, Hirst, and myself.

Shortly after Spottiswoode was admitted, but Spencer says the tenth member was never elected. Monthly meetings were held, and after dinner the affairs of the scientific societies were discussed.

The club's influence was considerable, for among its members were three who became Presidents of the Royal Society, and five who became Presidents of the British Association, one member was President of the College of Surgeons, another President of the Chemical Society, and a third of the Mathematical Society. Of the nine members of this famous club, Spencer states he was the only one who was fellow of no society and had presided over nothing.

In 1887 the club had completed its twenty-third year. It would be interesting to know if there is any record of its disbandment.

Woodlands, N.W. A. J. THOROGOOD.

Sir,—In reply to the query concerning the "X" Club, in January, 1864, Professor Huxley and his friends finding it difficult to meet owing to pressure of work in their various spheres, the former proposed to Hooker the organisation of a plan for regular meetings. The first took place on November 3, 1864, at St. George's Hotel, Albemarle Street. Each member suggesting a different name, the difficulty was solved by calling it the "X" Club. There were no rules "save the unwritten law not to have any."

Some twenty years later the Athenæum became the regular place of meeting, and the twenty-first anniversary was celebrated there in 1885.

In 1892 there were only six survivors, and five of these lived far from town. The last meeting took place in March, 1892. It had met 240 times in all.

H. HAROLD SCOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Beckenham.

[Letter also received from Dr. Kingsford (Golders Green.]

Kings and Queens Verse.

Sir,—I am sending you the names and dates of all the Kings and Queens of England from William the Conqueror to William the Fourth in verse I do not know who wrote them, but they are very old, and were given to me by my grandmother; my age is 84.

> First William the Conqueror's date we fix in the year 1066,
> And William the 2nd began his reign in 1087 'tis plain
> Henry the 1st was a learned man who in the year 1100 began.
> And Stephen of Blois for the crown did strive against Maud 1135.
> Second Henry was Ireland's conqueror in the year 1154, and Richard the 1st the Crusader so fine in 1189.
> John surnamed Lackland weak and supine in 1199.
> Henry the 3rd seaman's compass first seen, in the year 1216.
> Edward the 1st, who the Welsh did subdue, came in 1272.
> Edward the 2nd to favourites given came in 1307.
> Edward the 3rd, whose son gained such fame, in 1327 came.
> Richard the 2nd, who from his throne was driven, came in 1377.
> Fourth Henry the first of Lancastrian Line, came in 1399
> Henry the 5th conquered France I ween and came in 1413.
> Henry the 6th, crowned over the sea, came in 1423.
> Fourth Ned in whose reign our printing began, came 1461.
> Edward the 5th ended pitifully, and Richard the 3rd for cruelty, both came in 1483.
> Henry the 7th whose learning did thrive, came in 1485.
> Fat Henry the 8th was reforming time, he came in 1509.
> Edward the 6th the first Prayer Book was given, came in 1547
> And Mary, a bigoted Romanist she, in 1553.
> Elizabeth then as a Queen was great, came in 1558.
> James the 1st, a good work did do, came in 1602.
> Charles the 1st, who lost his crown and life, came in 1625.
> The Commonwealth under Cromwell we find in 1649.
> Charles the 2nd, so gay and frisky, came in 1660.
> James the 2nd, who escaped alive, came in 1685.
> William and Mary, he of Nassau Line, came in 1689.
> Anne who for Union was famed we view in the year 1702
> George the 1st, who came to port in the year 1714.
> George the 2nd, whose battles did thrive, came in 1725.
> George the 3rd, who was his good grandson, in 1760 began.
> George the 4th, with well-wishers plenty, came in 1820.
> William the 4th, both good natured and kind, in 1830 we find.

Winchester. M. I. H. WARNER.

[Replies also received from M. B. Tramp (Rotherfield), Mrs Catherine Nepean (Stevenage), C. H. Landon (Chelmsford), A. M. Dunn (Felton, Northumberland), Alice Abbot (Carlton Hill, N.W.), Dr. W. E. Finny (Kingston Hill), H. Askew (Spennymoor), Geo. J. Toy (Wallington), and Mrs. Collinridge (Northampton).]

A Yard of Ale.

Sir,—When I was a boy at Eton and a member of the crew of one of the eight-oared boats I was one day invited by the captain of the boats to "Drink the long glass." This was a distinction confined to "wet bobs," and the ceremony consisted of lunch in an upstairs room at "tap," followed by the initiation of the novices. This was after this fashion: The novice was asked to stand up. The potman, wearing a long white apron and carrying a can of beer and a glass about a yard long, with a bulb at one end, entered the room, and the glass was filled. It was then held by the potman to the mouth of the novice, while those seated rapped the table and shouted "Up! Up! Up!" It was not so bad until the contents of the bulb arrived—then one was half-drowned. But one was free to go and see others initiated ever after.

A. BINGHAM CRABBE.

Territet, Vaud.

The Broken Vase.

Sir,—Regarding "B's" (Redhill) query, surely the reference is to:—

> You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will
> But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
>
> —MOORE ("Irish Melodies").

CATHERINE NEPEAN.

Stevenage, Herts.

Sir,—The original source of the lines quoted by "B" (Redhill) is found in Seneca's (58 B.C.-A.D. 32) writings:—

> Natura tenacissimi sumus eorum quæ pueri percipimus, ut sapor, quo nova vasa imbuuntur, durat.
>
> We are by nature most tenacious of those things which we notice in childhood, just as the flavour with which new vessels are imbued remains in them.

London. BM/FSAA.

[Replies were also received from F. W. D'Evelyn (Budleigh Salterton), H. Howard (Kingsbury, N.W.), Miss K Smith (Birkdale, Southport), "A Lover of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.), E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), and W. Wright (Balham Park Road, S.W.).]

A Contrast.

Sir,—Whilst not wishing in any way to disparage the wonderful courage and confidence and skill Miss Johnson has shown, I cannot help making the comparison between her treatment at the hands of the British public and that accorded to Sir Ronald Ross. Sir David Barr, of Liverpool, has been trying to raise £25,000 to present to Sir Ronald Ross—by no means an adequate reward for a man whose discovery (of the cause of malaria) has benefited millions and will benefit and save untold millions of lives, and who was most scurvily treated not only by the Government he served but even by his own profession—but so far only about £12,000 has been raised.

Ostend. DISCIPULAS.

"Union of Benefices."

Sir,—I read with much interest the article by the Bishop of Norwich in your last issue in the course of which he says, "Parochialism asks that all the endowments of a parish should be spent in the parish."

The tithe value of a parish is based upon its corn productiveness. The good corn-growing parishes where tithe is highest are at the present time feeling the depression in agriculture the most, as they are usually heavy lands, expensive to work, and unsuitable for growing more remunerative crops.

By the 1925 Tithe Act, tithe is fixed at £105 for the next eighty years, whereas, according to the pre-war method of calculation, assuming the present prices of cereals to continue, tithe would rapidly fall to £70 or £75.

With agriculture in its present distress, many countrymen consider it grossly unfair that the Commission appointed to unite benefices should be able to apportion part of the endowments of rich country livings to augment the stipends of poor livings in fashionable urban suburbs.

Although the parishes appoint two commissioners, their voice is very small, as the commissioner appointed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is chairman, and the Bishop also appoints one, thereby out-voting the local commissioners.

As regards appealing to Privy Council, the expenses which would be incurred in presenting a case form an insurmountable barrier to many country parishes.

PHILIP T. SYMONDS.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Readers' Queries.

[The numbe. of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

My mother used to sing me an old ballad beginning:—

> Oh, where have you been Lord Ronald, my son,

and I shall be very glad to know where I can find the full words.—Mrs. LUCY CARLISLE (Wimbledon Park).

Can any of your readers tell me where I can find some what may be called "Phonetical Latin verses," published some years ago, one of which I remember ran?—

> Is al ille haeres ago
> Fortibus es in aro. . .

—F. R. HARRINGTON (Budleigh Salterton).

Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the word "sukey" as applied to a tea kettle?—J. C. (Paignton).

Can any reader say by whom were constructed the Chislehurst "caves," when were they made, and what is their extent?—C. H. P. (Esher).

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

V.—W. E. GLADSTONE.

By E. F. BENSON.

The fifth instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels.

The complete work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

Nothing can make me believe that a person like Mr. Gladstone was not of some higher voltage of power than more recent Prime Ministers. I once attended a political meeting addressed by him, and saw there, so I believe, a greater demonstration of sheer force than can be equalled to-day by any politician. He was being heckled by one of his audience as to the views he was then expressing which seemed (as indeed they were) to be flatly contradictory of those which he had propounded with no less emphasis and authority a year or two before. He could not get on with his speech: the interrupter was surrounded by his friends, he was persistent, he had a loud voice, he was sitting close to the platform, and he was ready with chapter and verse to support his contention. Mr. Gladstone bore it for a little, but suddenly he had enough of him. He pointed at him, thrusting out his arm as if stabbing him, with furious face and fierce imperious gesture. Three times there shot out that menacing hand, and the heckler could not stand against it. He sat down and thereafter was dumb. Then Mr. Gladstone, in a voice quivering with indignant energy, said, "It would be tedious to compare what I may have happened to say a year ago, or perhaps two, with what I have the honour to be saying to you now." He made no explanation nor attempted to prove with that incomparable ingenuity of his, that though a year ago (or perhaps two) he had seemed to say precisely the opposite, he had quite clearly meant precisely the same, for it was not worth while. It would be tedious; and so he went on with his speech without any further interruption.

An Omnivorous Interest.

All that Mr. Gladstone did was charged with that terrific voltage. I went more than once to Hawarden when, after taking my degree at Cambridge, I was archæologically employed in examining the north wall of the city of Chester, into which had been built a quantity of tombstones from a Roman cemetery. There I had the good fortune to discover some inscribed monuments to men who had served in the Tenth Legion, "Valeria Victrix," of which no record in Britain had hitherto come to light, and I took over to Hawarden to show to Mr. Gladstone blotting-paper "squeezes" of some of them. (The method of making these squeezes is to spread a sheet of damp blotting-paper over the inscription of which you desire a facsimile and then to tap it gently with a clothes brush, until the blotting-paper has moulded itself into the lettering; when dry, it thus becomes a portable cast of the stone.)

Mr. Gladstone was enormously interested in the discovery of this legion having been in England, though it was only the minutest contribution to the details of the Roman occupation seventeen hundred years ago, and he got down some books of military inscriptions for reference. But equally fiery was his advice about making squeezes. The blotting-paper, he said, ought certainly to be laid down dry on the face of the inscription, and then be sprinkled: otherwise it was liable to tear. For the same reason it should be left on the stone till it was dry again: otherwise damp fragments might stick to it, and the squeeze be spoilt. I felt that Mr. Gladstone had devoted his whole life to making squeezes and that he occupied his leisure only in conducting the affairs of the nation.

At lunch there was a discussion about the dismal task of packing a bag, when one was leaving by an early train in the morning; the sponge was wet from the traveller's ablutions, and it always oozed dampness into neighbouring linen. Then came the oracle: "You none of you know how to pack your sponge. The only way of packing a sponge is first to wrap it up in your bath towel, and then to stamp upon it." Surely he had never done anything all his life but pack sponges in bags for early morning travel!

Always there was this huge concentration of force; purpose at white heat roared like a furnace in every action of his life. When once he had convinced himself on any subject, it ceased to be his opinion, and became a cosmic truth, which it was the duty of every right-minded person to uphold.

Irritating the Queen.

This remorseless inflexibility was one of the reasons why in his official relation with the Queen he so often irritated her. He always paid her the most profound respect, but his deference to her person did not include the slightest deference to her statecraft and nothing she said influenced him in the least when his mind was made up, for he knew he was right, whereas she, on those many occasions when their views differed, was equally certain that he was wrong. Though she maintained an impeccable impartiality in politics, and would never attempt to resist the will of her people, she was a thorough Tory at heart, and regarded him as an enemy to Church and State, and thus an enemy to the throne, for he had disestablished the Irish Church, and now he wanted to give Home Rule to Ireland.

It was, therefore, with the most unfeigned pleasure that she saw the fall of his last Ministry in 1894, and she commented on it privately to my father with remarkable frankness: this was perfectly correct on her part, for he officially had no politics any more than she. "Mr. Gladstone has gone out, disappeared all in a moment," she gleefully observed, "his last two Ministries have been failures, indeed his last three. Mr. Gladstone takes up one or two things, and then nothing else interests him. He cares nothing for foreign affairs which are always essential to England, knows nothing of foreign affairs, and is exceedingly distrusted on the Continent. They have thought he might abandon Egypt at any moment. He will not attend to any suggestion but his own mind's. He does not care what you say, does not attend. I have told him two or three facts of which he was quite ignorant of foreign tone and temper. It makes no difference. He only says, 'Is that so? Really!'" Indeed, it must have been most irritating, for the Queen had an unfailing fund of first-rate common sense, and her very long experience of foreign affairs made her a far more dispassionate observer than Gladstone on the war-path for an idea. Besides, she happened to be Queen of England, and it was surely reasonable that she should expect to be listened to.

The Queen and Gladstone's Morals.

There was another reason why she disliked him, and when that was made known to him his reception of it was characteristic of the real greatness of the man and his uprightness. There had been from time to time odious and unfounded gossip of the falsest sort, arising from his interest in the deplorable women on the street. He used to talk to them when he walked back at night, as he so often did, from the House, trying to persuade them to go home. He even brought one, with Mrs. Gladstone's full knowledge and approval, into his house for a night's shelter. Very possibly he behaved imprudently, but such imprudence was due to his own consciousness of his high motive, and no one who knew him could fail to be aware of his absolute moral rectitude.

The gossip had somehow reached the Queen's ears, and she hinted at what she had heard to Lord Beaconsfield, who, at the least, did not tell her that there could be no truth in it, but, for whatever reason, let her continue to suspect ugly things of him. Mr. Gladstone was speaking one day about the Queen's coldness and unfriendliness towards him to the late Lord Stanmore, who was an old and valued friend of his, and Lord Stanmore thought he had better tell him that the Queen suspected him of immoral behaviour with common women. And Mr. Gladstone's answer was one that could only have been made by a man of truly great nature. "If the Queen thinks that of me," he said, "she is quite right to treat me as she does."

"Robert Elsmere."

Whatever entered his mind (and what did not?) was subjected to his fiery scrutiny, and came out molten, with the heat of it. He even took "Robert Elsmere" seriously, and devoted to its discussion a solid article in the "Nineteenth Century," in which he examined it as if it had been a heretical document of the Early Church. It was believed that Mr. James Knowles, the editor of the magazine, paid him £250 for this article; that seemed in those days an almost incredibly large sum for even a Prime Minister to receive for a magazine article, though to subsequent politicians who, deprived of political leadership, have devoted their talents to writing, it would seem a very paltry remuneration.

Gladstone and the Primate.

In spite of their strong antagonisms on matters connected with the Church, he and my father had the greatest respect and liking for each other. On all such subjects as the appointment of bishops he invariably consulted my father, and adopted his nominee; a further bond between them was the study of the classics. It was to Hawarden that my father and mother came on the last evening of his life; he had been making a tour in Ireland, on a pastoral visit to the churches which Mr. Gladstone had disestablished there, and the two sat up late together on that Saturday night, deep in classical and ecclesiastical topics. My mother had got to bed when my father came up, and as he undressed he came in and out between his dressing room and the bedroom, full of the delightful talk he had had with his host. Next morning they walked across to church, he apparently in excellent health and spirits. He stood up for the exhortation, knelt for the confession, and during it sank back and died

(To be Continued.)

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"AS WE WERE."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. E. F. Benson states that Archbishop Tait died "just before the end of 1880." The date should be December 3, 1882.

East Sheen. E. J. BEAVIS.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

By the BISHOP OF NORWICH, K.C.V.O.

Continued from column 7, page 10.

ing. The political world makes this plain. Be that as it may, a fine thing, pregnant with future possibilities, has been attempted and done.

Birth Control.

VI.—The report on the Witness of the Christian Community deals with the race question, now presenting insistent difficulties in many parts of the world and of the British Empire. It discusses the issues of peace and war, tribunals of arbitration, and the force that Christian public opinion should exercise on Governments. But the part of this report, indeed of the whole Conference, which will gain most attention inside and outside Church circles is the portion which deals with marriage, and especially with so-called birth-control. Here the Bishops as a body have gone further than they went ten years ago. The crucial resolution published in this case, with the numbers voting, marks a considerable cleavage of opinion. It is to be expected that what the Conference has said will lead to much discussion, in which some will urge that the majority has surrendered the good name of the Church, others that the Bishops have not gone far enough to help consciences in doubt.

Cui Bono.

So ends the Lambeth Conference. Was it worth while to hold it? The answer cannot be doubtful in the minds of those who will carefully read the reports and consider the resolutions. In places the Bishops may have been academic in their utterances. Yet they may justly claim to have come near the realities of the hour, and there are many who will feel sure that, in the words of the old prayer, "God, who did teach the hearts of His faithful people by the sending to them the light of His Holy Spirit," does not now turn a deaf ear to those who ask that they, too, may have "a right judgment" among the changes, the perplexities, and the opportunities of our times.

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1929	TRIUMPH 7 h.p. Saloon... ...	£115	0 0
1928	RILEY 9 h.p. Monaco Saloon ...	£135	0 0
1928	ROVER 16 h.p. Saloon	£135	0 0
1928	WOLSELEY 21 h.p. Straight Eight C.B. Saloon	£165	0 0
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BLACKPOOL.

BRITAIN'S CONEY ISLAND.

THE PROLETARIAT AT PLAY

By SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER.

Most holiday articles appearing in the newspapers just now are about places where swagger people go to, the expensiveness of the hotels, the jewels worn by screen queens, and the price of caviare, the naughty ladies of fashion in pretty bathing thingamyjigs, and wonderful luck in the casinos. I've never been to Le Touquet, but I wonder if as much fun can be got there as at Blackpool—where I happen to be at the moment.

Blackpool! Nobody goes to Blackpool; at least nobody who is anybody! Blackpool; isn't that a town somewhere in the north where the cotton operatives go in their clogs and shawls and say, "By gum, it's champion, isn't it?" Well, it is a holiday haunt for some two million folk a year, with Sir Walter de Frece as its M.P., and his wife, Vesta Tilley that was, its idol.

There is some society or other with the function to get foreigners, particularly Americans, to come and see England. Americans are always rather home-sick. So if I had anything to do with that British boosting propaganda I'd rush all Americans to Blackpool and demand, "Doesn't this knock your Atlantic City and Coney Island into what you call a frazzle?" They would yell, "Sure!"

FULL VALUE FOR 1s.

It is the most America-like seaside town in Europe. It isn't a place for a rest cure. But as most of its visitors work fifty or fifty-one weeks a year, they do not want rest; they want distraction, noise, whirling amusement, bands, dancing, hip-pip-razzle-dazzling, and they want it cheap. They get it. "Sir," said a Blackpudlian to me, "You'll get more pleasure here for a shilling than any place on earth." Maybe he was right.

It does take one's breath away. Behind it are some six million folk in Lancashire, and —never mind that question of unemployment—a mass of them—at present I think I was told 400,000—surge in hundreds of trains and scores of charabancs on Blackpool. It is a sight when half a dozen trains disgorge at the same time.

But where do southerners get the idea Lancashire people go about in clogs and shawls? Tut! There is no accentuation of fashion, no bored aristocrats, no talk suggesting Oxford, no monocles—just a few hundred thousand folk well dressed, friendly, matey, with no restraint about laughing loudly when happy, the young fellows in natty lounge suits, and the lassies bare-headed, bare-armed, but jaunty in costume and silk hose and newly-bought shoes.

"LICKING CREATION."

America-like Blackpool has set itself out to "lick creation," and has spent millions of money. Its seafront promenade is over five miles long, in some places built up in four wide stories, as wide as an ordinary roadway, with miles of free seating, and there is one stretch of a mile and a-half or so that is covered in: the biggest chunk of concrete work there is in the world, I suppose; and in one place, where the low cliff is earth, it has been faced with rugged rock—all concrete, though you wouldn't know it.

A great sandy beach, too, with the customary crowds; but twice a day the Atlantic rushes up and cleans the whole area. There is a park which cost £250,000, and many bowling-greens, for the riper lads of Lancashire are great on bowls—and, by the way, there are ten bowling-greens reserved for women. There are five eighteen-hole golf-links within the borough and fifty public tennis courts—all busy. Charges trifling.

THE BIG POOL.

For threepence I had an enjoyable hour and a half the other morning. I was one of nearly 5,000 spectators at "The Bath" when some 600 bathers, who, I believe, had to pay sixpence, were having a great time. Blackpool must have a publicity man worth his weight in gold to judge from the alluring, coloured photographic "literature" that is sent forth. This bath is as gorgeous as a Roman amphitheatre, "the finest open-air enclosed swimming pool in the world," with a terraced amphitheatre, for such as I to watch the gaudy costumed bathers in gleeful revelry, for there is no objection to mixed bathing at any time or anywhere in Blackpool, and (I quote), "The depth of the water varies from 18 in. in the paddling section to 15 ft. near the high-diving stages. The big pool holds over one and a-half million gallons of filtered sea-water, constantly changed and purified. The bath attracted nearly three-quarters of a million patrons last year, and on busy days as many as 5,000 people entered the water. Though it cost £80,000 to make, it is already a profit-making enterprise." That is the Blackpool spirit: everything on the big scale, everything with a vim and a bang, every place cheap, and every place crowded.

There are three piers, orchestras, concert parties, and dancing continuously; two theatres, a dozen cinemas, and then those three concerns—the Tower, the Palace, and the Winter Gardens, of which I've never seen the like on earth. When the weather is bad, for it does rain now and then in Blackpool—though the authorities in the trumpet-toned circulars refer only to the sunshine—there is room and fare for a quarter of a million of people.

IN THE BALLROOMS.

Talk about your picturesque ballroom scenes in London! You ought to be here on a Saturday night when one of these enormous stretches of ballroom floor is occupied by near a couple of thousand dancers—with another couple of thousands of mothers and others upstairs seeing how their Sally and our Jim are getting on—with a great band crashing waltzes and blues and not too much jazz, and, when the lights are lowered, harlequin colours twirling upon the sedately undulating throng. Yes, sedately. The girls are in their nice frocks—and some of them in those new long trailing skirts too—but no lads are in evening clothes, though the robust M.C. is whilst he stands in the centre and sees that the route is always left-wards. But there is no frolicking, hardly any mirth. Radiant though the scene is, demureness is the characteristic of the dancers. How do these folk get partners? Well, friends introduce friends; but if you happen to be alone and you see a nice little thing from Preston evidently also alone and you inquire whether she would care for a dance it is unlikely she will take offence at not having been "properly introduced." At half-past ten the band stops, and everybody is expected to go home.

I don't want to catalogue the sights of Blackpool—and I daresay I missed a good many—but anyway, there is the Pleasure Beach described in the photographic folder as "the Coney-Island of Europe." Yes, "and some," as the Coney-Islanders would remark. Terrific switchbacks, water-chutes, all the blatant, blaring fun of the fair, hectic side shows, sellers of Blackpool rock and tellers of fortunes and games of skill; with one chance in thirty you may win a vanity bag and be in the running for a mangle or a fur coat; it all depends on your luck.

"It's as near gambling as nowt," as they say up here, and there are mobs hazarding their pennies all day long. These cotton operatives are as keen on taking a chance as folk do to go in Blue trains to the Riviera—and get a good deal more hilarity. Mem.: there is no exhilarating beverage to be obtained in or near the Pleasure Beach; parents can "park" their children for two-pence an hour; there is a special miniature fair ground for the youngsters, and there are enough screeching hilarious kiddies to make the heart of the Malthusian sad.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN—SOME INDIAN RULERS —PATIALA, BIKANIR AND KASHMIR—"THE TWELFTH" —TRAINS AND CARS.

By ATTICUS.

The death of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has revived the controversy over his action in the Mons retreat which crops up from time to time like that other perennial dispute over Jellicoe's tactics at Jutland. But there is more excuse for the latter than the former discussion; for both the British and German official war histories have vindicated Smith-Dorrien and paid the highest tribute to the skill and energy of the general and the superb quality of his troops.

Von Kluck has admitted that the magnificent stand of the British at Le Cateau, against a force which outnumbered them by two to one, broke down his original plan of campaign and checked that swift victorious rush to Paris on which the Potsdam General Staff had counted. Ludendorff, some years after the Peace, told me that at the opening of the war the British Army in Flanders was, in his opinion, the finest force in the field. He said it had only one defect—it was not large enough.

French, who did not like Smith-Dorrien, had wanted the command of the 2nd Army Corps to be given to Plumer instead of him, and in the end brought about his resignation. But though the Commander-in-Chief quarrelled with his subordinate, and in the book he wrote after the war condemned the stand at Le Cateau as a regrettable error, he could not conceal his admiration for this fine achievement at the time. "The saving of the left wing of the army on the morning of August 26 could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present personally to conduct the operation." That, I think, will be the verdict of history. Smith-Dorrien felt his supersession keenly; but he bore it with soldier-like restraint, and did his duty in the less dignified positions to which he was relegated with industry and thoroughness, until his final retirement from the service he loved.

THE OLD ARMY.

The battle of Le Cateau has one special claim to remembrance. It was virtually the last victory of the old British long-service Regular Army, the army that carried down into the twentieth century the tradition of the regiments which fought under Marlborough, Wolfe, Clive, Wellington, and Roberts. At Mons, Le Cateau, and in the retreat it was weakened to attenuation, and had to be reconstituted afresh on a new basis. No better exponent of its character and spirit could be found than the commander, whose prompt decision at a critical moment saved it from complete annihilation.

"Generals die in bed" we have been ungraciously informed. Smith-Dorrien died in bed, though it happened to be a bed in a hospital. But it was no fault of his that he did not leave his bones on the battlefield, for he had risked his life and showed the utmost personal courage again and again, in South Africa, the Sudan, and on the Indian frontier. As a young officer at Isandhlwana, in 1879, when the British column was surrounded and cut to pieces by the Zulus, he would certainly have been killed if he had not been sufficiently fleet of foot to escape from his pursuers. He had trained himself to long-distance running at Harrow, and his experience served him well in the hour of need—and incidentally showed that public school athletics have their practical uses.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE PRINCES.

The Indian native States will be ably represented at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. It is understood that the president of the delegation will be the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who will be assisted by the ex-Chancellor, the Maharajah of Bikanir. Neither Patiala nor Bikanir is among the largest and most important of the States; their rulers are only entitled officially to a salute of seventeen guns, whereas there are nearly a dozen others who have nineteen or twenty-one guns. But both princes have been awarded two extra explosions as "personal" salutes in recognition of their merits and services. They unquestionably deserve the compliment, for both are very capable, enlightened, and progressive administrators who have done much good work for their own subjects, for India at large, and for the Empire at Westminster and Geneva. They are highly educated gentlemen and scholars, well read and eloquent in English and other languages.

I once heard the Maharajah of Patiala addressing a committee of English lawyers and politicians. He wore the black beard and full whiskers proper to the Sikh community, of which His Highness is almost, if not quite, the most influential chief. But I do not think any of his audience could have used our language more easily or with greater felicity of phrase and diction. The Maharajah of Bikanir has also a fine English style in speech and writing. Another of the delegation, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, otherwise Ranjitsinhji, famous uncle of a famous nephew, is, of course, fluent in every kind of English, including the English of the cricket-field.

Among the first-class Indian Principalities whose delegates at the Conference are their rulers will be Kashmir and Baroda. The Maharajah of Kashmir, sportsman and administrative reformer, was well known in London and other European capitals before he succeeded his uncle on the throne of the beautiful mountain State five years ago. His diversions in Europe did not prevent him from making a close study of modern economics and finance; and he is engaged with the careful development of the latent resources of his interesting and potentially wealthy Principality.

The premier prince of India is the Nizam, who rules a territory as extensive as Great Britain, with a population larger than that of Sweden and Holland together. But there is said to be a tradition against this great Mohammedan potentate leaving India, so he will be represented at the Conference by one of his Ministers, which course will also be adopted by his Hindu cousin of Mysore. Altogether, "Indian India," with its 72 millions of people, will be in a good position to state its case capably and authoritatively at the Conference table.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

The tradesmen and hotel managers in the West End of London are still sorrowing over the slump in the American markets. They complain that they have not reaped their customary harvest from Transatlantic clients. Yet there are plenty of Americans passing through London just now, as anybody can observe if he keeps his eyes and ears open in tubes and buses. But I imagine that most of these visitors do not belong to the class which makes and loses fortunes in Wall Street.

There is an idea, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, that the travelling Americans are persons with unlimited dollars at their disposal. A few are, and they are much in evidence at fashionable restaurants, hotels *de luxe*, and other expensive places. The great majority are nothing of the sort. They are just quiet business or professional people with moderate incomes, who like to spend a holiday in Europe, because they find it interesting and relatively cheap.

STEAM V. PETROL.

The trains carrying passengers northward for "the Twelfth" were as crowded as they used to be in the days when there was no alternative to railway transport. The long journey by road is less popular than it was a year or two ago. Nor do so many people now go to the South of France and Italy in their own cars. They are reverting to the steam locomotive. Now that the novelty of touring on one's private wheels has worn off it is being realised that for long-distance travel there is a good deal to be said for the older method. To sit for a whole day in the closest proximity to two or three companions inside a saloon car is apt to be wearisome and dull. The railway carriage allows more space, air, and freedom, and at least as much opportunity for looking at the country.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Lord Dynevor is 57 to-day. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, and head of the famous house of Rhys, which in ancient times was the ruling family in South Wales, where Dynevor Castle is one of the archæologist's delights. After Eton and Christ Church he married the eldest daughter of the 7th Earl of Jersey, and qualified for a Parliamentary career by becoming private secretary to Lord George Hamilton at the India Office, and later to the Earl of Selborne at the Admiralty. As Captain Walter Rice (and before he had reverted to the old family spelling of Rhys) he was for a time M.P. for Brighton. In these days he devotes considerable time to the affairs of the Land Union, of which he is Chairman. His heir, the Hon. Charles Rhys, sat in the last Parliament and was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Baldwin.

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Sir Alexander Mackenzie, for many years Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, who is 83 this week, is one of the few now living who can look back to intimate acquaintance with Liszt. Sir Alexander first met the great Abbé when, as a mere lad, he was playing second fiddle in the Ducal Orchestra at Sondershausen. Liszt used to bring new works over from Weimar for trial performance, and took a great interest in the young Scottish violinist. Later they met again, and a friendship grew up which endured until Liszt's death. The Abbé had a very high opinion of Sir Alexander's work, especially "The Troubadour," a fantasia on which he was writing when Liszt died.

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A delightful little scene that would especially appeal to visitors to London may often be witnessed at one of the entrance gates to Hyde Park. Nearly always about the same hour a little old lady appears at the gate, obviously homeward bound after her daily walk. No sooner does she approach than the equally frail and aged custodian of the lodge salutes her by sweeping off his top hat with its gold band, and making a courtly bow. Then, proffering his arm, he escorts the old lady to the edge of the pavement, where a constant stream of traffic surges in and out of the park. As soon as the policeman on duty holds up his hand the quaint old couple cross the road with faltering steps. Once the comparative haven of the opposite pavement is attained the lodge-keeper doffs his hat once more and retraces his footsteps, anxiously watched by the old lady, who waves her handkerchief in triumph once he is safely across.

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The craze in America for miniature golf courses has now spread to this country, but it is quite inaccurate to suggest that the idea is entirely new here. Over a year ago I remember playing over a most ingenious course, devised by Mr. Donald Van den Bergh, and laid out on one of the lawns of his old seventeenth-century week-end cottage near Henley. At one hole it is necessary to play through a tunnel, cunningly contrived out of a drain pipe and camouflaged with grass. Further on one has to negotiate a miniature gate, which is carefully propped open at a specially difficult angle. Sand-strewn bunkers abound, of course, and there is also a tiny stream with a narrow bridge, over which each player must travel. The house to which this little course belongs is particularly interesting, for in 1650 it was an inn, known, as to-day, as the "Fox Steep." Inside the front door is what was once the bar parlour, now the sitting-room of the young daughter of the house, where the original high-backed oak settle fitted round the walls is still in place.

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The headmaster of a famous boys' preparatory school near East Grinstead has a book in which, after each term's examinations are over, he copies down a few of the unintentionally amusing answers given to general knowledge papers. Last term produced the following gems, some of which, it should be remembered, were perpetrated by boys of only 9. I give the original spelling. "A Kangaroo is a rabit with a longer tail but it jumps." "Phill Scott is one of our best erplorers." "The Bible is a Very Great Book, and if we had not of had it, we would now all be worshipping Images, very lightly made in the school carpentry shop." "M.S.S. is the French for Mrs." "Lictors were Roman men who used to teach the boyes." "Sir Ramsay Macdonald is unmarried therefore his eldest daughter is the lady of Downing Street, she is the youngest ever been." Finally, a small boy asked to explain what is wrong with the sentence, "Don't do it unless you can help it," replied, "Because if you do you might get hirt."

***

The work of repairing the Prime Minister's home in Hampstead, Upper Frognal Lodge, is being supervised by his son, Mr. Alastir Gladstone MacDonald, who is an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The house is one of the most picturesque in Hampstead, and is at least 200 years old. Recently the foundations to the front of the house began to give way. Accordingly the architectural member of the family has been called in.

***

Here is the latest story from Aberdeen, for the truth of which I can vouch. When the Viceroy of India, the new P. and O. liner, called there on Wednesday, a large number of passengers went ashore. One was accosted by a tradesman. "Ye come fra London?" he was asked. On his pleading guilty, the next question was, "Ha'e ye got a ha'penny?" When the coin was handed over, the Aberdonian presented the visitor with a fine double-bladed, ivory-handled pocket knife. "Will ye let me gie ye this?" he said, "and ye can tell folk it wer *gi'en to ye in Aberdeen.*"

***

A crowd of perhaps fifty children and about twenty grown-ups may be seen every day watching with absorbed interest an orchestra and a couple of dancers. The band consists of about eight performers and they nearly always play the same tune, which lasts precisely the length of a twelve-inch gramophone record. Each instrumentalist has certain strongly-defined characteristics in his manner of playing, and the solitary dancing couple vary their style considerably with each number, at the conclusion of which the younger members of the audience usually clamour for more. The reason is not far to seek, since the "band" and the dancers are composed of members of the limitless "Mickey Mouse" family, which has firmly established itself in the affections both of young and old. Perhaps it is shattering an illusion to reveal that the orchestra is connected to an electrically-operated gramophone, whilst the marionette-like dancers are manipulated by a kindly young woman hidden behind the scenes.

THE STATE AS PARENT.

CHECK ON HUMAN PROGRESS.

LORD DAWSON'S WARNING.

By HAROLD COX.

Lord Dawson of Penn has been delivering an address at Ottawa on "Medicine and Statesmanship." It presents a most interesting analysis of the common features of the human body and of human society. Both are dependent on individuality—the body, on the individuality of its different cells; the community, on the different individualities of the human beings composing it. In the last century, as Lord Dawson points out, our politicians recognised the value of individuality in national life. The fight then was for freedom of conscience, for equality of opportunity, and for self-government.

To-day the situation has almost completely changed—largely as a result of the alteration in the franchise. It was mainly the middle-class voter who governed the country in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and he had learnt by his own experience of life that freedom was essential for progress. To-day power has passed to the masses of the people, brought up in poverty and with few opportunities of escaping from the routine conditions which circumscribe the life of most manual workers. The poorer classes naturally hope that the State will improve their pecuniary position, and they do not look beyond that hope. But the State in practice can only act on routine methods, and the extension of its control inevitably means a decline in individual freedom of action and in the spirit of enterprise, which are the essentials of human progress.

INEQUALITY UNIVERSAL.

This is the line of argument emphasised by Lord Dawson in his protest against the growing "parental role of the State." The present political tendency is to treat every member of the nation as a child of the State and to treat them all on the basis of equality. Yet to the physiologist nothing is more obvious than the inequality of individuals. No two individuals are absolutely identical. As Lord Dawson happily says: "Parade a thousand men and each one will be distinctive—the individuality of his finger-prints will even secure an identification accurate enough for his undoing." He goes on to say that it is this inherent difference between individuals which makes diagnosis of disease so difficult. The doctor must take into consideration not only all he knows about disease, but all he can find out about the personality of the individual sufferer.

These warnings are very useful at a time when not only is Parliament itself moving almost every week in the direction of further paternalism, but when in addition we have outside Parliament a well-organised body like the I.L.P. demanding still more rapid progress towards State Socialism. Mr. James Maxton, one of the most prominent members of the I.L.P., has just issued a statement modifying the old popular slogan "Socialism in Our Time," and substituting "Socialism in Twenty-five Years," which, as he explains, may mean "our time," even for men now of middle age. He definitely insists that the new social order which he and his fellow Socialists are demanding must contain "no fear of insecurity." That indeed is the essence of the Socialist creed, and it naturally appeals to men whose lives are spent in the fear that at any moment they may be discharged from employment. That the world would gain in happiness if this fear could be diminished, no one for a moment denies; but in planning its diminution we have to bear in mind the dangers on the other side.

MISCHIEVOUS MEDICINES.

Exactly the same consideration arises in the mind of every skilled physician, who has not merely to consider whether he can get rid of a particular disease by a particular remedy, but who must also ask himself whether that remedy may not do even worse mischief than the disease it remedies. But, as Lord Dawson points out, "democracy is impatient for treatment." It is not willing to wait while someone thinks out remedies for present disease which will avoid future disaster; democracy demands that something should be done at once; it does not pause to think what the consequences may be. The politicians, dependent for their public life upon a popular vote, try to do something at once, and generally make the disease worse than it was before.

In the eighteenth century and in the earlier years of the nineteenth century we had experience of the mischief that resulted from governmental efforts to cure the disease of poverty by the medicine of the old Poor Law. That medicine encouraged idleness and dishonesty, and left the roots of the disease even more powerful than before. In spite of this experience, our politicians in the twentieth century are spending millions of public money on a similar medicine. They call it by new names—unemployment insurance, widows' pensions, free meals for school children, and so on—but the drug is essentially the same, and the same results ensue. Our industries are handicapped by the heavy burden of taxation for social services, and our workpeople, instead of boldly facing world conditions in order to conquer world markets, prefer to draw the dole.

A REFORMED ELECTORATE.

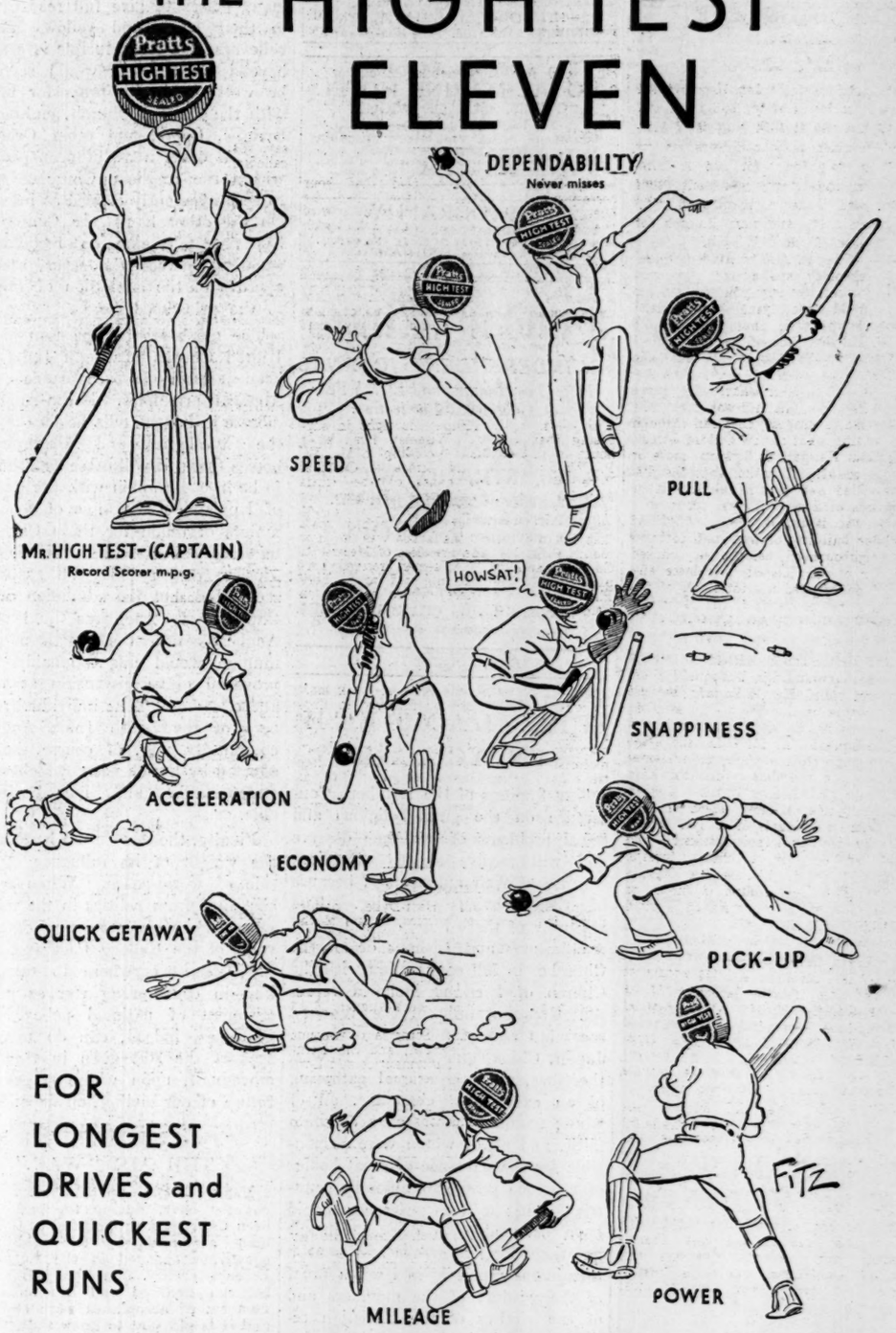
Lord Dawson suggests that we shall not recover from these difficulties until we have altered our present system of government, and that the State should delegate the care of essential services to special bodies, which would be independent of political exigencies. The trouble, however, is that these special bodies would all be finally responsible to the Government of the day, which in turn would be responsible to a democratic electorate. Gradually, perhaps, the country will come to recognise the truth that our previous ministries have moved too fast in extending the suffrage, and that by creating a vast irresponsible electorate they have fatally weakened the machinery of government.

To go back is always difficult, but at least it is worth considering whether it would not be possible slightly to modify our present electoral system (a) by raising the age at which voting power begins to a minimum of twenty-five years; (b) by insisting that every elector must make some direct contribution to the expenses of the State. In addition, what is badly needed is a definite campaign throughout the country, not merely to attack Socialism, but to educate the nation to the dangers of semi-Socialism. At present all our political parties, including those who are busy denouncing Socialism, are supporting schemes of semi-Socialism which will have very much the same effect on the future of the nation. We have to realise that individuality is essential to progress, and that individuality will disappear if we are all to be shepherded by the State from the cradle to the grave.

A new form of sports meeting was inaugurated on the Norfolk Broads last week in the shape of aquaplane riding contests. Tremendous crowds gathered, both on shore and in small boats moored alongside the course, but it must be confessed that the standard attained was not very high. Few of the competitors appeared to have mastered the art of banking when the boat towing them turned sharply to left or right, and no one demonstrated the far more difficult art of planking. In this the board is not attached to the boat in any way, and the planker is pulled along by a cord fixed to the stern, the other end of which he holds in his hands. Planking, as opposed to aquaplaning, gives far more scope for spectacular stunting, such as plucking a floating chair from the water, placing it on the plank in front of one, and then climbing on to the seat of the chair and standing there erect whilst the boat is going at full speed.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA FINAL TEST MATCH

THE HIGH TEST ELEVEN



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CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Con., 6-11. Dorothy Mackaill and Milton Sills in "MAN TROUBLE"; 6.44 and 9.10. Also Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature.

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MARBLE ARCH PAV. Mayfair 5112. Con., 6-11. "WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE," at 6.55 and 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News and Comedy Feature.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 6-11. Will Rogers in "SO THIS IS LONDON"; 6.50 and 9.20. Also "TOO MANY CROOKS"; 5 and 8.30. British Movietone News. All-Talking Programme.

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TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Con., 6-11. Ronald Colman in "RAFFLES"; 7.0, 9.45. "THE MESSAGE," with Arthur Wontner and Rosalind Fuller; 6.10, 8.35. Also British Movietone News.

Concerts, Variety Houses, etc., will be found on page 4.

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Publishing and Advertising Offices: 200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1.
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1930.

THE LAMBETH ENCYCLICAL.

THE findings of the Lambeth Conference on the great religious and social problems of our time deserve and will receive serious attention, because of their authors and because of their obvious sincerity. The assembly of three hundred and seven Archbishops and Bishops of all the Churches in full communion with the Church of England included representatives not only of the Western races but also of the races of India, Japan, China, and Africa. It was, therefore, an international gathering of an exceptional character, all of whose members professed a common faith, and all of whom were responsible for the guidance of great bodies of religious people in different countries. That such a Conference should have been able to discuss difficult questions for five weeks and issue a unanimous report is in itself a proof of the wisdom of the members and of the vitality of the Christian religion for which they stand.

The Encyclical will dispel much facile pessimism as to the alleged decay of Christianity. For the Bishops face the question at the outset, and point out very truly that the widespread indifference to religious observances, visible in a post-war generation, is not to be confused with hostility. They maintain that many people are dissatisfied with the way in which the Gospel is presented, rather than with its underlying principles. They lay stress on the very evident tendency of the best scientific and philosophical thought to revert to a spiritual interpretation of the cosmic process. Christianity, alone of the world religions, has undergone the discipline of contact with scientific methods of thought and, the Conference believes, has emerged from the test with its strength unimpaired.

The expectation that this purely religious body would pronounce boldly upon our social problems has not been disappointed. It is all to the good that the Conference has reminded Church people of their duty as Christians to uphold the highest possible standard of life, and especially to respect the sanctity of marriage and of the family. In Russia to-day a deliberate attempt is being made to destroy the family as the basis of society and to debase the marriage tie, and it cannot be too clearly demonstrated that this means the destruction of our civilisation. The maintenance of Christian ideals depends in part upon the clergy and the teachers, but in part also upon the parents, who cannot devolve the full responsibility for their children's upbringing upon the Church and the State. The Conference shows itself alive to the necessity of compromise upon so difficult a modern question as birth-control, but it will have nothing to do with the weakening of the marital bonds in such temporary unions as the advocates of the "companionate marriage" desire. For the Anglican communion the ideal of marriage must be upheld at all costs.

It is interesting to find the Conference distinctly hopeful of obtaining a fuller unity among the Churches. The delegates in attendance from the Eastern Orthodox Churches expressed themselves as in agreement with the Anglicans in certain matters of practice in regard to intercommunion, and the Pro-Synod of these Churches is to be summoned to go more deeply into the question. Meanwhile the Bishops have stressed, not without cause, the fact that Christian brotherhood transcends all differences of race and colour. It will be difficult for white Christians in many places to give full recognition to their black and yellow fellow-believers, but the principle is clearly beyond dispute. It would scarcely be worth while to press for union with the Eastern Church, embracing Syrians, Copts, and other Oriental races, if other non-European peoples within the Anglican Churches were to be permanently classed as inferior. On the other hand, the Conference has not felt able to recommend equality between the sexes, and to approve of the admission of women to the priesthood.

The much-debated question of the United Church of South India has been settled in accordance with Anglican principles. If the Anglican diocese in South India decides to join the Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies there, it will cease as a diocese to be in communion with the Church of England. The aims of the promoters of union for these Christian missionary bodies in a Hindu and Moslem country may be gratefully recognised, but the admission of the Church of Anglicans and non-Anglicans into the Anglican communion would unquestionably have provoked grave dissension at home and elsewhere. The individual members of the South India Anglican community will, of course, be unaffected by the decision, which seems statesmanlike, and, indeed, inevitable.

Finally, the Conference has thrown the weight of its influence on the side of world-peace. While it has abstained from politics in the narrow sense, it gratefully acknowledges the value of the Kellogg Pact and urges Christians everywhere to take the lead in condemning war as an instrument of national policy. The Churches, indeed, can do much to support the statesmen in this vital movement, upon whose success the future of our civilisation depends.

THE AIR "WAR."

MANY people up and down the country have, during the past week, been unpleasantly reminded of the German air raids by our night-flying squadrons engaged in the Royal Air Force exercises. In this mimic war between Redland and Blueland large numbers of aeroplanes were enployed, and it is pleasant to know that, though much theoretical damage was done to towns and camps and to the machines, there were no real casualties of importance. The technical efficiency of the Air Force has thus been demonstrated, for, if the officers and men engaged, including three auxiliary squadrons, had not been thoroughly competent, and if their machines had not been good, there must have been numerous accidents in the night operations. The expert observers report, indeed, that the Air Force is not yet in possession of as many aeroplanes of the fastest modern type as it would wish to have, and that fighters flying at only 150 miles an hour were outclassed by day bombers with a speed of 180 miles an hour. But within limits the Air Force seems to have given a good account of itself in the mimic war.

From the layman's standpoint the main lesson of these exercises would seem to be that the power of an air force to achieve decisive results has been somewhat over-estimated. The Blue commander apparently devoted his efforts to the destruction of Redland's chief industrial centres. He succeeded in doing considerable damage, in theory at least, for three large towns and one seaport were nominally rendered untenable in three days of air-bombing. But in doing this he is supposed to have lost 150 aeroplanes in combats with Red fighters or in air raids on his own aerodromes. It would seem that the Blue force was definitely crippled by its heavy losses, while the harm done to Redland was at best temporary, if not conjectural. In practice we may fairly infer that Redland would not have admitted defeat, and that the outlook for Blueland would have been somewhat gloomy.

We shall not be undervaluing the potentialities of an air force if we suggest that its ability to reach a decision by its own unaided efforts has been exaggerated. Many thoughtful soldiers and sailors, and not a few air experts, have long held this view. As "Scrutator" points out to-day in discussing the situation on the North-West frontier of India, the Air Force has been continuously bombing the Afridi invaders for many days without driving them away from Peshawar. The Afridis have doubtless suffered casualties and their villages have been damaged, but they still harass our frontier forces and menace the communications of Peshawar with the Punjab. As the bombers have failed to defend the frontier against a resourceful enemy, the frontier garrisons are being strongly reinforced so that the invaders may be dealt with. The maintenance of peace by the R.A.F. in Iraq, where no serious enemy threatens, is an exceptional case from which it is unsafe to draw conclusions.

THE CITY OF NOWHERE.

WE are living in a cynical age when even the infallibility of I.L.P. leaders is not treated as sacred. Some time ago Mr. MAXTON decreed Socialism "in our time," and unimaginative Labour leaders shrugged their shoulders. The thought of the New Jerusalem springing up in a night troubled their dreams. Others on the left side of the advanced left wing, which has its outposts on the banks of the Clyde, were depressed by the vagueness of Mr. MAXTON'S decree. "In our time" might mean any time, and their disquietude has been increased by the announcement that scientists are on the eve of discovering the secret of prolonging life not for a few years but for centuries. The criticism has goaded Mr. MAXTON into giving a definition of his pronouncement, and he now tells us that in our time means twenty-five years hence. It has been received with mixed feelings even in the Labour Party. Those who are not likely to see the end of that period heave a sigh of relief, while those who are young are full of hope that by that time the I.L.P. will have passed into the limbo of forgetfulness.

What seems to worry Mr. MAXTON'S sensitive soul is the thought that after fifteen months of a Socialist Government Capitalism "still continues, and in many of its aspects still continues in a flourishing condition." He is clearly angry with the Government for not destroying it, lock, stock, and barrel, but it is doing its best. Are there not over two million unemployed? A few more years of Socialist rule should create enough chaos and misery to satisfy the destructive instincts of the most advanced member of the Independent Labour Party.

SALESMANSHIP.

A NATION of shopkeepers we may be, but are we a nation of salesmen? The point is raised by a paper by Sir FRANCIS GOODENOUGH read at the Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School at Cambridge the other day. Sir FRANCIS, dwelling on the importance of efficient marketing, declared that selling was the very foundation of industry. In years past the emphasis in commerce was all on manufacture; to-day it is being recognised that salesmanship is the complement of craftsmanship, and that neither can afford to ignore the other. The firm which produces reliable goods but has no competence in marketing them is in as bad a way as the firm which cannot produce them.

The recognition of this fact is gradually leading to a revolution in the world of trade. The salesman is no longer a despised intermediary between producer and customer. If he is to do his work efficiently he must be intelligent; he may even be educated. He must be a student of human nature, a psychologist who realises that the petulant customer is still a customer, and that the most obstinate inhibition against purchase may be overcome. How far he must look into human vanity and suspicion is shown by the statement of a drapery expert that goods marked too cheap often sell better when marked at a higher price! And he must scheme not only to sell but to please; the customer must be encouraged to come again. It is, indeed, a changed prospect which opens out before us—a far more pleasant prospect, if Sir FRANCIS GOODENOUGH'S axioms of service are followed.

THE FINAL TEST.

IT may be hoped that the fine weather which greeted the English and Australian elevens at the Oval yesterday will continue, so that the last of the Test matches may be played out within a reasonable number of days. A match with no time limit is not really in accord with English ideas of cricket, and might, in our capricious climate, be prolonged indefinitely. The game, weather permitting, should be highly interesting, for the reconstituted English team under its new captain and the Australian eleven, which has steadily improved throughout the summer, will both be on their mettle to reach a decision. The old Surrey Club's ground has seen many great matches, but none more spectacular than this in our day.

It may, however, be permissible to express a doubt whether the concentration of public interest on these Test matches is not in danger of being exaggerated. The popularity of the good old English game has, happily, increased very much since the war. County cricket and village cricket—which, after all, is with school and college cricket the basis of our county championship—were never more keenly supported. But there is a certain peril in the tendency to magnify the personalities of those chosen to play in the Test team, and to suggest that the rest of the county cricketers are of no account. Perhaps some of us are forgetting that cricket is a game and not a gladiatorial contest or a prize-fight.

THE TRAMP.

THE report of the Departmental Committee set up by the Ministry of Health to inquire into the administration of the Poor-law in respect of tramps contains a number of practical suggestions. The problem of dealing with this class has been a difficult one for many years. There are those who wander from one workhouse to another, and who can never be induced to settle down to steady employment. It is not easy to change such people into industrious self-supporting citizens, but if the recommendations of the Departmental Committee are carried out something may be done towards that end. In an enlightened age like ours we ought not to have casual wards where the conditions can be described as "infamous and intolerable." On the other hand, there is a real danger, as Poor-law authorities know, in making the casual wards too attractive, lest the ne'er-do-well should take undue advantage of them at the ratepayers' expense.

CLOTHES AND THE ENGLISHWOMAN.

ANOTHER myth has been exploded. For years it has been believed on the Continent that the Englishwoman might be distinguished by her flat feet, protruding teeth, ill-fitting blouse and skirt, and total indifference to fashion; that, like SHAKESPEARE'S FALCONBRIDGE, she bought her doublet in Italy, her round hose in France, her bonnet in Germany, and her behaviour everywhere. Not so. A fashion expert has just given it as her opinion that the Englishwoman is the best dressed in the world! No more, it seems, is sterling but unprepossessing worth to be the sole mark of the sex:—

> Amelia is passable only in face,
> But, oh! she's a worthy girl;
> Superior morals like hers would grace
> The home of a belted earl.

No more need old England regard her women as something to be esteemed but not seen. We may lose our Test matches, we may be defeated at Wimbledon; America may have us on the run at tiddleywinks. The mannequin competition at least is ours.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCE.

THE ATTACK ON PESHAWAR AND ITS LESSONS.

LIMITS OF AEROPLANE BOMBING.

By "Scrutator."

The trouble at Peshawar, on the north-west frontier of India, has eased in the last few days, and, though it is still serious, seems now to be well in hand. None the less India has been invaded, and it is idle to pretend that nothing more has happened than the normal incidents of life on a wild frontier that is never wholly at peace. For the student alike of politics and of war, recent events on this our only land frontier of importance present certain novel and disturbing features that merit close examination.

Evidently there has been some miscalculation about the defence of Peshawar. The Afridi raiders numbered no more than a few thousands, but at one time they effected a lodgment in Peshawar, and for days they cut its communications with the railway bridge across the Indus. We hear nothing of the alarm within Peshawar, but it must have been considerable, for it is not very long ago since the town was in possession of a seditious mob, and there is plenty of evidence that the invaders have received plenty of assistance from the many Pathans on the Indian side of the frontier. These are not normal risks, for Peshawar is not a frontier post in the hills, but the capital of the North-West Frontier Province and the gateway of most of the commerce between India and Afghanistan

Weakness of Aeroplane Defence.

A system of defence under which these disturbances are possible is obviously not satisfactory. One is inclined to suspect as the principal fault the excessive reliance that was placed on bombing aeroplanes. The reconnaissance work by the aeroplanes seems to have been excellent, and there is no real evidence of surprise. In June last, when the Afridis threatened a raid, it was stopped by bombing from the air. But this time the bombing failed. The raiders broke up into small parties, and practised the military art of "infiltration" to which the Germans accustomed us. Had there been a strong force behind them to follow up their early successes, the result might have been very serious, and it seems evident that the value of bombers in defence has been overrated. Against massed forces and armies with long lines of communication, or in small punitive operations where moral effect is aimed at rather than military destruction, bombing aeroplanes have great usefulness. But their value in defence against an enemy of resource is limited. Like other long-range arms, it is at a disadvantage at close quarters.

Position of Peshawar.

Peshawar is near the apex of a plain thrust wedge-wise from the banks of the Indus into hills which rise sheer and suddenly and extend backwards for hundreds of miles into Afghanistan. In shape the plain somewhat resembles Natal north of the Tugela, and like it is not easy to defend, for the blank wall of the hills is very near and extends almost in a semi-circle round the city. Immediately in front is the Khyber Pass, by which all the invasions of India have come; to the right is the Malakand Pass and the road leading up to Chitral; to the south are the clans of the Orakzais and the Waziris; and behind is the railway crossing the Indus some thirty miles away. If there were cohesion between these Pathan tribes and the Afridis' tactics of infiltration were adopted, Peshawar might become another Ladysmith, the tragedy of the Boer War. Aeroplanes might prevent surprise by reconnaissance, but could hardly stop invasion.

No Man's Land.

It must be remembered that the present administrative frontier is not the Treaty frontier between India and Afghanistan. This was drawn by Sir Mortimer Durand in the nineties of last century and runs some fifty to eighty miles further back through the hills, so that actually these frontier Pathans live in a sort of No Man's Land between the administrative and military frontier of India and the boundary of Afghanistan. Naturally a frontier which we never touch does not divide these Pathans from their kinsmen in Afghanistan, and every disturbance in Afghanistan spreads to this No Man's Land. Moreover, the Pathans, besides being bold fighting men, are also traders, and they have settled in the Indian plain at the foot of their barren hills. Peshawar is to them what Glasgow is to the Highlanders of Scotland.

Our Frontier Policy.

Our policy on this difficult frontier has gone through three well-marked stages. In the middle of the nineteenth century when fear of the Russian advance in Central Asia was a mania in our politics, it was held that control of Afghanistan was necessary to the safety of India from Russian invasion, and from this view sprang the foolish Afghan Wars. Cured of that folly, we next sought to make the Mortimer Durand line the administrative and military frontier of India—a policy that meant sooner or later the annexation of all the hill country on the Indian side of Afghanistan. In consequence of this policy the whole of these tribes rose in 1897 and attacked the frontier posts that we maintained in the hills; in furtherance of it Sir William Lockhart led an immense army (larger than any commanded by Wellington) into Tirah, the central plateau of the Afridi country. The expedition was a complete fiasco and convinced us that the conquest of these hills was perhaps not possible and certainly not worth while.

Then came the changes in the frontier system made by Lord Curzon, which withdrew nearly all our advanced posts, policed the Khyber Pass by a specially enlisted Afridi force which has usually been faithful to its military loyalty, and left the whole country independent and virtually uncontrolled, except by such influence as a few political officers can exercise by their advice. To this system we have latterly added bombing by aeroplanes as a substitute for the punitive expeditions that used to be common. It is a cheap substitute; but whether it is efficient, whether it has not created a new resentment among the frontier Pathans, and whether it has not been given too large a place in the system of defence are questions that will have to be considered very carefully.

Political Complications.

To a military problem already sufficiently difficult have latterly been added political complications. For the first time the frontier Pathans in these troubles have manifested an interest in the politics of India. Grievances of their own they have none, for the present system leaves them independent. Loot is not the motive of their present incursion, for they seem to have been scrupulous to leave private property untouched, nor does resentment at our bombing expeditions supply a sufficient motive for the risks that they have run. The story that bloodstained garments were shown to the tribesmen and alleged to be those of their compatriots "murdered" by the Indian Government is probably true, but it looks as though this were not the cause of the expedition, but a further incitement to valour in a plan already decided upon.

There is, again, no doubt that extremists from the Indian Congress have tampered with the tribesmen and persuaded them to take up arms, but it is by no means clear what inducement they can have offered that would have made the dangerous enterprise seem worth while. Did they hold out hopes of another rising if they would cross the frontier? Was a second rising in four months attempted in Peshawar, or did the inhabitants of the frontier province break their word? One can well understand that the tribesmen were assured that the British rule was coming to an end, but supposing that that had been true and that the enterprise had succeeded, what political settlement did the conspirators imagine would be the reward? Was the Peshawar plain to be ceded to the Pathans? Or did Pathans propose to take it and as much more as they could get of the frontier province? Is there among the Afridis a leader of ambition and military ability, as the clever tactics of the incursion would seem to suggest? We may hear the answer to these and other questions later, but that it is possible to ask them shows that there are new forces at work and that the political aspects of the frontier problem are changing very rapidly.

The Immediate Moral.

The immediate moral is that whatever settlement may be favoured at the Round Table Conference, the frontier province must be treated separately and made into an Imperial province, as the Simon Commission suggests. It is impossible to allow the safety of a frontier to be made the sport of political plots. But the problem of the frontier would remain even as part of an Imperial province, and the new political orientation of the Pathan mind gives cause for uneasiness. The Pathans, in spite of their cruelty and treachery, have many great qualities, and if they were less anarchic and could produce an Abdurrahman amongst them, a solution which should create a Pathan native State or a second Afghanistan of that small part of the frontier province that lies west of the Indus, and make the Indus the military frontier of India proper, might have much to commend it, both on military and on political grounds. But the realities are too different to allow such a solution, attractive though it might be, and it is to be feared that we may be entering on a new and more difficult time in our frontier policy.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

A RÉSUMÉ AND SOME REFLECTIONS.

By the Bishop of Norwich, K.C.V.O.

The Lambeth Conference of three hundred Bishops from all over the world has concluded its labours. It is concerned with the whole Anglican Communion, and not specially with England and its forty Bishops. The interests are world-wide. Bishops from the United States attended it, and Bishops from China, Japan, India, and all parts of the British Empire and beyond it were there. And any Bishop from anywhere who is in the Conference, young or old, is warmly welcomed as a speaker if he has something to say.

The general subject was "The Faith and Witness of the Church in this Generation." But it is not very easy for the ordinary person quickly to estimate the value of the resolutions which indicate and crown the work of the Conference. They need some sifting. Technical and Ecclesiastical matters are mixed up with declarations of principles and with things which concern the ordinary life of Church people. And some of the discussions and decisions, as, for example, those which deal with peace and war or marriage, touch upon the ranges of general citizenship, though, of course, viewing them from a religious standpoint.

Reports of the Committees.

It is not possible here to make a detailed examination of the whole output of the Bishops. And this article, leaving aside most of the resolutions and the introductory encyclical letter, which in a pointed way focuses the whole intention of the Conference, deals mainly with the interesting reports which are incorporated in the volume of proceedings. The resolutions are mostly based upon these reports, which come from the six committees into which the Conference divided its members. Each committee is alone responsible for its report; the reports have not the authority of the whole Conference behind them, it only "receives" them. The Conference itself only takes responsibility for its own final resolutions. These committees may in general terms be said to have dealt with the Church—(1) Thinking, (2) Organising, (3) Inviting, (4) Advising. The report on the Doctrine of God falls into the first class, those on the Ministry, on the Unity of the Church, and on the Anglican Communion make the second set, while the report upon Youth *invites* the young of the day first to believe that the Church enters into their point of view, and then to join up with the Church in an effort to make a better world. The report on the Witness of the Church contains much *advice* for the circumstances of the time at home and abroad.

The Ministry.

The procedure of the Conference is wise and good. In the first week there were general discussions upon the various subjects and their sub-divisions. The next fortnight was occupied by the work of the committees and sub-committees. These committees discussed the topics committed to them, sometimes examining expert witnesses or referring to documents prepared beforehand, and then they framed each its own report and suggested resolutions. In the last two weeks these reports were examined by the whole Conference, which proceeded to pass the resolutions as they are printed. Only these resolutions carry the *imprimatur* of the Conference, which could accept, amend, reject, or supplement any resolutions sent forward by each committee.

The Archbishop of Canterbury sat on no committee but was the admirable chairman of the whole Conference.

I.—The report on the Ministry travels over familiar ground. The shortage of clergy is the greatest hindrance to the Church's work to-day. In England and overseas and in the Foreign Mission field young men do not come forward for ordination as they did some years ago. The average age of the clergy in England is said to be 52. How has this come about? There was plenty of material for this committee to examine, though not much of it is new. This report also deals with the training of the clergy, with the ministrations of women, and with spiritual healing.

The Doctrine of God.

II.—The weighty Report on the Doctrine of God puts itself alongside of those who have welcomed the new knowledge of our times. It tries to draw them and does not repudiate them. It gives a succinct summary of other religions and philosophies of life, and sets the Christian religion over against them. It correlates thought and worship. Considering persons will welcome its general attitude. Though it will not be read by large numbers, those who do read it will be glad that the Church in its presentation of the religious search for Truth, deplores unworthy conceptions of God which have been prevalent among Christian people. Before now the Church itself, through its own misrepresentations, has made it hard for some to accept the Faith. But it is not in this report just marking time and reiterating old phrases which have lost their savour in a new world of science and inquiry. It is quite competent to give a lead to the highest thought.

The "Anglican" Communion.

III.—The Report on the Anglican Communion is one of less general interest, but nevertheless it is of real importance. Now that the Churches historically associated with the British Isles have spread all over the world, the word "Anglican" is ceasing to have a local sense, but rather expresses a particular kind of religious outlook, loyalty, and system. The genius of the Church of England is against the centralisation of Rome. And this attitude must be safeguarded: for, to take one example—which lies outside anything said at Lambeth—in England in recent years, partly owing to the number of small dioceses recently formed, partly owing to the erection of the Church Assembly with its tendency to introduce uniformity into Church life everywhere, partly owing to the necessity of unity of command during the war and to the personal prestige of Archbishop Davidson, there has grown up a disposition to refer everything to Lambeth. The diocese must not anywhere lose its individual responsibility.

Concerning Youth.

IV.—The Report on Youth may not perhaps be very original or say much that has not been said by others. But it certainly recognises a new mentality, a new environment, and new organisations like the Scouts and the Guides, the spirit of which it desires to identify with the Church. The real thing is: Will Youth read the report, brief though it is? Is the resolution arresting enough to win its enthusiasm? However, even though it is in the long run the young who influence the young, the Bishops cannot be wrong to have given their time to this subject. In every generation the attitude of Youth to the existing order of things is much the same. The great value of Youth is its unchanging spirit of enterprise: it prevents the old world from standing still. If it is usually self-confident and self-conscious, and imagines that everything that is new to it is new in the long history of the world, this very forgivable outlook is a small price to pay for the fresh breezes of young life.

It is always true that those will get the best out of the young who give them responsibility, and really listen to what they have to say. Probably nothing will bring the youth of to-day into closer association with Church life than a willingness on the part of the Church to provide young people with full opportunities of free discussion. Such discussions are highly appreciated in a time when mere authority awakes no enthusiasm, and it is enthusiasm for the cause of Christ and His Church which is the best thing the young can offer.

South Indian Church.

V.—The report on the Unity of the Church will be chiefly read for what it has to say about the South Indian Church scheme, in which, during a period of transition, before and until all the ministers of the Church of South India have been episcopally ordained, some little latitude, within real safeguards, is to be allowed in the use of non-episcopal ministrations. The ideas which have been put forward strike out a line of their own which had not been anticipated. The suggestions made may not be universally acceptable, and no doubt will come in for their share of criticism. Settlements achieved in conclave are often not equally acceptable outside. It was later criticism which was the enemy of the Unity Appeal of the Conference of 1920. Leaders cannot always count on their followers; there is some capacity to be shown in following as well as in lead-

Continued on columns 5 and 6, page 8.

SUTCLIFFE AND WYATT IN BIG STAND.

AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS DEFIED IN FIGHT-TO-FINISH TEST.

THE DASHING "DULEEP."

ENGLAND BAT ALL DAY AND LOSE FIVE WICKETS FOR 316.

There were three outstanding features in the final Test Match at the Oval yesterday.

Sutcliffe's magnificent and brilliant innings of 50, and the weather, which was all that could be desired, made the day memorable in cricket history.

Against all the changes of bowling that Woodfull could devise, Sutcliffe was master, taking no risks, but never missing a scoring chance. It was a great innings.

Duleepsinhji's contribution was almost impertinent in its audacity. He went for the bowlers from start to finish—and got runs all round the wicket.

There was a special welcome for Hobbs—possibly playing his last Test Match—and his 47 was a distinct asset. Of equal heartiness was the welcome given to R. E. S. Wyatt, the new captain. His stand with Sutcliffe saved the game at a critical period.

The match will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The weather forecast indicates that bright weather may prevail, although there is a possibility of occasional showers.

THE SCORE.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Kippax, b Wall	47
Sutcliffe, not out	138
Whysall, lbw, b Wall	13
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Fairfax, b Grimmett	50
Hammond, b McCabe	13
Leyland, b Grimmett	3
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	39
Extras	13
Total (5 wkts.)	316

To bat: Tate, Larwood, Duckworth, I. A. R. Peebles.

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5
68	97	162	190	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Wall, 2 for 72; Fairfax, 0 for 30; Grimmett, 2 for 98; McCabe, 1 for 49; Hornibrook, 0 for 54; byes, 12; no balls, 1.

AUSTRALIA.—W. M. Woodfull, A. Fairfax, D. G. Bradman, A. F. Kippax, S. McCabe, A. Jackson, W. H. Ponsford, C. V. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, T. Wall, W. A. Oldfield.

DAY OF THRILLS AND EXCITEMENTS

By RALPH STRAUS.

THE OVAL, Saturday.

Truly a glorious day for cricket, and truly a day of thrills and excitements. The whole of London seems to have come to the Oval. How all these thousands have squeezed themselves in I cannot imagine. On the ground they must be twenty deep, in the seats they are packed like sardines, and the only empty perch in the neighbourhood seems to be the top of the Kennington gasworks.

But here they all are, very keen and excited, and determined to miss nothing at all. And the day begins well. We have watched the cinema-cameras being erected (generally in the unlikeliest places), and listened to the inevitable orators—the one in front of me was apparently perturbed about the present status of women—and rushed to the pavilion when the captains appear, and now wait in suspense for that dreadful moment when a coin is tossed.

The Toss Won.

But our new captain performs his first duty right nobly. England will bat. And, punctually on time, the great game begins—Hobbs and Sutcliffe, of course. A very quiet opening, for time is no object, and the batsmen may have a fortnight's innings if they like. Then Hobbs scores a single, and the cheers begin, but almost immediately we are uncomfortably thrilled. There is a short run. It is too short. The whole ground gasps. But it is just not too short. So the grim struggle develops. Only 4 runs in the first fifteen minutes, but what matter?

Then the redoubtable Grimmett takes the ball. Things liven up a bit, and there would be quite a number of fours if the equally redoubtable Bradman had not spent so much of his time stopping boundaries. An annoyingly masterful fielder, this Bradman. Twenty-two runs in the first hour; but the batting if slow is sure. Then Hobbs hits his first four, and a lugubrious songster outside the ground who has been regaling us with the "Lost Chord" for the last twenty minutes, disappears for good. Grimmett, however, is being exceedingly awkward, and we have to wait until after one o'clock for Hobbs to send up the fifty—a jolly hit to leg, which causes an unfortunate fielder to take a neat if involuntary dive into the audience.

The First Tragedy.

And then a sudden tragedy. Australia's fast bowler, who has been having a rest, comes on again. Hobbs hits him good and proper to leg. He is within three runs of his fifty, and surely we are to see another three-figure partnership from these veterans. But no. The Surrey man attempts to repeat his last stroke, but horribly the ball refuses to travel. It falls quietly into Kippax's safe hands. Hobbs out—a few minutes before lunch.

And there is worse to come. For after the luncheon interval, during which more thousands have miraculously found room for themselves (or if not room, an uncomfortable inch or two), Whysall puts a foot in front of his wicket—97 for 2. The man in front of me swears quietly to himself. I try to comfort him with the information that Duleepsinhji is next on the list. He smiles, but is not wholly satisfied, for it seems that he had bet a man a shilling that Whysall would score a century, and one of his two chances to do so is now irretrievably gone.

Brighter Cricket.

With the coming of "Duleep" a new complexion, as they say, comes over the game. He is in a hurry. Two fours off Grimmett put everybody into good tempers again. And they are followed by others. Sutcliffe continues to play his patient game, but his partner is scoring at the rate of a run a minute. This, indeed, is the brighter cricket which we are always being told is so badly needed and so rarely seen. And when Duleep has scored his fifty there seems no reason to my betting friend why the partnership should be broken up for a week. And I am almost minded to agree with him. A master-batsman, if ever there was one, and to-day he is hitting all round the wicket with the greatest confidence and with a beautiful precision: a delight to watch. And then, looking up from my notebook a fifth of a second too late to have watched his next stroke, I am horrified to see the ball coming down from the heavens straight into Fairfax's hands. It was to have been a sixer, but——. No matter. 162 for 3: it is not very good, but it might have been worse.

We remain cheerful. And here is Hammond hitting the first ball he gets for four, and Sutcliffe running up his fifty. But Hammond is soon beaten, and Leyland is cleaned bowled, and there we are with the miserable score of 197 for 5.

The Biggest Cheer.

And then for the second time on this momentous day the situation completely changes. A few minutes before tea Wyatt walks out of the pavilion and is given very rightly the biggest cheer of the day. At the wicket he begins very slowly indeed. He sticks at 13 for such a long time that we begin to worry. But this new captain is a stubborn fellow. He is content to wait while Sutcliffe forges ahead. Once there comes a monstrous moment when the Yorkshireman sends a ball high through the slips, but it gets safely away to the boundary.

Then a great clap for Wyatt's leap past the 13, and we begin to realise that something very stern is happening. Runs come slowly enough, but they come. The bowlers are changed, but still they come. The 250 goes up at 5.40, and a little later there is a hurricane of applause as Sutcliffe, for the seventh time in a Test Match, completes his century.

There is still, however, another half-hour's play, and it is to be the most important half-hour of the day. In ten minutes' time Sutcliffe and his captain have put on a hundred runs, and at 6.15 the 300 is up on the score-board. And still the runs come. Five minutes to go. Will a wicket fall, or will Monday morning see a Sutcliffe refreshed and England's new skipper undefeated?

A Glorious Stand.

There is an excellent four, a leg-bye which quite preposterously gets four overthrows tacked on to it, and when the last ball is bowled, we have seen the most glorious stand of the year. 316 for 5, and Sutcliffe (138) and Wyatt (39) have fulfilled all our hopes.

"A good show," says my betting friend, "and I'm not sorry I reached the gates at 6 a.m." But this last stand is much better than merely a good show. It is a very great show indeed, and England's new skipper fully deserves the rounds of cheers that greet him.

A description of the play, by Mr. C. Stewart Caine, appears on page 17.

DANGER ON THE FRONTIER.

WIDE OPERATIONS EXPECTED.

60,000 TRIBESMEN MAY TAKE THE FIELD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The long Government *communiqué* issued yesterday on the gravity of the frontier situation, and the big concentration of troops being carried out northwards this week-end, indicate the probable necessity of widespread operations shortly.

So far as the invasion is concerned, the tribesmen have retired, but the fever of revolt remains, and to-day the Bara Valley is the scene of the historic Afridi-Orakzai *Jirga* (tribal gathering), whose combined strength is 60,000 virile fighting men, and the result is unlikely to be a return to the peace and friendship previously existing, or a submission to the Government's penalties.

It is likelier that the younger bloods, who obviously have the upper hand, may continue the guerilla warfare, and may decide on another mass attack. The real peril lies not in these desultory attacks on Northern posts, but in the spreading of the very contagious unrest to other unsettled tribes.

CONGRESS DISCLAIMERS.

Though the official statement shows that agitation has worked up these tribes to fever pitch, the Nationalist Press is maintaining that the trouble was not engineered by the Congress, and many enlightened Indians with whom I have conversed recently seem to imagine that the whole outbreak is grossly exaggerated in order to check the political movement and cause secessions.

Congress publicists disclaim any connection between the Frontier rebellion and their propaganda, but this will not bear examination. The *Congress Bulletin* issued here the other day published what were described as authoritative versions of the Peshawar doings, and shows clearly how Congress organisers in the Peshawar area have been defying the Government's orders, joyfully describing how the mob acclaimed with revolutionary shouts the arrest of political leaders. It cites as evidence the "splendid hold Congress had on the people," and says that when the dead were collected after a collision with the troops, not a single instance showed that the bullets had been received in the back.

FLIRTING WITH BOLSHEVISM.

Meanwhile local Congressmen are inaugurating to-morrow a "Labour Week" in a vigorous effort to bring in the unemployed mill operatives, whose scorn of non-violent methods was shown during the last Bombay riots. Already fifteen mills have been closed down, including five partly European-managed, for which sin, though the capital is Indian, their products are boycotted and the machinery forced into idleness.

It is no secret that with the pressure of the boycott, idle mill workers and the world depression, millowners fear that the whole of Bombay's basic mill industry will be brought to a standstill next month if the Congress campaign, continues, thus leaving the door open to Bolshevism, with which the leading mill Union has already flirted.

PRINCE, TENANTS AND THE TEST.

GRAND STAND SEATS AT THE OVAL.

Many cricket enthusiasts living on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate at Kennington are indebted to the Prince of Wales for the opportunity of seeing the final Test match at the Oval.

When a request was made to the Duchy Estate for permission to erect stands outside the Oval enclosure, commanding a view of the ground, the request was shown to the Prince of Wales, and he at once agreed, but stipulated that a percentage of the seats should be reserved for tenants of his estate.

Mr. Stuart Surridge, who is responsible for the project of erecting the stands, told a SUNDAY TIMES representative yesterday that his idea was to provide seats for about 400 members of the Surrey County Cricket Club and their friends. But he at once accepted the condition of the Prince of Wales, and many of the Prince's tenants were able yesterday to see the first stages of the match.

"A HAPPY EVENT."

MR. CLYNES ON HIS VISIT TO GLAMIS.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, speaking yesterday at a flower show at Airlie, said: "I am here in relation to a pending happy event which is naturally attracting the attention not only of the United Kingdom but of people throughout the Empire.

"Being here on this official duty I have turned from the labours of my Parliamentary service to the pleasures which have been afforded by friends and neighbours whom it has been a great delight to me to meet. I feel like an alien visitor, but I have found that, at any rate in this part of Scotland, hospitality can be carried out in its most perfect phases."

Speaking of Lady Airlie, his hostess, who is a Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, Mr. Clynes said:—"I know she will be vexed if I make any public acknowledgment of the excessive kindness she has shown me, but I cannot help saying how [illegible]ous and winning a personality she has shown herself to be. In all the great centres of Scotland, there is no finer personality nor a lady more devoted to good causes than she is."

Lady Airlie paid a return tribute to Mr. Clynes. "Many people," she said, "have suffered a stay at Airlie Castle, but I have never met more charming guests than Mr. Clynes and Mr. Boyd."

[Mr. Boyd is ceremonial secretary at the War Office.]

"AS WE WERE."

MR. BENSON'S "VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

A fifth instalment of excerpts from Mr. E. F. Benson's book of reminiscences, "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," which is to be published in the autumn, appears on Page Eight.

In this instalment Mr. Benson gives a vivid character sketch of Gladstone, enlivening it by numerous anecdotes of the Grand Old Man.

PROTECTION NEAR.

TEN PER CENT. REVENUE TARIFF

ON MANUFACTURED IMPORTS.

PLAN TO AVERT NEW TAXATION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

There is, I believe, no mystery regarding the proposed revenue tariff of 10 per cent. to be applied to all imported manufactured goods.

Presumably the Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas, and one or two of their colleagues are alarmed by the large amount of additional revenue which must be raised in the next financial year. Further, they recall the concluding passage of Mr. Snowden's recent Budget speech, in which he expressed a hope, however remote, that additional taxation would not be necessary, a remark which was partly applicable to substantial increases in direct taxation included in the Finance Act of this year.

A LIBERAL ADVISER.

If, therefore, that attitude is to be maintained, and a large additional revenue from whatever source is inevitable next year, attention must be turned to indirect taxation. For this purpose, at least, one Liberal adviser of the Government prepared proposals indicating that considerable revenue could be obtained from a 10 per cent. duty on manufactured articles, which could not be described as Protection, would avoid the difficulties of discrimination among various imported commodities, and could be defended on emergency financial grounds.

But, of course, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others may immediately point out that this argument would be remarkably thin; that there would be no guarantee whatever that the duty could be retained at 10 per cent.; and that such a departure would be in practice virtually complete concession to the Protectionist case.

Nevertheless, I hear that the proposal cannot be lightly dismissed. The Government recognise that innumerable industrial undertakings have largely exhausted their available reserves; that for the purposes of industrial restoration money must be recruited on a considerable scale and on easy terms; and that in the event of trade revival beginning in the early part of next year its progress, and presumably the recovering prestige of the Government, would be completely destroyed if income-tax had to be further increased.

LIMIT OF DIRECT TAXES.

So great is the additional call due to the remarkable growth of the transitional claims in unemployment insurance benefit and in other spheres, that an addition to the income-tax could hardly be avoided, for there is no immediate sign of revenue recovery; on the contrary, all trade circumstances indicate that for the Chancellor of the Exchequer the period to March 31, 1931, will be of the greatest difficulty.

No decision on the purely revenue tariff can be taken, even in preliminary form, until October or November, and the chief interest at this stage turns on the fact that the proposal has at least not been definitely excluded; and that there is in influential Government circles growing appreciation of the dangers which attend further increases in direct taxation.

TWO-PARTY TALKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

CONFERENCE TO-MORROW.

Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree are attending a conference to-morrow with Cabinet Ministers and experts on unemployment.

They will leave Criccieth to-night after Lord Lothian and Mr. Rowntree have delivered addresses there.

WARING AND GILLOW.

STATEMENT BY LORD WARING.

The following statement on behalf of Lord Waring, in connection with the affairs of Waring and Gillow, was issued yesterday:—

"There can be no need for the slightest apprehension having regard to the fact that the assets are not only sufficient to meet all liabilities, but to yield a considerable surplus after taking into account the entire paid-up capital of the company.

"To meet the shortage of money financial rearrangements are under negotiation, and should restore matters to a satisfactory basis."

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

BROMLEY BYE-ELECTION.

A "CRUSADER" CANDIDATE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The advent of a "Crusader" candidate in the field promises to make the Bromley bye-election the first trial of strength between the disciples of Lord Beaverbrook and official Conservatism. In North Norfolk, it will be remembered, the candidate of the party endeavoured to make the best of both worlds by proclaiming himself both a Crusader and a follower of Mr. Baldwin, and it is suggested in some quarters that the intervention of Mr. Redwood in the Bromley contest is only intended to frighten the local Conservative association and their candidate into accepting the Empire trade shibboleth. If, however, business is meant, and a four-cornered contest ensues, the prospect, although it may excite the hopes of the Liberals, who polled over 18,000 votes at the last election, did not cause the loyal Conservatives any dismay. For, if the Liberals are comparatively strong in the constituency, the late Col. James beat them by over 7,000 votes, a margin which allows for a considerable "cave" on this occasion without the loss of the seat. Nor is it likely that the cave would be considerable. The Conservative party may not be wise at all times, but it has rarely presented a divided front to the enemy, and if Mr. Campbell sticks to his leader, his loyalty is likely to be well rewarded.

Mr. Maxton's New Slogan.

"Socialism in twenty-five years" is now, it appears, to displace the slogan of "Socialism in our time." The change may not mean much, but it seems to shut out most of the present leaders of the Labour Party from much enjoyment of their ideal regime. In 1955 the Prime Minister will be 89, Mr. Snowden 91, Mr. Lansbury 96, Mr. Henderson 92, Mr. Thomas 80, Lord Passfield 96, and Lord Parmoor, the doyen of the Ministry, born in October 1852, will be only three years short of a century, so that a sort of Pisgah-height will be necessary for them to envisage the Promised Land. Even Mr. Maxton himself will be a septuagenarian, and rather past active politics, and of the prominent members of the party only Sir Oswald Mosley will remain on the right side of sixty.

The Coal Position.

Events at the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have run very much as the Government expected. But the Federation has insisted on a speedy return to the seven hours' day, plus one winding time, or, in other words, to the pre-1926 position. On this point there is, Ministers hold, much public misconception. The strict facts are that the hours' proposal in the recent Coal Mines Act, with the permissive spread-over, subject to the approval of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, expires on July 31, 1931; the clauses are adjusted to the 1926 Act and to preceding legislation dealing with hours. Accordingly, in a little less than a year, in the absence of fresh legislation, the pre-1926 position is automatically restored; all alternative in spread-over disappears, since that device is related only to the temporary period in question.

The whole problem depends on whether there can be sufficient recovery in the industry to make the restoration of pre-1926 conditions practical politics in July of next year. The Government have relied on the efficiency of the marketing schemes and the complete regulation of output and disposal which they involve. But much depends on the recovery of the export trade, and for that purpose there must be resolute effort in the European field, especially in relation to German and Polish competition.

Broadly speaking, it is felt in Ministerial circles that coal will take its place as a regulated industry along with railways, and that, provided with somewhat similar machinery for wage regulation, and with a national industrial board of representative character, a peaceful solution may be found for problems connected with working conditions. On that point the comparative absence of extremist material at the Federation Conference has been particularly welcome.

The I.L.P. and Labour M.P.s.

Proceedings at the two summer schools of the I.L.P., while in many respects interesting, have not encouraged those Labour members of Parliament who still retain their membership of the I.L.P. to pay serious attention to the recent request from that body for a definition of their attitude towards the Birmingham decisions. It was understood that the letter meant that these members had to fall into line with Mr. Maxton and his group in the House of Commons; but irreverent laughter could only attend a proposal which meant association with Mr. John Beckett and Mr. Elijah Sandham. Accordingly, I hear that the majority of the Parliamentary members have taken no notice of the communication. If the I.L.P. endeavour to force matters many of its members will doubtless resign from its ranks and secure adoption by the divisional Labour Party in their constituencies. In the Labour movement it is always remarkably difficult to secure adoption of other than the sitting member, and even representatives who make themselves frankly ridiculous are re-chosen under the extreme local autonomy of the party.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

NEW YORK'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here aboard the Leviathan this morning and was received with American enthusiasm to which he is now well accustomed. The Mayor's committee of welcome went in a special steamer to escort the British yachtsman in triumph to the shore. Thence he was taken in procession to the city hall.

The programme of reception included details which have hitherto been reserved for returning war heroes. The procession up Broadway, through densely crowded streets, was a most interesting feature of the day.

Sir Thomas, who looked well, spoke for a few moments over the national radio. He expressed his thanks for the welcome he had been given and his ardent desire to "take home that old mug to the place where, by this time, it belongs." There are not a few Americans who hope that the genial sportsman will be successful.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 12, COLUMN 2.

R100 DAMAGED.

TANKS FALL THROUGH ENVELOPE.

MISHAP WHILE REFUELLING.

The Air Ministry, just before midnight, issued the following communiqué:

"When the airship was being refuelled this evening a 'spider' attachment which supports the group of tanks aft of Frame 4 failed, and one or two of the tanks slipped down and penetrated the outer cover. They have now been hauled back into position, and the damage will be repaired as soon as possible."

Dr. Hector, of Letchworth, an eye-witness of the mishap, stated:—

"I was standing about 100 yards from the mast, looking at the airship. There was a crowd of about 150 or more people present. Suddenly there was the noise of two blows, followed by a loud shout inside the airship and a rending sound. A length of fabric along the bottom of the airship in front of the control cabin came open, and through the gaping hole a large tank about four feet in diameter fell partly out. A quantity of fluid fell from the tank. It smelled like petrol.

"The noise was rather frightening, and the crowd stood wondering what was going to happen next.

"A short time afterwards there was another crash and the tank shook but did not fall further."

The return of the R100 from Canada is reported on page 12.

MINISTER'S TRAGIC GALLANTRY.

COLLAPSE WHILE RESCUING DAUGHTERS

When going to the rescue of his two daughters, who were in difficulties while bathing at Newton Bay, Porthcawl (Mon.), yesterday, the Rev. Charles Stanley Minty, a Wesleyan minister of Cardiff, was seized with a heart attack. He died in the water.

On seeing him collapse, his sister-in-law, Miss Evelyn Lambrum, of Bromley, Kent, rushed into the water and succeeded in helping the girls ashore.

The tragedy was witnessed by Mrs. Minty. Mr. Minty had been two years in Cardiff, after returning from China, where he had been a missionary twenty years.

LIFE SAVER SAVED.

RESCUED BY BROTHER OF LORD MICHELHAM.

DEAUVILLE, Saturday.

Captain Michelham, brother of Lord Michelham, of Rolleston Hall, Leicester, saved the life of a professional live-saver here this afternoon.

Thousands of people who were on the sands and saw the rescue gave Captain Michelham a great cheer as he brought the man to shore.

Owing to heavy weather and high waves, a boat has been stationed a short distance from the beach to warn bathers against venturing out too far. A swimmer, buffeted by waves, clutched the side of the boat and upset it. The life-saver was thrown out into the sea, and, catching his head on the gunwale, was rendered unconscious.

Captain Michelham swam to the man's assistance, and brought him safely to shore, although not without having nearly lost his life through the heavy seas. The man is recovering, and Captain Michelham is none the worse for his adventure.—*British United Press.*

DEATH OF GUSTAVE FROHMAN.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The death is announced of Mr. Gustave Frohman, retired theatrical manager, and brother of the late Charles Frohman.

Gustave Frohman is credited with having induced the Daniel brothers, and also his brother Charles, to enter the theatre business.—*Reuter.*

PALACE RULE IN EGYPT.

KING'S CHALLENGE TO THE WAFD.

CONSTITUTION TO BE CHANGED.

ACTION EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that, according to a report current in well-informed Anglo-Egyptian circles in London, King Fuad, in co-operation with the present Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, is planning a far-reaching step.

It is stated that in the course of the next few days a Decree will be issued introducing such a revision of the Constitution and the Electoral Law as will ensure a Royalist majority in Parliament. Universal franchise, as now in force, will come to an end.

The present Parliament, in which the Wafd is supreme, will be dissolved forthwith, and a General Election held under the new franchise.

In the Chamber the Wafd has an overwhelming majority, and under universal suffrage it cannot be dislodged, for the party practically controls the electoral machine.

HOPELESS POSITION.

The present Government was nominated last June by King Fuad, after the resignation of Nahas Pasha and his majority Government. Parliament was immediately adjourned as the 96 per cent. Wafdist majority made Sidky Pasha's position hopeless in the Chamber; and steps to secure a majority before the Chamber reassembles in November became inevitable if Parliamentary Government were not to be suspended altogether.

One of the dangers of the present situation is that, in the absence of effective advice on the part of Great Britain's representative at Cairo, the pendulum may swing to the other extreme, substituting an autocracy of the Palace for an autocracy of the demagogues. This might well provoke a situation which would make inevitable active intervention by Great Britain in defence of the lives and property of the European nationals whom she is pledged to protect.

The immediate pretext for Nahas Pasha's resignation was the refusal of the King to accept the Wafd's drastic proposals for constitutional reform; but probably the true cause was the fact that after six months of office and the refusal of Britain to yield on the question of the Sudan, the Government had nothing to show beyond a serious depletion of the £E40,000,000 reserve inherited from its predecessor.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

CONDITION "FAIRLY SATISFACTORY."

The condition of the Earl of Birkenhead, who is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia at his home in Grosvenor Gardens, was stated last night to be fairly satisfactory.

A bulletin issued about noon yesterday stated:—"Lord Birkenhead had a quiet night. Although there is considerable nervous exhaustion, his general strength is well maintained. His condition must still be regarded as serious."

The following bulletin was issued at 9.30 p.m.:—"The Earl of Birkenhead has had a quiet day. There is still considerable nervous exhaustion, otherwise the general condition remains fairly satisfactory."

Last night's reports concerning other invalids were:—

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A quiet day and strength maintained.

LORD RATHCREEDAN (who is ill at Cape Town).—About the same. Lord Rathcreedan, who is 80, was taken ill on board ship on his way to South Africa at the beginning of a world tour with Lady Rathcreedan.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN (who has been suffering from ptomaine poisoning) has now recovered. A Reuter message from Vienna says she is staying at the castle of Leopoldskron, near Salzburg, as the guest of Herr Max Reinhardt.

SIR HARRY STONOR (operation for appendicitis).—Going on very well.

Mr. GOSLING, M.P.—Still suffering a little from the effects of his journey from hospital in the Isle of Wight to his home at Twickenham. Not quite so well.

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THE R100 HOME AGAIN.

BACK FROM CANADA IN 57 HOURS.

THREE TIMES FASTER THAN A LINER.

UNSPILLED GLASS OF WATER.

Left Canada—1.30 a.m. (G.M.T.), August 14.

Arrived Cardington—10.30 a.m., August 16.

Flying Time—57 hours.

Distance—3,300 miles.

Average Speed—58 m.p.h.

Such is the record of Airship R 100 which, yesterday morning, was safely anchored at her base at Cardington, Bedfordshire.

She had made an auspiciously uneventful return voyage, after a journey which, unfavoured with really good weather—as Lord Thomson remarked—had been a thorough testing time for the ship. "I think," Lord Thomson declared, "that it is a wonderful achievement."

An average speed was maintained which was approximately three times that of the speediest ocean liners. Yet, so steady had the ship been in her flight that a glass of water, placed brimful on a table when the flight started, was found to be still filed to the brim when Cardigan was reached.

On the return trip there were fifty-six persons aboard, thirteen of them passengers. Included in the mails carried was a letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to Mr. MacDonald.

Of the 9,585 gallons of fuel with which the flight was begun 3,200 gallons were unconsumed.

INCENTIVE TO PROGRESS.

STEPS TO REGULAR SERVICE.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

CARDINGTON AIR STATION, Saturday.

England's airship has been proved.

The return of R 100 to the air station here to-day, only seven hours late on a journey well over three thousand miles, despite adverse weather conditions and a crippled engine, has shown that the dream of a regular transatlantic air service, bringing Britain within a little more than two days of Canada and America, has crystallised into a reality.

The flight has, I understand, thoroughly satisfied the Air Ministry, and it is probable that its success will influence very greatly the attitude of the Government towards the construction of a monster airship, half as large again as the R 100, which is projected for use on a regular commercial airship service between England and Canada.

To-day, steadily and majestically, the massive silver grey shape loomed up vaguely through the clouds over Bedford, and veered around the air station. Then with much less trouble than an Atlantic liner is brought into her berth, R 100 was moored to the 200-ft. tower. Her passengers and her crew stepped across the short gangway into an electric lift—and then, for the first time for over two days, stood on solid ground. Also, for the first time for two days, they enjoyed the solace of cigarettes and pipes, for "no smoking" is the rule on the vessel.

MAGNIFICENT WORK.

The arrival at the air station was obviously disappointing to the crew, and it was in somewhat unfortunate contrast with the enthusiasm with which they had been received in Canada. Only a few hundred people lined the road around the aerodrome, and the cheer that was raised as the airship "locked home" on the mast could hardly have reached the travellers on board.

There was practically no ceremony in the arrival. Lord Thomson, Minister of Air, greeted the officers and crew as they stepped on to the top of the mooring tower. To Wing-Commander Colmore, the commander of the vessel, Lord Thomson said:—

"I welcome you home from Canada and congratulate you on having accomplished this first stage in the development of British airships, whose contribution to our Imperial air communications must be of incalculable significance. You may look forward with quiet confidence to the successful completion of the great experiment with which you have been charged by His Majesty's Government.

"I wish to convey through you my heartiest congratulations to Squadron-Leader Booth for his excellent handling of the airship, and to the officers and crew for the magnificent work they have done, in the circumstance, providing searching tests not only of their efficiency but also of the sound construction of R 100. You have lived up to your great reputations, and can look back on this day in satisfaction for the remainder of your lives."

The crew, after being greeted by their wives and families on the ground, were hardly noticed. There were cheers as each group of men came down the airship mast in the lift, but otherwise there was nothing to mark the flight as a great achievement for British aviation.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

Commander Sir Dennistoun Burney, who has been responsible for the building of R 100, told me that he considers the flight to have marked a definite step forward in the progress of airship travel. "Even with so small a ship as R 100"—(R 100 is, by the way, the largest airship in the world)—"transatlantic flight is evidently perfectly safe and perfectly reliable," he remarked. "Canada is remarkably enthusiastic over airship transport, and the Government Ministers over there have been extremely interested in the possibilities of a new giant airship being built and put on service across the Atlantic. They are willing to put up part of the finance for such a scheme, and the whole system will be discussed thoroughly in London next month at the meeting of the Dominion Premiers.

"It is purely a question of getting sufficient money. We can certainly build a craft with a higher speed and a greater paying load than R 100."

Commander Scott told me that the plans for the schedule of a transatlantic service allowed a margin of three days for the trip from England to Canada, and, owing to the prevailing favourable wind, two days for the return trip. "With a bigger ship than R 100, these times of travel could be strictly adhered to," he said, "even through worse weather than we met on this voyage."

SPEEDWAY BETTING.

The novelty of betting on Speedway racing attracted only three bookmakers and 1,500 people to Rochdale track last night, and this was the first occasion on which public betting was not prohibited, and is an experiment made without the consent of the Auto Cycle Union.

In view of the wide publicity which has been given to the scheme, the experiment could only be regarded as a failure.

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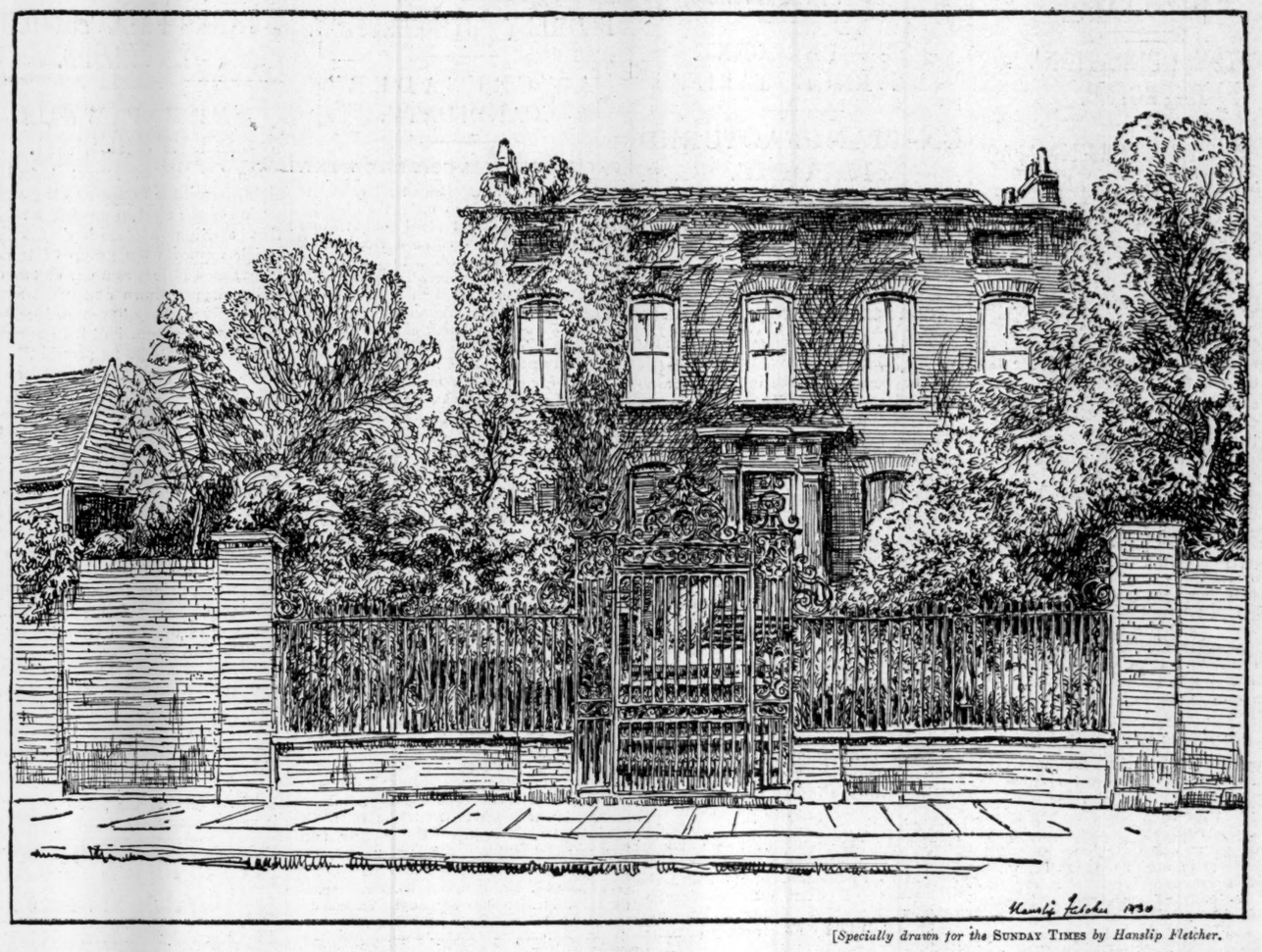
CHANGING LONDON.



[Specially drawn for the SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher.

The Manor House, Highgate, a landmark of the Great North Road. This early 18th Century house, which includes some brickwork of an older Elizabethan building, is an excellent example of its period, and it is hoped to preserve some of its features in pending developments. On adjacent land was the former palace of the Bishops of London, and a new by-pass which flanks the property is named Aylmer Road, after John Aylmer, Bishop of London in the 16th Century.

WORKSHOP FIRE RESCUES.

HUSBAND, WIFE AND GIRL IN PERIL.

LAST MINUTE ESCAPE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

Damage to the extent of several thousand pounds was done by a fire in Manchester to-day, and three people, half-conscious, were brought down the fire escape in sight of a great crowd at a moment when they seemed to be in danger of death.

The fire broke out in the top rooms of a four-storey building, 100 feet high, at the corner of Cannon Street and Tipping Street. A number of girls were at work—some employed by the Stirling Clothing Co., and others by a waterproof and macintosh firm. These escaped quickly.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, who employ a number of girls on the third and top floor, found their escape by the stairs cut off. A workgirl was with them. All three appeared at a window calling for help.

When the firemen arrived three escape ladders were quickly run up, and the three half-conscious people were brought down—the girl first. The patients were removed to hospital.

Isaac Marcus, 60, of Heaton Road, Crumpsell, was detained in the infirmary suffering from extensive burns; Marie Marcus, his wife, was also detained; and the third patient was Miss Marjorie Ellison, aged 15, of Loxham Street, Great Lever, near Bolton.

BULGARIA WARNED.

BRITAIN AND MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOFIA, Saturday.

The British Minister to Bulgaria (Mr. Waterlow) has made a fresh *demarche* to the Foreign Minister (M Buroff), to whom he represented Great Britain's desire to see more energetic measures to suppress the "Imro," the notorious internal Macedonian Revolutionary Committee.

Mr. Waterlow was also received in special audience of King Boris, when he told His Majesty that Great Britain expected from the Bulgarian Government a decisive and determined action against the revolutionaries who were trying to create a state—Macedonia—within Bulgaria ruled by revolutionary leaders.

LATE NEWS

CRIPPLED LINER.

PASSENGERS TO BE TAKEN OFF TO-DAY.

The liner Tahiti was still afloat at 7 o'clock this morning (states a Reuter Suva message). The passengers will be transferred to the Penbryn (one of the rescue ships rushing to the liner) immediately she arrives, and the crew will follow them just before dark. The Penbryn will stand by the crippled liner till to-morow morning. (See col. 6, this page.)

CAR WRECKED BY ENGINE.

LEVEL CROSSING SMASH

CONSTABLE'S DEATH ON TRAFFIC DUTY.

Two Nottingham men had a narrow escape from death when a railway engine crashed into a small motor-car at a level crossing near Wharf.

The car was completely wrecked, but the occupants, Mr. H. T. Jones and Mr. G. Jennings, succeeded in getting clear. The latter received wrist and rib injuries, but Jones was unhurt.

Constable Lawes, of Earlsfield, who was knocked down by a motor-car just before Friday midnight in Garrett Lane, died yesterday in St. James's Hospital, Balham. He was a married man, 26 years of age.

The constable was knocked down when he stepped into the centre of the road and signalled the car to stop, because it had no lights. The car swerved round two corners into Blackshaw Road, where the occupants jumped out.

It was identified as having been stolen from nearby premises, and members of the Flying Squad patrolled the district until long after daybreak in a search for the motor bandits.

When a motor-coach travelling from Bognor to Walthamstow came into collision last night with a small saloon car at Coldwaltham, Sussex, twenty minutes elapsed before the driver of the car, Mr. Court, of Croydon, could be extricated from his vehicle, which, with the coach, was ditched. He was unconscious, and was removed to Chichester Hospital. None of the coach passengers was hurt.

LADY CUNLIFFE-OWEN'S FIRST AID.

Lady Cunliffe-Owen rendered first aid to a motor-cyclist, Frank Tingay, of Garatt-lane, Wandsworth, who was severely injured about the head in a collision with her car at Bray (Berks) yesterday.

Five children were injured at Guildford yesterday when they were knocked down by a car driven by Mr. A. S. Thomas, of Send, who, in trying to avoid a girl, swerved on to the pavement.

Five people were injured and taken to hospital last night following a collision at Vauxhall, involving a bus, tramcar, and two taxi-cabs.

Mrs. Beard, of South Ealing, was killed when the car in which she was travelling with her husband near Exeter overturned yesterday.

A woman was killed and another seriously injured on the arterial road at Romford, Essex, yesterday. The woman killed was Miss Lydia Drake, of New Road, Bedfont, Middlesex, and the injured woman was Mrs. Rosetta Lipscombe, of Hatton, Middlesex. The coach in which they were riding had stopped, and the two passengers had dismounted and were crossing the road when they were struck by another coach travelling to Clacton.

Frederick Mech, 55, of Fulham, was killed yesterday when the motor cycle on which he was riding pillion collided with a motor-lorry in Kensington.

MAN WHO TRACKED VAQUIER.

SUPT. BOSHIER RESIGNS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WOKING, Saturday.

It was learned to-day that the Standing Joint Committee of the Surrey County Council has accepted with regret the resignation of Supt. Ernest Boshier, of Woking, after thirty-six years' service.

Supt. Boshier was largely concerned in the Bordon Bank murder, for which Goldthorpe, a jewish soldier, was executed. His greatest achievement, however, was the conviction of Vaquier, the Frenchman, for the murder of Mr. Alfred Jones, licensee of the Blue Anchor Hotel, at Byfleet.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO LAWYERS.

TORONTO, Saturday.

At a meeting of the Canadian Bar Association to-day, Viscount Dunedin, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Principality of Scotland, read a message from His Majesty expressing sincere trust that the visit of representatives of all branches of the legal profession of Great Britain and Ireland to the Canadian Bar meeting "may result in increased friendship and understanding in the legal world of the English-speaking people."—*Reuter.*

ELECTRICIAN KILLED AT WORK.

An electrician, John Hibberd (28), of Hoy Street, Canning Town, was killed yesterday by receiving an electric shock in a junction-box at Gunter Grove, Chelsea.

ON FIRE 12,000 FEET UP.

AIRMAN'S DARING FEAT

STANDING PILOT'S VOL-PLANE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A fine instance of cool courage in the face of what looked like certain death is reported from the flying centre of Rochefort.

Flying-Officers Robins and Gautaier were making a practice flight when their machine took fire at a height of 12,000 feet. The airmen applied their fire extinguishers, apparently without great success, and they decided that they would have to resort to their parachutes.

They had climbed on to the wings and were ready to jump into space when Robins decided that there was still a chance of saving the machine. The two climbed back to the fuselage, and Robins, having shut off the engine, vol-planed to the ground, standing all the time erect in the blazing cockpit.

His companion was overcome by the fumes, but Robins brought the machine to a safe landing, and the fire was extinguished. Both Robins and his companion were rather severely burned, but neither is in danger.

For their coolness and devotion to duty in such a grave emergency both have been recommended for the Military Medal.

THE RANGOON RIOTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

RANGOON, Saturday.

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the disturbances which occurred in Rangoon at the end of May states that the quarrel between the Andhras and Burmese might probably have been avoided by greater care and forethought on the part of the shipping agents. The Committee does not believe that there were any premeditated political influences behind the disturbances, and think that the police force did its best in an impartial spirit.

The Government endorses the findings of the Committee, and is considering the suggestion of strengthening the police, both officers and men.

The troubles arose out of the shipping strike. Some employers of shipping labour decided to terminate the strike by giving an enhanced wage and re-employing the Andhras who had struck, and to dismiss the Burman labourers employed during the strike. There were attacks by both sides on isolated parties of their opponents, which led to wholesale communal warfare, in which over a hundred were killed.—*Reuter.*

THE CAPTIVE WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

FRESH RESCUE EFFORTS.

PEKING, Saturday.

The British Consul in Foochow, Mr. A. J. Martin, has gone from Yenping to Kiemning (Fukien) to negotiate for the release of Miss Harrison and Miss Nettleton, the women missionaries who have been held captive by Communist bandits for over six weeks. Luh Sing-Pang, the rebel leader, who is encamped near Foochow, has sent out a party of troops against the bandits, who are demanding a ransom of £5,000. It was recently reported that they had cut off one of Miss Nettleton's fingers and sent it to the authorities with the demand for the speedy payment of the ransom.—*Reuter.*

EARL HOWE'S NEW RECORD.

Earl Howe, competing in motor hill climbing last night at Craigantlet, near Belfast, broke his own record, established last year, by two-fifths of a second.

With his Mercedes, he won the D.A. Boyd Cup for standard touring cars of unlimited c.c., his time being 1 min. 40 1-5 sec. The distance was slightly over a mile.

[Further details on page 18.]

MISS GLEITZE'S BIG SWIM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.

The English swimmer, Mercedes Gleitze, swam the Dardanelles to-day at their widest part, where the current is strongest. She covered the four miles in two hours fifty-five minutes. She is the first woman to swim across the Straits at their widest part.

The President of the Municipality of Chanak escorted her during her swim in a boat.—*Reuter.*

WEI-HAI-WEI.

TRANSFER TO CHINA MAY BE DEFERRED.

RESIDENTS' APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that the British Government is considering the problem of Wei-Hai-Wei, and that the date of the transfer of the leased territory to China may be deferred until later than October.

The close proximity of the date for negotiating the transfer of the territory had aroused considerable apprehension among the Chinese villagers and British residents, and a petition was sent to the British Government appealing for delay until conditions in China are more satisfactory. The Government, it is understood, has given an assurance that, in view of the unsettled state of affairs, the position must be considered in the light of the circumstances existing on the particular date (October) specified in the Convention for the transfer.

It is, therefore, quite possible that the petitioners to the Government and the China Association may have their requests met, and that the date of the transfer of the leased territory may yet be deferred.

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG.

STRANGE ASSASSINATON REPORT

NANKING, Saturday.

It is reported here that the Japanese Consul at Mukden has addressed a telegram to his Government stating that General Chang Hsueh-Liang, the Governor of Manchuria, was either assassinated or died at Peitaiho yesterday. It is understood that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to inquire at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for confirmation of the report.—*Reuter.*

A Reuter message from Peking gives it as the general opinion in authoritative circles there that the report is untrue, but it is regarded as significant that a number of military officers went to Peitaiho this week, ostensibly to "comfort Chang in his illness." Martial Law was suddenly proclaimed at Peitaiho on Thursday, owing, it is alleged, to a mutiny which was quickly suppressed.

EAST AFRICA POLICY.

TANGANYIKA JOINS IN PROTESTS.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Saturday.

A Congress representing commercial and agricultural interests in Tanganyika has decided to send a delegation to London to present the settlers' case against the policy laid down in the British Government's White Papers on East Africa.

Representatives of other nationalities of this Mandated Territory endorsed the attitude of British settlers.

The leader of the Greek community made a notable declaration stating that he had complete confidence in the justice of British people in Tanganyika.—*Exchange.*

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, will arrive at Malta on August 24 on an official visit which will last until September 1.

The successful contractor's price for the Wellington (New Zealand) dock was only £125 above the consulting engineers' estimate. Twelve tenders were received.

Eighteen gipsies who were camping in the outskirts of Nice were bitten by a mad dog.

Miss Anna Tchaikovsky, who claims to be the Grand-Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the late Tsar of Russia, is to be allowed to stay in the United States for an indefinite period.

M. Sylvain, the *doyen* of the Comédie Française, who was lying ill at Toulon, has been taken to hospital in Marseilles following a stroke, says the *Petit Parisien*. His condition is grave.

The death is announced from Baltimore of Mr. Thomas B. Slick, who was known as the most wealthy independent man in the oil industry. Mr. Slick sold his holdings to the Prairie Oil Company a year and a-half ago for 45,000,000 dollars (£9,000,000).

A Brussels message reports that a motor-cyclist named F. Elliot, of Sheffield, who was competing in the "Circuit des Forts," collided with a Belgian motor-cyclist at a hairpin-bend at Bernaux. The Belgian was killed and Elliot sustained a double fracture of the skull.

BRITISH LINER SINKING.

DISABLED 400 MILES FROM LAND.

128 PASSENGERS IN PERIL.

With 128 passengers and a crew of 148 on board, including Sir Hugh Allen, Professor of Music at Oxford and director of the Royal College of Music, South Kensington, and Dr. F. A. Bennett, a New Zealand bishop, the British liner Tahiti was yesterday reported disabled and sinking in the Pacific Ocean. Other vessels are racing to her assistance.

She had lost her starboard propeller, and water was pouring in through the stern tube. Despite all efforts to control the inflow, it was gaining, and a message from the captain, quoted in a British United Press message from San Francisco as having been received at Suva, Fiji Islands, said:—

"Standing by to abandon ship. Engine-room bulkheads giving way. S.O.S."

BULKHEAD GIVES WAY.

Late in the afternoon the following Reuter message was received from Wellington:—

"A wireless message from the Tahiti, timed 11.51 p.m., states that No. 3 engine bulkhead has given way, and that the captain has given the order to abandon the ship."

The Tahiti is a vessel of 7,898 tons, belonging to the Union Steamship Co., of New Zealand, and was on a voyage from Wellington to San Francisco. A message received yesterday at the London offices of the company gave her position as 464 miles from Raratonga, in the Cook Islands, and said:—

Fractured starboard shaft and lost propeller. Making water in holds Nos. 3 and 4 and engine-room. May be necessary abandon ship. Ventura and Tofua proceeding to render assistance. Due Monday.

The Ventura is a vessel of 5,986 tons, and the Tofua is 4,345 tons. Both, says the British United Press, are going full speed to the assistance of the Tahiti, but they cannot reach her before Monday.

At midnight a Reuter message was received stating the order to abandon the ship had been cancelled and that the passengers were still on board.

The Tahiti was built in 1904 at the yards of A. Stephen and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. The Tofua, which is going to her assistance, was built in 1908 at the yards of W. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton. She also is owned by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The Ventura is a Philadelphia-built vessel owned by the Oceanic Steamships Company, registered at San Francisco.

MRS. DUDLEY COATS.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE TO MR. MARSHALL FIELD.

Notice of the marriage of Mrs. Audrey Evelyn Dudley Coats and Mr. Marshall Field, the American millionaire, has been entered at Marylebone Register Office.

It is believed that the marriage is to take place to-morrow.

U.S. DEPRESSION DEEPENS.

DROUGHT HAVOC RUINS FARMERS.

MILLIONS OF STOCK WITHOUT PASTURE.

£10,000,000 GRANT FOR RELIEF WORKS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rains in the drought areas have discomforted Stock Market "bears," but there is no sign whatever of the midsummer "bull" movement predicted by many business leaders as certain "within six weeks after the tariff law had been enacted."

The publication of the trade returns for the first six months of the year have created much pessimism. The trade returns or July showed a drop of 30 per cent. on account of exports and imports, and there is no reason to hope—judging by the experience of the last two weeks—that the returns for August will be any better.

It is estimated that the minimum loss of foreign trade, due in part to tariff legislation, will be at least 20 per cent. for the entire year, and more probably between 25 and 30 per cent. How to regain foreign trade is a problem which excites much speculation, and, in view of the activity now being displayed by European countries, not a little dismay.

STATE RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The American situation has been greatly clouded in the last few weeks by acute distress in the agricultural States, due to the loss of crops and the consequent impoverishment of thousands of farmers. To help solve the problem of relief State Committees were appointed to-day to co-operate with the Federal authorities in Washington.

The railways have promised to move live-stock from barren districts to distant pastures at half the usual cost of freight. The Red Cross is now organised to meet cases of local emergency.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hyde, to-day allocated £10,000,000 for road-building aid as a remedy for unemployment caused by loss of crops.

It is estimated that at least £50,000,000 for road building will be necessary before the winter, but the States benefiting by this grant must match the Government contributions dollar for dollar.

More than 500,000 head of cattle and 3,000,000 head of sheep on the blighted plains of Montana now faced with starvation will be removed into neighbouring States for pasturage within the next week.

THE EPSOM MURDER.

COUNSEL TO REPRESENT MR. DEATS.

At the resumed inquest next month on Miss Agnes Kesson, the victim of the Epsom murder, Mr. Keats will almost certainly be legally represented.

Explaining this yesterday, he said: "I think the time has come when I should have a lawyer. As you know, I am deaf, and I have found it very difficult at earlier hearings to follow the evidence. I have other interests that also need watching."

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Nothing wrong with the car! Engine well run in. Ignition perfect. Carburetter just as the makers set it. Yet—on hills its performance disappoints you. Something wrong with the petrol you use? It's time you tried the new BP! All the elements in it that make fast climbs sure—thrilling. Enough "light fractions" to give a surge of life the instant you open the throttle. Enough "heavy-bodied hydro-carbons" to give you full power at high speeds. Fill your tank with the new BP today.

★BP—gives you more, costs no more

Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, Saturday.
General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Aide-de-Camp-General to the King) represented His Majesty at the funeral service of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, which took place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, to-day.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood attended the Grasmere sports yesterday. There were also present King George of Greece, Lord Lonsdale, and the Earl of Harewood.

Mr. Jan. Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister in London, Lady Edward Gleichen, and Sir Thomas Strangman have arrived at Pistany, Czechoslovakia, where they are taking the cure.

Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston left 1, Carlton House Terrace yesterday for Scotland.

The Marquess of Reading will be in residence at Deal Castle for some weeks.

The Marquess of Lothian is spending the week-end at Criccieth with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George.

Lady Stalbridge will leave England next Saturday for a cruise to Norway.

The Hon. Lady Egerton will return to London on Wednesday from Oswestry.

Lady Haig, who for some time past has been ill in an Edinburgh nursing home, is now well on the road to recovery

The Earl of Rosebery will arrive at Rosebery House, Midlothian, during the week-end.

Viscountess Rhondda will return to London from the Continent at the end of September.

Viscount Allenby leaves London to-day to join Viscountess Allenby in Switzerland.

Lord Hawke was 70 and Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen 60 yesterday.

Lord Woolavington celebrated his 81st birthday yesterday at Lavington Park, Petworth, his Sussex home.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy return from the Continent at the end of the month, and will go to Scotland.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley returns to London to-day from Harrogate.

Colonel Sir Charles Wright returns next Saturday to London from Australia.

Sir Alan Sykes left Southampton yesterday for New York, and will be away six weeks.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Alfred Salmon, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Salmon, of 51, Great Cumberland Place, W.1, to Miss Renee Fletcher, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fletcher, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Owing to the death of Earl Waldegrave, Lady Selborne's garden party at Blackmoor, which was fixed for the 21st, will not take place.

WEDDING.

MR. ROBERT BIRLEY AND MISS ELINOR MARGARET FRERE.

The Rev. Cyril A. Alington, Headmaster of Eton College, officiated yesterday afternoon at the marriage of Mr. Robert Birley, only son of Mr. Leonard Birley, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (retired), and Miss Elinor Margaret Frere, daughter of Mr. Eustace Corrie Frere and Mrs. Frere, which took place in the Charterhouse Chapel, London. The Preacher of Charterhouse assisted at the ceremony, and Mr. W. Robson-Scott was best man.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of dull ivory satin, embroidered with pearls, and cut on long slim lines. Her train was of antique Limerick lace, and a coronet of orange flowers secured her ivory net veil. She was attended by a little page, her nephew, Master Christopher Frere, and by three bridesmaids, Miss Marion Birley (sister of the bridegroom), the bride's cousin, Miss Diana Davidson, and Miss Gina Harwood. Their dresses were of pale cornflower blue spotted net, cut with fitting bodices, with rounded cape collars edged with frills of net, and long full circular skirts. They carried bouquets of love-in-a-mist.

After the ceremony Mrs. Frere held a reception in the Tapestry Room at the Charterhouse, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Robert Birley left London for their honeymoon, which they are spending in France. The bride travelled in a suit of green georgette with a green velvet hat to match.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS BOND.

Major-General Sir Francis George Bond, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., whose death is announced at the age of 73, joined the Royal Engineers in 1876, served in the Zulu War of 1879, for which he received the medal and clasp, served in Egypt in 1882 (medal with clasp and the bronze star), in the Hazara expedition of 1891 (mentioned in despatches), and in the Tirah expedition of 1897-8, when he was wounded, and received clasps to the medals of both campaigns.

In the South African War he was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Eastern Transvaal, was again mentioned in despatches, created C.B., and awarded three clasps to the Queen's Medal. Following further commands, in 1908 he was appointed Director-General of Military Works in India, and in 1911 he was given command of the Southern Brigade, India. He retired in 1913, and was promoted to the rank of hon. Brigadier-General.

In 1914 he was made Assistant Director at the War Office, promoted hon. Major-General in 1916, and was Director of Quartering from 1917 to 1919. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John, and had received the American D.S.M.

MR. W. F. BROMLEY.

The death occurred yesterday at a nursing home at Nottingham, at the age of 85, of Mr. W. F. Bromley, who until his retirement recently from business was the oldest stock and share broker in England and one of the founders of the Nottingham Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bromley was a native of Stafford, and after taking up his residence in Nottingham served at various periods on the committees of the Notts County Cricket Club and of the County Football Club. He also acted for many years as secretary of the Notts County Social Club.

Mr. Bromley, who was afflicted with blindness in the closing years of his life, held some of the highest offices in the Masonic craft.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Director of the Federation of Master Printers, who died on Friday night at his home in Golders Green following a heart attack, was 57 years of age.

Mr. Goodwin was first associated with the Federation of Master Printers in 1913, when he became secretary to the Costing Committee. He was appointed secretary to the Federation in 1919, and in recognition of his services to the industry there was conferred on him last year the title of director.

The funeral service will take place on Wednesday afternoon at St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Golders Green, prior to the interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

£10,000 A YEAR TO LEAVE THE BAR.

LEVERS' OFFER TO A BARRISTER M.P.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WELSHPOOL, Saturday.

Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P. for Montgomeryshire, has been offered a salary of £10,000 a year, with substantial provisions of another nature, if he will leave the Bar and join the board of directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., for whom he has often appeared as counsel. He might also be called upon to retire from Parliament, but not until the next General Election.

Mr. Davies told me to-day that he has not yet accepted the offer. "I am thinking it over," he said. "I should have to quit the Bar, and that would be a big wrench, as it has been the field of my life's struggles from the bottom rung of the ladder. If I decide t accept the offer, it will not mean a by-election, as I should not have to consider my Parliamentary future until the next General Election."

Mr. Davies has risen to his present position from an elementary school at the little Welsh town of Llanfyllin, where he is known familiarly to everyone as "Clem." He won scholarships to graduate at Cambridge, and took silk soon after attaining his fortieth birthday. He drafted the Liberal amendments to the Coal Mines Bill, and had an open rift with Mr. Lloyd George, of whom he had been a fervent follower, when the latter called off the Liberal attack on that measure.

BIGAMY AT GRETNA

SHERIFF ON DEPARTED ROMANCE.

Sentencing a woman, at Dumfries Sheriff's Court, yesterday, for a bigamous marriage committed at the old blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green, Sheriff Substitute Reid said it was the second case within a week in which a Gretna marriage had ended by bigamous proceedings in that court.

Whatever romance Gretna might have had in the past had now departed. It had been entirely commercialised, and even the sanctity of marriage had been made a mockery. It was high time that those who controlled the affairs of the country turned their attention to the conditions at Gretna.

The woman, who pleaded guilty, was Matilda Blad, or Campbell, and the Sheriff said that in view of the extenuating circumstances he would restrict the sentence to one of thirty days in prison.

It was stated, on the woman's behalf, that at 17 she married a widower from Edinburgh, who treated her badly and once assaulted her with a razor. Later, they separated, and she was afterwards told by several people that he was dead. On August 11, 1928, at Gretna Green, she went through that form of marriage with James McKenzie, a hawker, of Richmond Place, Edinburgh. Some time afterwards she met her husband in a lodging-house at Kirkcaldy.

G.W.R. IMPROVEMENTS.

LINE AT BENTLEY HEATH TO BE WIDENED.

Contracts placed by the Great Western Railway Company include :—

Widening the main line at Bentley Heath level crossing and Rowington Junction, 4¼ miles—Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd., Darlington; supply and erection of two fixed coal hoists at South Dock and two at Prince of Wales Dock, Swansea—Hydraulic Engineering Company, Ltd., Chester; widening of bridge over River Taff in connection with Cardiff general station alterations—Messrs. A. Jackaman and Son, Ltd., Slough.

Supply and erection of two fixed coal hoists for Port Talbot—East Ferry Road Engineering Works Company, Ltd., London; construction of a retaining wall and other works for a new parcels depot at Paddington station—Holliday and Greenwood, Ltd., London; erection of ten coal offices at Hall Green, Birmingham—George Mebles, Hall Green; and new public and station footbridge at Cradley Heath and Cradley Station—Messrs. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS.

CANCER RESEARCH.

The number of experiments on living animals during 1929 totalled 403,141, according to a Home Office return issued yesterday. This was an increase of 87,250 on the 1928 figures.

Experiments performed with anæsthetics numbered 19,219, an increase on the previous year of 4,243, and without anæsthetics 383,922, or 83,007 more.

During the year 20,098 experiments were performed in the course of cancer investigations. Of these 1,854 were with anæsthetics and 18,244 were without. The latter were almost entirely inoculations into mice, or exposure of animals to radiation.

A large number of experiments, almost wholly simple inoculations and similar proceedings, were performed either on behalf of official bodies, with a view to the preservation of the public health, or directly for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

BEACH SERVICE FOR HERO.

The body of Percy Bailey, the young Skegness railway clerk and athlete, who recently gave his life going to the rescue of two young visitors on the Skegness foreshore, has never been recovered. A memorial service will be held on the beach this afternoon at the spot where Bailey threw off his clothes and entered the sea.

The service will be conducted by Canon Morris, the rector, who will be assisted by Nonconformist ministers. At the close a wreath will be cast on the waters.

PRIME MINISTER'S HOLIDAY.

Wet weather and important work have prevented Mr. MacDonald from spending much time on the golf course during his present quiet holiday at Lossiemouth. When he goes out for a walk he generally visits a number of old friends.

Mr. MacDonald takes a keen interest in antiques, and has visited shops in Elgin and inspected a collection at a sale. He has promised to visit the sheep dog trials at Keith next Wednesday.

The Prime Minister and party again motored to Speybay yesterday and played a game of golf.

CHURCHES AND HOUSES.

A strongly worded protest is being sent to the Ministry of Health by the Derby Free Church Council as no sites have been indicated on the Corporation's new housing areas for places of worship.

The protest states: "We cannot permit to go unchallenged the suggestion that Churches and Sunday Schools are a 'nuisance,' and we maintain that it is in the interests of good citizenship that buildings of this kind should be provided, adequate for the needs of each separate locality."

It is pointed out that London, Bristol, Liverpool, and other large centres have made such provision in their housing areas.

THE KING'S VISIT TO BALMORAL.

BUSY PREPARATIONS ON DEESIDE.

A BRIEF STAY AT GLAMIS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BALMORAL, Saturday.

The whole of Deeside is eagerly awaiting the arrival next week of the King and Queen at Balmoral Castle, where the Royal Family will have a small shooting party. The King has not been able to spend a holiday at his Highland home for two years owing to his serious illness eighteen months ago.

On Friday the King will travel direct from Sandringham to Balmoral on the Royal train, going by way of Spalding and Doncaster. Soon after their arrival Their Majesties intend to motor to Glamis Castle, in Angus, where the Duke and Duchess of York are now in residence as the guests of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. They will remain only for one day, and will take Princess Elizabeth back to Balmoral with them for a short stay.

Several other members of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George, will join Their Majesties on Deeside, and many of the intimate friends of the King and Queen will also be members of the house party. It is not yet certain whether the Prince of Wales will come North.

MANY VISITORS.

With the approach of the Royal visit there has been more than usual bustle on Deeside, and hundreds of holidaymakers have for some weeks past been quietly sauntering round the beautiful gardens and woods of Balmoral Castle on the special visiting days. The public had the opportunity of inspecting the Royal policies on Tuesdays and Thursdays, a charge of 1s. being made on behalf of the Nursing Association, but the grounds are now in the hands of the gardeners, and are closed to visitors.

Behind drawn blinds workmen are busily getting the interior of the Castle ready for the King's arrival.

Usually the Castle is not in complete readiness for occupation until about a week before the Court's arrival, but much of the preliminary work has been already accomplished. The Castle grounds are assuming a trimmer aspect under the skilled hands of the estate overseers and workers, and the lawns and gardens present a perfect picture.

SPORTING PROSPECTS.

Excellent sport awaits the King on the Balmoral estate, and rarely have the grouse prospects been so bright. Luckily the critical time for hatching—the second week in June—was dry, and some of the coveys number six and seven grouse. There has been a complete absence of disease and the young birds have advanced splendidly, being strong on the wing. If any drawback does exist, it is the shortage of water.

Deer abound in the forests of Balmoral, and good sport is always assured the stalker. His Majesty has rarely gone stalking in recent years, although he has always been one of the best shots in the country. It is a favourite sport of the young members of the Royal Household, particularly the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester.

CASTLE HILL, WORKSOP.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S GIFT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

Considerable interest has been aroused among archæologists and others by the gift of the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, of a lease in perpetuity, upon a peppercorn rent, to the local authorities of the historic Castle Hill, one of the county's historic landmarks.

Some months ago there were fears of a destruction of the site, from which human bones have been at various times unearthed. The Duke has only made one condition of the lease, which is that any coins or other historic treasures which may be found on the site shall revert to him as Lord of the Manor.

COWES WEEK TRAGEDY.

STEWARD'S BODY WASHED ASHORE.

The body of a man in white duck clothing washed ashore yesterday on the Solent coast at Hamstead, near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, is believed to be that of William Saunders, of Burnham-on-Crouch, the steward who was knocked overboard from Mr. Lawriston Lewis's 12-metre yacht Lucilla, which was sunk in a collision with the Lulworth during Cowes Week.

NEW HARROW MASTERS.

Two new masters have joined the staff at Harrow School. They are Mr. E. T. Killick, the Middlesex and Cambridge cricketer, and Mr. F. B. Aikin-Sneath, who is an Old Harrovian, and was in the Shooting Eight in 1923 when he left for Christ Church, Oxford.

Wilfrid Rhodes, the England and Yorkshire cricketer, who is to be cricket coach to the school, will probably take up his duties after Christmas.

MIDGET GOLF TO GO ON.

The Midget Golf Course on the front at Herne Bay, which the Council banned because they said it annoyed visitors staying at boarding-houses opposite, is to be transferred to another site and run as a private enterprise by Councillor W. Hooper.

Councillor Hooper, who introduced the game into Herne Bay, says he is determined to make Herne Bay up-to-date, in spite of the Council.

SUN BATHS FOR LONDON BABIES

Sun-bathing for children in Regent's Park will begin to-morrow, under the direction of St. Pancras Borough Council and the Sunlight League.

At first only children from two to five years old who are recommended from St. Pancras Infant Welfare Centres are to be received, but it is hoped to extend these facilities later to school children. The Centre is under the care of a trained nurse who has had experience of sun-bathing babies in England, and with Dr. Rollier (a vice-president of the Sunlight League) in Switzerland.

The Mayor of St. Pancras will open the centre.

SUMMER DRAMA SCHOOL.

A summer drama school, organised by the British Drama League and the Scottish Community Drama Association, opens at St. Andrews to-morrow.

Mr. W. G. Fry, who will be producer to the Scottish National Players in the autumn, will give demonstration rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet" and "She Stoops to Conquer." He will also produce two casts in "Riders to the Sea" (Synge). Miss Margaret Macnamara will speak on play production in villages and schools, while Mr. Charles Thomas, of the Everyman Theatre, London, will lecture on costume and theatre settings. He will also produce a mimed ballad. Another lecturer will be Mr. Duncan Clark, who is an authority on the subject of verse-speaking choirs.

"I DON'T LIKE THE THEATRE"

MR. ELMER RICE'S CONFESSION.

WHY HE WRITES PLAYS.

LONDON PRODUCTION OF "STREET SCENE."

"I don't like the theatre, and would never go near one if I didn't have to," said Mr. Elmer Rice, the American dramatist, whose "Adding Machine" is still remembered by London playgoers, to a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. Mr. Rice is here to superintend the rehearsals, which begin to-morrow, of his play, "Street Scene," due to open at the Globe Theatre on September 9

"I think the theatre rather stupid," he continued, "don't you? Not *inevitably* stupid, of course, but ——."

"Why—holding these views—did you abandon law for the theatre? Was it that 'irresistible urge' that novelists write about?"

"Well," he laughed, "I won't say irresistible. I've never tried to resist it, though no doubt I could if I tried. I write plays because it is the only thing I can do with any degree of proficiency. I gave up any idea of carrying on with law years ago—couldn't stand it!"

Mr. Rice's play, which deals with life in a New York tenement, the entire action taking place in a street outside a tenement house, was a remarkable success in New York, running for two years—601 performances to be exact—longer than "Journey's End." Woven out of the joys and sorrows, the brutalities, humours, meannesses, and generosities of "mean street," it has been called "a poem of big city life."

"TROUBLE WITH THE ACCENTS."

Of the cast of fifty, six are American artists who have been brought over to take the parts they created in New York. Of the other parts, some will be taken by American actors already in London, and the rest by English artists.

"I am anticipating some trouble with the accents," Mr. Rice confessed, "but hope to get them all right ultimately. And there are no 'stars' or 'featured' players."

He had some illuminating things to say about the modern theatre in America. "In America the standard of playwriting has gone up very appreciably since the war. The general level of plays in America is much higher, and we have many more interesting playwrights than we had fifteen years ago. I haven't been to a theatre since I came to London, but in America we find that it is something different, unexpected, and unusual that takes on. The theatre is very alive in America. I do not mean we are producing masterpieces, but there is an enormous activity in the theatre, and a great deal of vitality."

"TALKIES" AND THE THEATRE.

Speaking of the "talkies," Mr. Rice said: "I think that the cheaper forms of theatre fare, melodrama, farce, and so on, may suffer, but I do not believe that any serious dramatic movement will suffer—on the contrary, it may help the serious theatre by reducing the amount of competition from cheaper stuff."

He thinks that in America—and no doubt over here the same thing holds—the average young actor has a deplorable lack of training. He depends on appearance, personality, and certain innate charm, and doesn't work hard to acquire the technique of his art.

"Young actors need to be trained, and I don't think that under our present system they get much. They get by on personality and charm, which are important, of course, but they should be supplemented by good hard work and training. I find in casting in America that young actors who come to see me display a lamentable lack of training, and don't trouble to learn even the rudiments of their business.

"But," he concluded, "I do think we produce some excellent musical comedy artists."

HUNTING WOMAN'S FALL FROM TRAIN.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STAFFORD, Saturday.

The inquest on Miss Dorothy Agnes Baird, aged 51, of Ivy House, Trentham, who fell from an express train near Stafford Station and died in hospital, was opened to-day and adjourned. Only evidence of identification was taken.

Miss Baird was well known in the north of the county, where she hunted with the Staffordshire Hounds.

Miss May Baird, of St. Christopher's, Bexhill-on-Sea, a sister of Miss Baird, stated that she was the daughter of the late Dr. James Thomson Wilson Baird, of Congleton. She had not seen her sister since her mother died twelve months ago. She had intended to visit her at Bexhill, but wrote that she could not do so as she could not leave her horse, which had trouble with its back.

While her sister was on holiday in Scotland recently she wrote that she was going to live at Congleton. She then appeared to be well and happy. She had no financial worries; in fact, she had plenty of money in the bank. Her sister, she added, was interested in painting old inn signs, and had done some splendid work up and down the country.

MR. CHURCHILL AND INDIA.

Mr. Churchill is to address a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at Lord Curzon's residence, Cleve Court, Minster (Thanet), when he will speak on the situation in India.

He will comment on the position in Peshawar, and will also deal with the question of Sir John Simon's exclusion from the Round Table Conference.

LONDON'S LATEST SUBURB.

A year ago Rayner's Lane was one of the loneliest stations on the Metropolitan Railway. To-day, however, it is the centre of a new residential district.

In the estate, which has been named Harrow Garden Village, the Metropolitan Railway are developing at the moment 214 acres. Provision is being made for some 1,600 houses. The estate will have recreation grounds and upwards of sixteen acres of open spaces. Sites have also been earmarked for churches and schools.

175 MILES FOR 1s.

A record has been established on the L.C.C. tramways with the 1s. all-day ride-at-will ticket by Mr. Wilfred Westley, of Highgate Hill, London, who rode 175 miles. The journeys were made on thirty-one cars, and the ordinary single fares would have totalled 9s. 2d.

L.C.C. Tramways point out that the ticket was available up to about three a.m., so that even this record may be broken.

NEW PITHEAD BATHS.

Sir John Cadman performed the opening ceremony yesterday, in conjunction with Mr. J. Till, the workmen's representative, of new pithead baths (the first of their kind in the Cannock Chase coalfield) which have been provided at Brereton Collieries by the Miners' Welfare Committee, at a cost of £1,500.

Sir John said that he was convinced the coal industry would be put right ultimately, and that the country would come back to a state of prosperity, such as it had never before known.

"VAGUE" WOMEN SHOPPERS.

BUYERS WHO BOTHER THE SALESMAN.

MASCULINE TYPES THE EASIEST.

Awkward customers and the best way to handle them was the problem considered by a little group of students attending the summer school of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade which concluded at Girton College, Cambridge, yesterday.

These were some of the types discussed :—

The woman who goes into a shop and does not know what she wants;

The customer who refuses to speak to the assistant after she has asked for what she wants;

The woman who cannot be made to concentrate on what the assistant is saying to her, but wanders up and down the counter turning things over in a vague sort of way;

The customer who says she will come back in half an hour, but who never returns; and

The daughter who goes shopping with her mother.

With regard to the last mentioned, a young woman student from Birmingham declared that she found this type of customer one of the most difficult of all.

"The daughter usually has very fixed ideas as to what she wants," she said, "and she is determined to have it. The mother, in nine cases out of ten, is equally determined that her daughter shall have what she, the mother, likes. So things usually result in a squabble between the two, with the poor assistant trying to keep the peace and please them both.

THE ANNOYING FRIEND.

"There is also the customer who brings her friend with her. You have just succeeded in fixing the customer up nicely with an article she likes, and then she turns to her friend and says: 'Do you like it?' The friend replies: 'It's not for me to say, you have to wear it,' which makes the customer begin to wonder what is the matter with it, and so she changes her mind and begins her choosing all over again."

It was agreed that the masculine type of women was one of the easiest types with which to deal. She always knew exactly what she wanted, and her attitude was invariably, "If you haven't got it, say so, and let me go."

Mr. Harold Whitehead, lecturing on the need for research work in the retail trade with a view to eliminating waste, said that after personal observation he had found that the English retail shop salesman was the most courteous, the most pleasant, and the most eager to please that he had ever met. Yet he was compelled to add that the technique of selling in this country was lamentably weak.

NEW AERO CLUB.

OLD MANSION ACQUIRED AT WINDSOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

Bishop's Farm, an historic thirteenth century mansion at Oakley Green, Windsor, has been purchased by a syndicate of well-known sportsmen to establish an aero club and flying school.

The syndicate have bought the famous oak panellings, valuable furniture, and fittings of the mansion, and the development of the estate for flying will be proceeded with immediately, while grounds will be laid out for polo, cricket, bowls, and tennis. A covered tennis court will also be erected.

The official title of the club will be "The Aero Club," Windsor.

RECTOR'S PROTEST.

"ENTIRELY UN-ENGLISH" COMMISSION.

The Rev. S. A. Norris Huntley, whom it is proposed to inhibit by the findings of the Bishop of Norwich's commission regarding the inadequate performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the parish of Bircham Newton, with Bircham Tofts, Norfolk, protested yesterday against the constitution of the commission.

"I think it is an iniquitous thing," he said, "that any priest should be charged before a commission consisting of seven, of whom only one was nominated by the man against whom the allegations were made. The balance was entirely against me. It seems to me to be entirely un-English."

AN UNUSUAL GERM.

CHILD'S DEATH AFTER FALL FROM ROUNDABOUT.

At an inquest at Southwark yesterday on the body of Frederick Albert Morris, a child aged 3 years, living with his parents at Riley Street, Bermondsey, who died in Guy's Hospital last Tuesday after falling off a small roundabout in Bermondsey Recreation Ground, and injuring his knee, Dr. Cyril Cosins, house physician of the hospital, said the child's death was due to a tiny germ which is present in the body of some children, but act all.

This germ thrives on small blood clots such as was caused on the child's knee, and sets up inflammation which causes blood poisoning. The child's death was thus directly due to a blow on the knee.

"Death from misadventure" was the verdict.

ELSIE MACKAY MEMORIAL.

Many distinguished members of Lord Inchcape's house party at Glenapp Castle, Ayrshire, will attend the service in the little Glenapp parish church to-day, when a window will be dedicated to the memory of the Hon. Elsie Mackay, daughter of Lord and Lady Inchcape, who lost her life in an attempt to fly the Atlantic.

The window will be dedicated at the service at noon by the Very Rev. Dr. John White, a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

Among members of the house party for the shooting at Glenapp Castle are Lord Reading, Lord Lloyd, Lord Allenby, Lord Peel, Viscount Churchill, and Sir Robert Horne.

THE HYDE PARK CARILLON.

Two further recitals on the Wellington New Zealand, War Memorial Carillon, will be given in Hyde Park to-day by M. Staf Gebruers, organist, choirmaster, and carilloneur of St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, Ireland.

Although Professor Gebruers had never played on the bells in Hyde Park until yesterday—at the presentation to Miss Amy Johnson—Londoners will remember him for his playing of the carillon at the Wembley Exhibition.

To-day's recitals are at 12.15 and 8.15 p.m., and each will last half an hour. These later hours for evening performances have been made possible through the kindness of Captain George Miller, of the Grenadier Guards' Band, and Mr. Charles Godfrey, of the Royal Parks Band, who have arranged for intervals in their band performances at these times.

To-day's programmes will include selections from the works of Mendelssohn, Chopin, Saint-Saëns, and Schubert. Professor Gebruers will also play a "Barcarolle for Carillon" composed by himself.

EARL OF DURHAM'S ESTATES.

SETTLED PROPERTY, £909,000.

LEGACY FOR THE LIFE OF A DOG.

The value of the settled estate of the fourth Earl of Durham, of Fenton House, near Wooler, Northumberland, who died on January 31, 1929, has been sworn at £909,030. The first grant of probate of the unsettled estate issued in August last returned the value thereof at £197,866, and these two amounts will make up an estate of £1,106,896.

£25 A YEAR FOR A DOG.

Mr. Edwin Sandys Barker, of Thurloe Square, S.W., and of the Inner Temple, left his French bulldog, "John," and £25 a year so long as the dog lives to his cook, Florence Mead. The total value of Mr. Barker's estate has been sworn at £94,927 gross, with net personalty £94,718.

Mr. Joseph John Fleming, of Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E., boot and shoe dealer, left estate of the gross value of £31,484, with net personalty £18,177.

A BOER WAR V.C.

Mr. Joseph John Farmer, V.C., of Rectory Road, Fulham, S.W., house painter, left £746. Mr. Farmer won the V.C. when a lance-corporal in the Army Hospital Corps for conspicuous bravery during the engagement with the Boers at Majuba Hill on February 27, 1881. The Cross was presented to him in the same year by Queen Victoria at Osborne.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
ARTHUR SHELMERDINE CANNINGTON, of Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £59,124)	£61,600
ROBERT SIMPSON CRAIG, of Cromwell House, East Grinstead, a director of R. Hunter Craig and Co., Ltd., flour and produce merchants (net personalty £12,231)	39,291
CALVIN HART, of The Waldrons, Croydon (net personalty £35,115)	36,605
JOHN WILLIAM CHALMERS BONTEIN, of Selwyn Road, Eastbourne (net personalty £28,732)	30,025
EDWARD CLODD, of Strafford House, Aldeburgh, the writer and scientist, best known as the expounder of science and the Spencerian philosophy from the agnostic or rationalist standpoint, for many years secretary to the London Joint Stock Bank (net personalty £9,715)	11,020
TIVADAR NACHEZ, Lausanne, Switzerland, and late of Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, well-known in London as a solo violinist from 1896-1926, and frequently playing by command to Queen Victoria and King Edward (net personalty £1,533)	1,682
RALPH HENRY NEVILL, of Old Burlington Street, W., author of several books of reminiscences of society and travel, son of the late Hon. R. H. Nevill and Lady Dorothy Nevill (net personalty nil)	1,111

MYSTERY MOTOR BOAT.

BRITISH ENTRY FOR U.S. RACES.

Mr. Hubert Scott-Paine, the designer of the motor-boat Miss England, sailed yesterday from Southampton for Detroit, where he will take part in the international races. He took with him the mystery boat, which was designed and built in eight weeks and which will be the only British entrant in the class for smaller craft.

In the large class, which is the more important contest and which carries with it the International Motor Boat Trophy, the only British competitor will be Miss M. B. Carstairs, who has entered the Estelle (Napier) IV. and Estelle (Napier) V.

A cable received in London from Miss Carstairs stated that she was entirely satisfied with the trials of her boats which have been carried out at Gravenhurst (Ontario), and that she has had the craft packed for despatch to Detroit and would not use them again until the races, which begin on August 30 and are continued during the following three days.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS.

PROTEST AGAINST COMING REDUCTION.

Arrangements are being made for a mass demonstration of civil servants of all grades to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 4, under the auspices of the Civil Service Convention, to protest against the Government decision to reduce the Civil Service cost-of-living bonus by five points as from September next.

For two years the Staff Associations have been trying to secure a new cost of living settlement. The Government referred this issue to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked to request the Commission to furnish an early interim report on the issue—but he declined to do so. This being so, civil servants are of opinion that it is wrong to reduce what they regard as the already inadequate compensation for the cost of living while the issue is *sub judice*.

The purpose of the meeting will be to protest against any reduction in September, and to demand that there shall be no departure from the basis in operation at the time when evidence was submitted to the Royal Commission on this question until the Royal Commission itself reports.

PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA.

Princess Helena Victoria, who has been the guest of Princess Beatrice at Carisbrooke Castle for the past fortnight, concluded her visit to the Isle of Wight yesterday.

She is going to Bagshot on a visit to the Duke of Connaught.

FOR GARDEN LOVERS.

"Bulbs and Lawns, 1930" has just been published by James Carter and Co., of Raynes Park, seedsman to the King, and should be of great interest to all lovers of the garden. The booklet will be posted free on receipt of address.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park from 7.30 to 9.30. The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Shoreditch Borough Band, and in Regent's Park the Westminster Military Band will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.15 to 8.15, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15.

COCKTAIL MIXING CONTEST.

An effort is to be made to prove that the British "cocktail shaker" is as good as boosted members of the craft in the United States or any other country.

The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees has organised "the first international cocktail competition," to be held at the Club House, 42-43, Dean Street, W.1, on Monday, September 15. The association is hoping to get recipes and competitors from all nationalities to make this a representative gathering.

Competitors may choose short drink, long drink, soft drink, or all three. Recipes may be mixed by competitors personally on the day of the competition, or, if sent by post, will be mixed by an expert under supervision.

MAINLY FAIR IN THE SOUTH.

TEMPERATURE STILL MODERATE.

SCATTERED SHOWERS.

ENGLAND. — Moderate westerly to south-westerly winds, veering later; mainly fair apart from a few scattered showers; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND. — Moderate south-westerly winds; mainly fair apart from occasional showers; moderate temperature.

IRELAND. — Fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, strong at times; bright intervals, occasional showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate westerly or south-westerly winds; mainly fair; sea rather rough.

AIR PASSAGES.—Westerly winds, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Fair or fine. Visibility 6 to 12 miles.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

After several abortive attempts, a big anticyclone, which has been lurking at no great distance beyond our south-west coasts throughout the last week, succeeded in paying a visit to England yesterday, with the result that summer returned, and for the first time for nearly six weeks most of the country enjoyed practically continuous sunshine, London and many other districts getting more than double the ordinary allowance for a mid-August day.

Though Kew reported only 64 deg. (4 deg. below normal) at 2 p.m., the official thermometer at the Air Ministry reached 73 deg. by 4 p.m., while in the northern suburbs of London 140 deg. was exceeded in the sun's rays.

The welcome change did not extend to the whole of the British Isles. Western and Northern districts of Ireland and Scotland were on the fringe of a vigorous storm centre steering a north-easterly course from mid-Atlantic, and in these regions slight rain was experienced with comparatively low temperatures. As the anticyclone appears to be well established, there is a good chance that the improvement will be maintained for several days over most of England, though it is still unsafe to assume that the unsettled spell is definitely at an end.

ZOO'S NEWCOMERS FROM AUSTRALIA.

"CUPID" PENSIONED OFF.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Zoo has been presented with a small collection of birds from Australia consisting of laughing kingfishers, satin bower-birds, and magpies. In spite of the length of the voyage these avians arrived at the menagerie in good condition, and were placed on view without delay.

The satin bower-birds are pretty creatures closely related to the crow, but they are more distinguished for their habits than for their plumage. When about to mate they construct bowers of twigs and decorate them with brightly-coloured flowers and bits of rag, and there the males perform strange antics to impress the hen birds. Should the decorations in the bowers become faded during the courtship, the dead flowers are cast aside and replaced by fresh ones.

The laughing kingfisher, or jackass, is the largest member of his family, but one of the dullest to look upon since he lacks the vivid plumage worn by most kingfishers. He is, however, a popular inmate of the menagerie. It is not difficult to train him to "laugh" to order, and though the noise he makes is somewhat deafening, it is nevertheless amusing. In Australia this bird is protected because of his skill in killing reptiles.

A well-known favourite has disappeared from the Gardens, for Cupid, the old camel, has been pensioned off. He has retired to the Zoo's country branch at Whipsnade to enjoy the rest he has earned. For twenty years this camel worked for his living by carrying children round the grounds, and never once did he disgrace himself by kicking visitors or showing signs of irritation. He did, however, feel inclined to go on strike from time to time, but he never rebelled openly.

Cupid had learnt several little tricks which endeared him to the public, and one of them was the way he responded to the closing-time bell. As soon as he heard the bell he realised that no more buns would be forthcoming, so he deserted his post near the bars and retired to bed without one backward glance.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The roof and contents of a cabinet warehouse at Dalston were damaged by a fire which broke out yesterday morning.

A safe weighing 2 cwt. and containing property valued at £25 was stolen early yesterday from the premises of Mr. W. A. Martin, of White Horse Road, Croydon.

After forcing a hole 17 in. in diameter through a wall, thieves early yesterday robbed a manufacturing furrier in Stewart Street, Stepney, of a large number of valuable furs.

The inquest on Miss Dorothy Agnes Baird, of Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, who died as the result of a fall from an express train near Stafford, was adjourned at Stafford yesterday.

Mr. Silyn Roberts, the Welsh poet who took the Crown Prize at Bangor National Eisteddfod, died yesterday at Bangor. He was general secretary of the North Wales Workers' Education Association.

During speedboat racing at the Crystal Palace last night the engine of one of the boats caught fire. The driver, named Adams, escaped injury, and the fire was quelled with chemical extinguishers.

Robert Osborne, a millworker, living at Troqueer Cottages,

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION NEXT MONTH.

BOTANY'S PART IN MODERN LIFE.

SUBJECTS FOR BRISTOL MEETING.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Bristol next month. This will mark the beginning of the 100th year of the Association's existence—the centenary celebrations take place in London next year—and the Presidential Address of Dr. F. O. Bower, Emeritus Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, promises to be one of deep interest.

Professor Bower, who succeeds Sir Thomas Holland, the eminent geologist and mineralogist, formerly Rector of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, and now Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, was formerly lecturer in botany at the Imperial College, and is an ex-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He has thrice been President of the Botanical Section of the Association, and is recognised as probably the greatest living expert on his subject. At 75 he is still active and vigorous, deeply involved in his scientific work, and in particular watching closely the practical application of science to the needs of human life.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

Professor Bower is looking forward to what he believes will be an important meeting.

"It will," he said to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, "follow the very successful meeting last year in South Africa, and, as a normal gathering, will naturally attract a larger audience of home members than is possible when we go overseas. It will be the last meeting of the century of existence of the Association. During that period its influence has steadily increased, and has been extended, so that now it has assumed an Imperial position, which could hardly have been anticipated when some 300 enthusiasts for science first met at York in 1831. This Imperial character has been still further stamped upon it by the nomination of General Smuts, soldier, statesman and philosopher, to the Presidency of the centenary meeting, which will take place in London next year."

A HAPPY SELECTION.

Professor Bower commented on the happy selection of Bristol as a place of assembly for the Association. Not only is it an ancient port, which has played a great part in the development of British and world commerce and intercourse, but it was also the scene of the foundation of the Merchant Venturers' Guild, which, established nearly 500 years ago, brought wealth and fame to the port and to the West of England.

Nor must it be forgotten that, mainly through the generosity of the Wills family, who, by their gifts and endowments, largely built and sustained its university, Bristol has now one of the finest educational centres outside the ancient seats of learning. The members of the Association will thus find themselves in happy and congenial surroundings.

Professor Bower, asked for some indication of the nature and purpose of his Presidential address, which will be delivered in the Colston Hall on Wednesday, September 3, remarked that the choice of subject is left entirely in the hands of the occupant of the chair.

"He may," he added, "prefer to convey some general outlook on the scientific position of the moment which he has himself pursued, or he may take his text within that science, to which he has devoted special attention, and grasp the opportunity of a lifetime for stating in plain terms some thesis which his own work has tended to establish. It may justly be argued that the latter course is suitable rather for a sectional meeting than for an audience that will comprise adherents to all branches of science. Its justification would depend upon the breadth of the thesis, and on the manner and the terms by which it is conveyed.

PUZZLED ANATOMISTS.

"My address at Bristol will deal with one of the broadest aspects of organic life: the relation of the developing organism to size: starting out from Lamarck's first Law that life by its intrinsic forces tends to increase the volume of every living body. At once the principle of similarity is involved. Hitherto, in plants, its application has been mainly or exclusively mechanical, involving such questions as the extreme limit of height possible for trees.

"In my address the much wider physiological question of proportion of surface to bulk, upon which all transit of material ultimately depends, will be considered. Its consequences lead to elaboration of form as the size increases. An attempt will thus be made to bring together more closely than before the study of form and function, and to offer in terms of a size-relation some explanation of certain primary features which have puzzled anatomists.

"While the main body of the address will be devoted to this wide, but rather abstract, question of pure science, attention will also be drawn, towards its close, to the intimate relation between botanical science and modern life. It will be shown how greatly it has advanced in usefulness to man during the last half century and how society now depends upon a small army of botanical experts, not only for the supply, but even for the existence, of many of the plant products that ameliorate life.

"Lastly, it will recognise how scientific endeavour is now brought within the ambit of national administration as a legacy of the war: by means of the Cabinet Committee for Civil Research, devised by one of the greatest of the former presidents of the Association, namely, the late Earl of Balfour."

FOOD AND WIRELESS.

Among other addresses will be one of great importance by Dr. R. E. Slade, on "The Nitrogen Industry and Our Food Supply," for this, remarked Professor Bower, touches on the question which was raised by Sir William Crookes in his Presidential address twenty-two years ago in relation to a possible wheat shortage in 1931. There will also be a paper on "Wireless Echoes," by Professor E. V. Appleton, F.R.S., Wheatstone Professor of Physics in the University of London, which, in view of the popular appeal of this branch of science, is sure to command interest. Lord Eustace Percy, who will preside over the educational section, will discuss "A New Policy of Higher Education," and Professor G. T. Morgan's paper on "A State Experiment in Chemical Research," detailing, presumably, what the national effort in this direction has already achieved, will also be of particular importance.

Notable, too, at this time of trade depression, will be the address by Professor T. E. Gregory, Cassel Professor of Banking in the University of London, on "Rationalisation and Technological Unemployment." Two more human papers which will more closely interest the general public will be those of Sir Henry Miers on "A Proposed National Folk Museum," and Professor C. W. Valentine on "The Foundations of Child Psychology."

While at the moment there is nothing other than the Presidential address to indicate a pronouncement at Bristol of momentous scientific importance, the wide variety of subjects to be discussed by experts in every branch of science leaves open the possibility that this year, as in former years, some epoch-making discovery may be disclosed before an entirely unexpectant audience—a possibility enhanced by the ever increasing application of science to human life.

CLOSED FRONTIER

THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN QUARREL.

NEW EFFORT TO GET IT SETTLED.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Lithuanian Government has officially denied rumours that it has been conducting negotiations with Poland with regard to the frontier question.

As always, Lithuania asserts its claim to Vilna. On the other hand, there seems little doubt that unofficial negotiations, inspired by the Vatican, have been taking place between representatives of the Polish State and private Lithuanian circles in Vilna. A little while ago the Lithuanian Professor Birschischka was in that city. It is also well known that the Vatican has this reconciliation at heart, and it is not for nothing that the present Pope was Papal Nuncio at Warsaw during the Soviet invasion of Poland. The Papal Nuncio in Kovno, Bartoloni, has for some time obtained support for this understanding both from Polish and Lithuanian clerical circles.

Additional factors in the situation which may have weight are:—

1. The bad economic situation of Vilna and the design of Lithuanians there to have the frontier opened.
2. The fact that Pilsudski comes from the neighbourhood of Vilna.
3. The new German agriculture tariffs, which hit Lithuania.
4. German influence in the Memel territory, which irritates the Lithuanian Government.

The Polish-Lithuanian frontier is closed to traffic of any kind. The dispute, arising from the Polish occupation of Vilna, has been before the League of Nations on different occasions during recent years, and a further attempt to ease the situation will be made next month when the Communications and Transit Commission of the League will discuss the position with a view to reopening the frontier so far as river and railway traffic are concerned.

Poland, by closing the Niemen to timber flotation from Russia, and Lithuania, by closing the Vilna-Kovno railway to any traffic at all, are alleged to have violated various treaties. Lithuania will be asked to open the railway for through traffic between Libau or Konigsberg in the north-west and various Russian centres to the south-east and vice-versa.

SIX ALPINISTS KILLED.

A COUNTESS AMONG THE VICTIMS.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Austrian Alps claimed the lives of six persons who were climbing in search of edelweiss yesterday, says the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, in a message from Innsbruck. Three of the victims were women, one being the Countess Luizia Costa, of Milan, who fell while climbing near Prags.

The body of Frau Pauli, wife of an Austrian artisan, was found near Assling. She had started climbing to join her daughter, who was with a party, lost her way, and fell to her death.

Marie Scherrer was killed when her young son slipped and clutched her skirt to save himself. The boy was saved, but his mother was killed instantly.

Three German schoolboys, disregarding warnings of danger, attempted a risky climb in search of the Alpine flower. Their shoes became coated with ice and they slipped and fell. The bodies have been recovered.—*Central News.*

THREE FROZEN TO DEATH.

A mountaineering party consisting of two Germans and an Austrian, has been found frozen to death in the Wilderkaiser mountains in Tyrol.—*Reuter.*

BYRON'S VIEW FROM HARROW HILL.

GASOMETER MAY SPOIL FAMOUS OUTLOOK.

Mr. J. P. Bennetts, surveyor to Harrow Council, has made it known that the Gas Light and Coke Company intend to erect a gasometer 220 feet high, at their works at Roxeth, in front of the famous view from the terrace of Harrow Church.

This view, known all over the world, attracts thousands of visitors. It is the view immortalised by Byron. In a letter from Italy, in 1822, he says:—

"There is a spot in the churchyard, looking towards Windsor, and a tomb under a large tree, where I used to sit for hours and hours. This was my favourite spot."

The tomb is the present Peachey Stone, protected by iron bars from sacrilegious hands, and nearby is a tablet on which is engraved the poem written by Byron on the Terrace, beginning "Spot of my youth."

Standing beside the Peachey Stone, one may see Windsor Castle rising from the valley of the Thames, and over a glorious stretch of country the eye roams until it reaches Nettlebed, in the Oxfordshire hills, said to be 70 miles away.

The school, the council, and most residents are on holiday, but the Rev. E. Stogdon, Vicar of Harrow, has launched a vigorous protest from Land's End, and a proposal has been made that a protest meeting of residents should be called.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

NEW SUSSEX RIVIERA RESORT.

A number of detached houses of the best class, many of them with thatched roofs and Sussex gables, are being built on the Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, West Bognor Regis. This estate is in the best part of the Sussex Riviera and has its own sea front. Detached residences from £1,500 are now ready for occupation. Messrs. Alaway and Partners will send a fully illustrated brochure on application.

At Rotherfield, near Crowborough, Sussex, a freehold residence of an old-world type with nearly an acre of gardens is in the market. The price is reasonable. The owner is Captain G. F. Bedwell, Yew Tree Hill, Rotherfield, Sussex.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

"PLAYING FIELDS" BROADCAST.

Brig.-General R. J. Kentish, C.M.G., D.S.O., founder of the National Playing Fields movement in Great Britain, a member of the council of the British Olympic Association, and also a member of the International Olympic Committee, will broadcast from 2LO at 6 p.m. to-morrow the story of the playing fields of Germany.

General Kentish has just returned from a long visit to Germany, where he went to attend the Olympic Congress in Berlin. As chairman of the International Playing Fields Committee at the congress he was given special facilities for seeing Germany's magnificent system of playing fields and her up-to-date system of training her athletes. He also saw her wonderful system of open-air baths.

Court and Society

The King and Queen left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last for Sandringham, where Prince George also arrived the same day. Before Their Majesties left London Princess Victoria came to visit her Royal brother and his Consort, and Her Royal Highness remained to luncheon. The Prince of Wales also was a visitor to Buckingham Palace that day, and he joined the Royal dinner party. If Their Majesties decide to visit the Duke and Duchess of York the journey will have to be by train, as Glamis is most inaccessible from Balmoral, the most direct road necessitating motoring over the celebrated Devil's Elbow to Blairgowrie, and then through Angus, all of which would be exceedingly difficult to police.

❀ ❀

The marriage of the Hon. Angela Pearson to Mr. George Anthony Murray will be a pretty country one, and it will need nothing but fine weather to-morrow week to render it charming and picturesque in every way. Viscount Cowdray will give away his daughter, who is to wear a dress of white satin cut on mediæval lines, with Brussels lace on the train, which will also be of the white satin. The veil is to be of tulle with a wreath of orange blossom. Ten bridesmaids will form Miss Pearson's retinue, and they will be three of her sisters, the Hon. Nancy, the Hon. Brenda, and the Hon. Daphne Pearson, the Hon. Judith Denman (cousin of the bride), Miss Joan Pearson, Miss Veronica Pearson, and Miss Lavinia Pearson (three more cousins of the bride), Miss Damaris Babington and Miss Susan Roberts (cousins of bridegroom), and Miss Lavender Christie-Miller. The Cowdray family colour of bright yellow will be noted in their dresses, which are being made of yellow net, with long skirts decorated with triple frills, and yellow bows. Long tightly fitting sleeves will also be made of the net, and on their heads they are to wear wreaths of shaded green leaves. Mr. Andrew Drummond Moray will be best man, and the honeymoon will be spent on a motor tour. St. Mary's Church, Eastbourne, which lies on the border of the Cowdray estate, has been chosen for the ceremony, which is timed for 2.15, with a reception to follow at Cowdray Park. Details of train and motor arrangements will be sent later to those who have intimated their intention to be present and to come from London. On Saturday next Lord and Lady Cowdray will entertain the estate employees and their wives, and on Sunday there will also be a party for the tenants and local tradespeople. It is expected that between 600 and 700 will be present each day.

❀ ❀

Sir Richard Sykes, who is at Sledmere, Malton, his fine Yorkshire home, tells me that he did not go to the Hon. Mrs. Evan Morgan's recent party at her house in South Street as he is in mourning for his mother. Owing to an unfortunate error, Sir Richard's name appeared as being among those present, and I take this opportunity of correcting the mis-statement. Incidentally, Mrs. Morgan is one of those who has remained in London, but she is now on a visit to Baroness de Brienen at The Hague. London is by no means deserted yet, and Captain and Mrs. Cunningham-Reid are among those in town, but are shortly off to Scotland for three weeks, and then are going to Antibes.

❀ ❀

Mention of Mrs. Cunningham-Reid reminds me that her sister, Lady Louis Mountbatten, is at Deauville with her husband. Lord Louis has taken his polo team over with him. Deauville, like most places, has not been over-kindly treated by the weather, for it has been chilly there, with wild seas. Among those staying there are Lady Cunard, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Lord and Lady Michelham, Viscount Furness, the Aga Khan and his son, Prince Ali Khan, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, Baron and Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness.

❀ ❀

Viscount Harcourt is accompanied by the Hon. Seymour Berry on what should prove a most interesting tour of Canada. These young men—both have only recently celebrated their majority—are now on their way from Ottawa to Vancouver, and are expected to remain away until the end of September. They landed at Quebec, and intend to go across to the Pacific, returning via the United States. Viscountess Harcourt is in residence at the family seat, Nuneham Park, near Oxford, and is having visits from her several grandchildren, who include the children of the Hon. John and Mrs. Mulholland, of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, and of the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Baring. Lady Harcourt had a very strenuous time during the festivities for her son's coming-of-age, which went off splendidly and were favoured with fine weather.

❀ ❀

An interesting autumn wedding will be that of Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney's only daughter, whose engagement to the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, eldest son and heir of Viscount Boyne, was recently announced. As the bridegroom-to-be has a course to go through in October, the wedding will certainly not take place before, and it may not be until considerably later in the year, but nothing is definitely settled at present. Miss Verney is due to join her parents at Birkhall, which the King has once again lent to Sir Harry Verney for the autumn months. It is on the Balmoral estate near Ballater, with some good shooting and fishing, and the Balmoral golf links, with their delightful nine-hole course, are close at hand. Miss Verney's wedding will be a London event, and will take place from her parents' residence in Rutland Gate.

For . .

Evening Wear

THE tendency of the present evening frocks is still mainly towards slimming effects, though an "Empire" or higher waistline is seen sometimes on the newest models from Paris.

The sketch to the left shows a satin dress in "oyster" tones of palest pink. The corsage is mounted at the neckline on picot-edged chiffon (or georgette); it is nearly fitting, belted with a narrow band, and has a crystal ornament. A clinging hipline has inset sections, from which godet panels fall to the hemline of this ankle-length dress.

The other sketch shows a lace frock in "putty" tones with a fitting corsage, shirred lines at the waist, and a sash bow at the back. A fitting skirt to the knees has a godet flounce finishing part way at the back.

A number of people choose this time of the year for yachting. Earl and Countess Beatty have been cruising in their yacht "Sheila" before going to Grantully Castle, their Perthshire shooting lodge. The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville is on her way to Glenapp on board the Earl of Inchcape's new yacht Rover. Mrs. James Corrigan has chartered a yacht with the object of cruising along the Dalmatian coast before going to stay with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry in Sutherlandshire. The air, on the other hand, has been making its appeal to the Dowager Lady Swaythling, who has just returned from a trip in the airship Graf Zeppelin around Geneva and over Switzerland. She was greatly impressed with the comfort on board—the trip lasted some twelve hours—and by the excellent hot four-course lunch served aboard. Subsequently Lady Swaythling came home from Berlin by aeroplane.

❀ ❀

Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley have, as usual, been entertaining at Broadlands, their fine Hampshire home, among their recent guests being the Earl and Countess of Bective, and Colonel and Mrs. Arthur McGrath. The last named, whose intrepid travels have made the name of Rosita Forbes outstanding among women of mark, is now off to Scotland, where with her husband she is visiting in Banffshire. This means going by car on roads which must surely be in considerable contrast to those over which she recently motored in Persia. There Mrs. McGrath thought nothing of driving five or six hundred miles over deserts and mountains in one stretch, though owing to the condition of the tracks it was not possible to average more than nine miles per hour. Sleep was indulged in for an hour or two wherever the lorry happened to stop. Sometimes these halts took place on the sand—in a convenient cave inhabited by a holy man who gave his visitor a snake's head as an amulet, with so little result that next day the car stuck in a river bed and had to be pulled out by water-buffalo—in an opium den, a deserted tomb full of bats, or among goats and beautiful black sheep destined to become Astrakhan coats in due course.

MAYFAIR.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 294.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 294," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

1. Room made from note about a part.
9. Feminine name.
10. Novelist whom we would expect to uplift us.
11. Wide-awake.
13. Weight that sounds edible.
15. Measure to hold all.
17. Range of sight or knowledge.
18. Wary does it but in crooked fashion.
19. We saw them putting a Pengeot in this car park (hidden).
21. The head of two words in this puzzle.
23. An able B.D. will be able to make this word.
26. Tree.
28. African bay.
30. "I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips straining upon the ——"—King Henry V.
31. This cleric sounds as if he would be wanted in 12 down.
32. "Treacle Cora!" (anag.).

DOWN.

2. Not in Father and different in Mother.
3. Father being not in time shows taste.
4. Dress that is mainly a decoration.
5. Mediterranean island.
6. Strange.
7. Goods.
8. Across a father perhaps it is clear.
12. Stands for a branch of the Army.
14. Town of Burma.
16. Gain that may easily be cruel.
20. Fish.
22. Tree.
24. This mange never seems to do a dog much harm.
25. French and English articles make a machine.
27. Dog of a kind.
29. This pledge is edible when green.

CROSS-WORD No. 293 PRIZEWINNERS.

Dr. J. A. THOMSON, 10, Ripon Road, Harrogate Yorks; JOHN HAMER, Brookdene, 76, Gilnow Road, Bolton; J. P. DONOVAN, 3, Elmhurst Road, London, E.7; E. W. LAPTHORN, Glenelg, Gosport, Hants; Major LUARD, 14, Woodland, Falmouth, Cornwall.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 3, Kraal; 7, Benign; 8, Atom; 9, Oread; 10, Mellow; 12, Ibis; 14, Shy; 15, Feringhee; 18, Collegian; 21, Yea; 22, Team; 23, Iodine; 26, Paolo; 28, Kepi; 29, Unrest; 30, Dress.

DOWN: 1, Cede; 2, Bill; 3, Knowledge; 4, Ape; 5, Lading; 6, Police; 10, Music; 11, Loyal; 13, Minacious; 16, Hayti; 17, Evade; 19, Omelet; 20, Limpid; 24, Dark; 25, Nose; 27, Ore.

A Woman's Corner

Summer Visitors.

Laundry Dials.

By PANDORA.

I am always grieved over the number of people who see London only in August and therefore miss much of the thrill and stir of London at the busy times of the year, when it is more typically London.

Now you see little groups gazing wistfully at Buckingham Palace in the hope that someone will appear, and I long to tell them that the King and Queen are away and that nothing thrilling is likely to be seen from their vantage point. You see them studying the proper sights but missing no end of quaint and brilliant scenes which they might have enjoyed in the early summer, and I sorrow to think they will go home to Chicago, Auckland, or even to some town in the North of England, and say that London is not so gay and go-ahead as they had hoped.

One of the morning amusements is to watch the Guards drilling at Wellington Barracks, where a distressingly large number of idle men gather daily to stare, and some agreeable Americans on their first visit told me of sightseeing trips to the East End and to Chinatown which promised thrills unknown to the ordinary Londoner. Someone else added to her book of sights a ragged woman sitting on the grass in the Green Park smoking a cigarette and mending a rent in her skirt. I wish the overseas visitors could chance upon such a typically London sight as a Punch and Judy show, which even a tall policeman was enjoying when I passed a street corner and shed a tear, so to speak, for a bored dog Toby.

However, perhaps I am wasting my sympathy, and the visitors are enjoying themselves very much. They do not mind that this is the dull season socially when no big events take place, and the fashionable and beautifully dressed people are, for the most part, away from London; when there are few, if any, new plays, and the shops are burying the memory of the sales and looking forward to the autumn displays. After all, the famous sights of London remain, and you have only to see the tourists, Baedeker in hand, studying the Albert Memorial, to know how well they "do" them.

Unjustly Accused.

Last week's musings on popular superstitions brought a letter which makes me fear that the writer did not read thoroughly the paragraphs referred to, and merely guessed at what she thought was their drift. For her protest speaks of Pandora sweeping all "our pious beliefs into the dust-bin," and leaving the world a very dull place indeed. She is grieved that I should declare "our innocent prophecies null and void, and thereby reduce us to the level of Robots with all life's affairs regulated by the paralysing hand of scientific dogmatism."

And she goes on to say, "I am of those who still prefer a shepherd's weather forecast to that issued by a civil servant, and if doctors were once laughed at for taking serious note of the influence of climate upon their patients, I live in hopes that our meteorologists will complete their education by noticing the science at the base of weather-lore."

With all of which I agree. For, dear Madam, how could you adduce from my paragraphs that I was all for sweeping pious beliefs into the dust-bin! I, who duly throw salt over my left shoulder, touch wood (always under the table or chair where there is no paint) and pay tribute in other ways to the mysteries! Please, please, read again what was said on the subject. It was really an appeal for further information; not the pompous edict of an iconoclast!

Throwing Salt.

I am much indebted to a Welsh reader, Miss Helen Comley, for a most interesting explanation of the throwing salt superstition. She reminds me that it is of great antiquity and had its genesis in the days when salt was the symbol of the Deity, and to spill it was to desecrate that Deity and thus leave the offender exposed to the malice of an evil spirit whom you might drive away by throwing salt at him. No malignant spirit could stand against salt. Puck of Pook's Hill said to the children, at their first meeting, "Sprinkle a plenty salt on the biscuit, Dan, and I'll eat it with you. That'll show you the sort of person I am."

Timid countryfolk, giving hospitality to unknown wayfarers, would be careful to put salt on the food they offered, and we may guess with what desperate anxiety they watched the result. Salt has been used as a symbol at many important occasions. Always part of a covenant ceremony, laid on the lips of a bridal pair at marriage, eaten at the making of an agreement, "The Lord God of Israel gave the kingdom to David and to his sons for ever by a covenant of salt."

And as to throwing over the left shoulder, the right hand is quicker than the left, so the quickest throw is over the left shoulder. No time should be wasted in such an emergency!"

Another reader reminds me that Satan hates salt as the symbol of incorruption, that salt is used at the baptism of Roman Catholic infants, and that spilling salt was regarded by the Romans as unlucky. Is it because in Leonardo da Vinci's great picture Judas has upset the salt-cellar that we still have the idea of a breach in friendship being the result of salt spilled between two persons? I wonder.

Telephone Tallies.

I have just discovered that the tedium of waiting for a number when one has duly played with the dial may be relieved by imagining one is using an old washing tally. And lest you suppose that the thought of going on holiday has gone to my head, I may say that the washing tally of very old times—it was used in the days of Charles I. and even in Tudor times—was the forerunner, and possibly the "onlie begetter" of the modern telephone dial.

Chambers's "Book of Days," which is full of odd bits of information, tells about the washing tally of our ancestors, which was far more amusing and much less trouble than the modern washing book, where are entered the various garments of the household. The washing tally was a thin piece of wood covered with linen. On the piece of wood appeared squares, each headed with the name of an article in common use, and each having a dial numbered from 0 to 12. As the maid counted out the "ruffes," "Bandes," "bootehose," and "sheetes," she turned the dial to the number of each with a small peg, whose place in the modern telephone dial is taken by a human finger. Thus with a great economy of time and penmanship the laundry list was made out.

The present method is certainly not labour-saving, but, on the other hand, we seem to have an immense variety of articles requiring the services of the laundry, compared with the few which were worn, or washed, in the good old days.

The next time I wait at the telephone, after duly dialling according to instructions, I shall amuse myself with the idea that I am a Tudor or Stuart housekeeper sorting the "ruffes" and "halfshirts," the "pillowberes" and "towells," and that the numbers, which prosaically call Park or Temple Bar, represent the amount of washing for the week. By the time I have counted the articles and pondered on the days when underclothing was an expensive novelty, perhaps a whirring noise will tell me the line is engaged, and I shall return to modern life and its so-called conveniences.

SOCIAL HYGIENE SCHOOL.

The British Social Hygiene Council is holding its summer school at Digswell Park, Welwyn, Herts, from August 22 to August 29.

Among the lecturers will be: Mr. D. Ward Cutler, Rothamsted Experimental Station; Professor F. A. E. Crew, Edinburgh University; Dr. Alice Hutchison, Tavistock Clinic; Professor Winifred Cullis; Professor A. E. Heath, Swansea; and Dr. Gladys Cox.

HAMPSTEAD AND A KEATS MUSEUM.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

AMENITIES JEALOUSLY PRESERVED.

The Mayor of Hampstead (Mr. W. C. Northcott) has sent the following statement to the SUNDAY TIMES *regarding the proposed erection of a museum and library in the grounds of the Keats House at Hampstead, about which controversy has arisen.*

The Public Libraries Committee of Hampstead would be the last to suggest that anything should be done which would in any way impair the amenities of the Keats House, and the Borough Council would certainly have not permitted any scheme which could fairly be construed as being derogatory to this literary shrine which it has undertaken to maintain.

The Keats House stands in extensive grounds of which one corner is occupied by stabling and other outbuildings in the last stages of decay. These stables have for some time been patched up and let as garages. The scheme proposes to do away with these outbuildings and certain derelict sheds and greenhouses, and to erect in their room a fireproof museum at the rear of which a lending library and reading room are to be accommodated.

The picture of a crude building, with procession of readers draggling across the lawn is pure fantasy; the approach will be by a hedge-enclosed footpath which will cover the old roadway to the stables, now utilised as a garage way—a seemly and praiseworthy change.

BETTER DISPLAY OF TREASURES.

The suggestion that the rich collection of Keats relics should be brought together for preservation in the drawing-room is one that would not commend itself to anyone with a sense of responsibility. This room is neither large enough nor otherwise suitable for the purpose. It is poorly built, requiring constant attention to keep in order, and offers the minimum of security. To house irreplaceable relics in such an outbuilding would inevitably raise a protest, and to rebuild this excrescence which is devoid of Keats interest would be a greater offence than to erect a structure in a sequestered portion of the grounds.

Ever since the house was opened as a Keats Memorial, a small portion only of the items of interest personal to the poet have been displayed here. The house is not fireproof, and for that reason, and on account of general accommodation and security, the Dilke Bequest and many other objects of interest are preserved at the Central Library in Finchley Road, and there only a portion can be exhibited at one time.

The new building, designed so as to be in complete sympathy with the house, is to be Georgian in style, consisting of a ground floor only. There may, possibly, be difference of opinion in Hampstead respecting the scheme, but it is not without significance that the plan of the proposed building has for some months past been exhibited in a most conspicuous position at the Central Library, and the only comments received have been of a congratulatory nature. Had there been any "considerable local feeling" against the proposal, it is hardly possible that the Council could have approved it with unanimity.

NO BREACH OF FAITH.

There remains the grave implication of a breach of faith with the subscribers to the Keats Fund. The chief librarian, Mr. W. E. Doubleday, informs me that, as the hon. secretary of the National Committee which secured the preservation of the property, he has no hesitation in stating that some such scheme was envisaged by that Committee, and was explained in a general way to many donors who called to see the house and were shown the prospective site. Since then numerous subscribers visiting the house have inspected and approved the site.

Moreover, when the National Committee handed the property over to the Council, with a small endowment fund (now almost exhausted), the deed of conveyance contained a clause specifically sanctioning the erection of a library and museum upon the site. The Council is accordingly carrying out faithfully the intention of the savers of the house.

That the cost of the museum itself can only in small part be defrayed out of the money provided by contributors is perhaps of small moment; the great consideration is that all the amenities of the house will be jealously preserved, and that, at last, provision will be made for the numerous relics to be brought together and displayed with due regard to security in one place for the manifest convenience of the public from all parts of the world.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

LESS IN DEMAND WITH THE PUBLIC.

That there is not now so keen a demand for war books is one of the points mentioned in the annual report of the Croydon Public Libraries. The fashion is now rapidly expiring, it is stated.

Among the books most sought after during the year was Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front." At times there were as many as 100 readers waiting for it, although several copies were added to the stock. In what might be called orthodox fiction, J. B. Priestley's "The Good Companions" was easily first in popularity, and other books which won great favour were Maurice Baring's "Coat Without a Seam," Susan Ertz's "The Galaxy," and Charles Morgan's "A Portrait in a Mirror."

The Croydon Libraries were opened in 1890, and since then 22,996,711 volumes have been issued. Last year the issues totalled 1,583,840, being an increase of 68,193 over the preceding year. The issue of books has increased by one million per year since the war. The stock in the libraries now consists of 238,521 books, prints, maps, etc.

CHURCH DISCOVERIES.

HENDON'S LINK WITH EARLY NORMAN TIMES.

A peculiar stone in the east wall of Hendon parish church attracted the attention of Mr. Francis C Eeles, of the Central Council for the Care of Churches. The brick was removed and revealed a smooth surface. Further bricks were taken out, and an electric torch directed into the opening revealed black lettering and terra-cotta paint work. This proved to be an Elizabethan reredos which had been hidden for centuries behind bricks and mortar.

The removal of further stonework has revealed two thirteenth century arches at the east end of the church, with beautifully carved capitals and detached shafts almost intact, and excavations beneath the floor tiles disclosed interesting gravestones of the seventeenth century, one of them a massive black marble slab considered to be amongst the finest of its kind anywhere.

The foundations of the old Norman chancel arch and walls have been unearthed, and the whole is now being examined by experts. It is stated that the entire history of the parish church must be re-written in view of these discoveries. Previously no part of the church earlier than about 1270 has been visible, but the bulk of the east wall is now found to date back to a much earlier period.

LAW AS VANDAL IN ROME.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY PALACE DOOMED.

TREATY RIGHTS OF VATICAN CITY.

RIGID RULING ON NEW BOUNDARIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

A belated though strictly legal decision to enforce the territorial clauses of the Lateran Treaty may cost Rome one of the most charming of her smaller renaissance palaces, the Palazzo Alicorni. This stands where every tourist and every pilgrim passes, at the corner of the Piazza Rusticucci, the continuation of St. Peter's Square towards the Tiber.

The Lateran Treaty lays down that St. Peter's Square shall form part of the Vatican City State, and defines its area as bounded by the Bernini Colonades, including the space falling within a line joining their outer extremities at the point where the gap between them affords the main entrance to the square.

It happens that between the imaginary continuation of the inner and the outer boundaries of the colonnades two lines of trams pass, whilst a corner of the Palazzo Alicorni juts out into the same space. It is not known if the experts in council noticed this. The matter came up for discussion last year, but—sensibly, as most Romans thought—it was not found necessary to destroy a work of art in order to protect an imaginary line. This solution seemed all the more sensible because, by a special clause of the Lateran Agreement, the policing of the whole of St. Peter's Square up to the steps of the Basilica is left to the Italian authorities.

RIGHTS OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Since then, however, high considerations of State have prevailed over common sense. The rights of sovereignty are to be asserted at all costs. Italian trams must stay in Italy, and the fact that a palace has been standing for five hundred years is no excuse for its breaking last year's laws. Down it must come.

The decision came as a great surprise, and led to as much protest in the Press as is prudent where questions of sovereignty are at stake. The demolition has not yet gone far, but no twelfth-hour decision is likely to intervene to cancel it.

This is the more deplored because of the history of the palace. It was built in the sixteenth century by the family of Alicorni, Albanian patricians who had sought refuge in Rome from the Turkish invasion of their own country. A century later it passed to the French Cardinal Cantorelli, and, after changing hands several times, became the headquarters of the Papal Grand Guard, a tradition which, after 1870, the Italian Government continued by using it to house a detachment of Carabinieri.

Later, it became a school, and, had it not now fallen a victim to the rigours of the law, it would have held the Rome Museum, an interesting collection bearing on Rome lore in much the same way as the London Museum bears on that of the English capital. It has now been necessary to instal this elsewhere, and the last days of the Palazzo Alicorni are devoted to giving shelter to a private exhibition of pictures.

PRINCESS AMÉLIE DE BROGLIE.

WEDDING AGAIN DELAYED.

PARIS, Saturday.

The marriage of Prince Fernando de Bourbon, cousin of the King of Spain, and Princess Amélie de Broglie, the seventy-three years old widow of Prince Amédée de Broglie, which was to have taken place at Ventimiglia yesterday, was postponed at the last moment.

According to the Nice correspondent of the *Matin*, the Prince had gone to Genoa to obtain from the King's Procurator-General dispensation for the marriage to take place without the publication of the banns.

At the last moment, however, the Spanish Consul-General refused to furnish the necessary documents declaring the consent of the King of Spain. The Italian Procurator-General declared that the marriage could not, therefore, take place.

The Prince, thereupon, left for Spain with the object of obtaining King Alfonso's permission. Princess Amélie proceeded to San Remo, where she will await the Prince's return in the villa which the Prince bought last year for his former American fiancée.—*Reuter.*

[An attempt was recently made in the French courts by the Duc de Brissac, the Princess's nephew, acting on behalf of her family, to prevent the marriage on the ground that the Princess was not in a condition to manage her own affairs. The family also sought to have her financial affairs placed in the hands of trustees. The suit was dismissed.]

CORONATION MISSION.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA.

The Foreign Office made the following announcement yesterday:—

It has been decided that the Mission of the Duke of Gloucester to attend the coronation of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, will leave London for Addis Ababa towards the middle of October, arriving in Ethiopia at the end of the month.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, one of His Majesty's Lords-in-Waiting; Major R. T. Staniforth, Controller of the Household of the Duke; Mr. G. W. Brooke, Equerry-in-Attendance; Major A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.; Mr. A. N. Noble, third secretary in the Diplomatic Service; and Mr. Wilfred Thesiger, honorary attaché.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Modern Churchmen's Conference, Oxford (until August 23).
International Botanical Congress, Cambridge (until August 23).
Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers Conference, Portsmouth.

TUESDAY.

City of London Conservative and Unionist Association.—Mr. R. G. Eafe opens discussion on "Government Policy and Elementary Education," 36, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, 8.
Official Trials and Tests in connection with R.A.C. International Tourist Trophy Race, over Ards Circuit, Ulster (also on August 20 and 21).

WEDNESDAY.

Sir Barry Jackson's new play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," at Malvern Festival, Malvern.
Inquest on General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Chippenham.

THURSDAY.

Earl of Lonsdale opens new building of Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Doncaster, 3.
Afghan Minister holds reception to celebrate twelfth anniversary of Independence of Afghanistan, Royal Afghan Legation, 4.30 to 6.30.

FRIDAY.

The King and Queen leave Sandringham for Balmoral.
British Social Hygiene Council.—Summer School, Welwyn (until August 29).
Bromley by-election: Nominations.

SATURDAY.

Army Manœuvres start.
Sir P. Cunliffe Lister, M.P., at Roxburgh.
R.A.C. International Tourist Trophy Race, Ulster.
Bournemouth Motor Boat Regatta.

LAST SALUTE TO A GREAT SOLDIER

SMITH-DORRIEN LAID TO REST.

MOVING TRIBUTE.

"GENTLEMEN, WE WILL FIGHT" WREATH.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Sun streamed into a church of singular dignity and beauty, when, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, yesterday, we paid our last tribute to General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien. It seemed to spread its warm rays, too, over the memorial service, held in the building where Sir Horace so long worshipped.

There was sorrow, it is true, at the loss of this great soldier, who, by the strangest mischance, met his death, at 72, not on the battlefield, nor in the natural order, but through a motoring accident amid the beauties of rural England. Yet it was not a sad service. Save for one or two passages in hymn and prayers, it struck what one must surely regard as the right note, the note of thanksgiving for a long life nobly lived.

MANY WAR VETERANS.

It was, in other respects, a most unusual service. There were present an imposing array of distinguished soldiers and sailors; there were detachments from the old Comrades' Association and the War Veterans, and others composed of young men from the regiments with which Sir Horace had, in his career, been associated. The King was represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Aide-de-Camp-General to the King), the Duke of Connaught by Lieut-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, and the Army Council by Sir Herbert Creedy, Permanent Under-Secretary for War.

One saw here and there, also, intimate friends; but in the congregation, too, were quite obviously men and women drawn there only by desire to pay their final respects to a brave soldier and a good man. Youth, which could not have known war, mingled with age; not inconspicuous was a Chelsea pensioner; and bearers of some of the greatest names in modern British military history sat side by side with men no longer in uniform who never rose above the ranks.

In a plain, unpolished oak coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and upon it a few simple wreaths, they brought his mortal remains. The wreaths included one from the Old Contemptibles' Association, bearing the words of the General's phrase used at the crucial moment at Le Cateau, "Gentlemen, we will fight." It rested on a bier in the aisle, and before the service began the General's plume hat was placed on the top.

A SIMPLE SERVICE.

The service was of brief simplicity, entirely appropriate to the man and his life. It was conducted by the Vicar of St. Peter's, the Rev. Austin Thompson, who was assisted by the Rev. A. Dallas Ennis, Bishop Southwell, and the Bishop of Fulham. Following prayers and the psalm, the Vicar read as the lesson Ecclesiastes xii., verses 1 to 7, and we sang the hymn "For All the Saints," with, perhaps, special emphasis on that line:—

"Their Captain in the well-fought fight."

It was after the prayers, when we sang "Abide With Me," that probably the most touching moment of the service was reached. Nobody, I am sure, remained unmoved, and certainly none among Sir Horace's old colleagues of all ranks. But after the Bishop of Fulham had given the Blessing we returned to the note of triumph. Buglers of the 1st Battalion The Sherwood Foresters sounded the "Last Post" and the Reveille, and then bearers from the same regiment carried out all that was mortal of the dead General for the interment later at Berkhamsted.

Immediately behind the coffin came the pall-bearers:—

General Sir Bruce Hamilton, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
General Sir David Campbell, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Codrington, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Altham, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Lieut.-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut.-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Shaw, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir John Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Col. Hope-Johnstone and Lieut.-Col. W. A. T. Bowley carried, on velvet cushions, the dead General's many decorations. They were followed by the family mourners, the representatives of the King and the Duke of Connaught, and others intimately associated with Sir Horace in war and peace. Outside had gathered a vast crowd, which, in reverence, saw them take Sir Horace away to his last resting place.

The family mourners were: Lady Smith-Dorrien, Miss Alma Smith-Dorrien, Miss B. Smith-Dorrien, Miss Dora H. Smith-Dorrien, Miss King (niece), Lieut.-Comdr. Smith-Dorrien and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien, Miss Hart, Major Edward Dorrien Smith, and Admiral Smith-Dorrien.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.

Among others present were:—

Representing the Colonial Office and Lord Passfield, Mr. S. Robinson; representing the India Office, Colonel J. C. Freeland; representing the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, Major R. L. Sherbrooke, Officer Commanding Depot, Sherwood Foresters; representing the Sherwood Foresters Old Comrades Association Brigadier-General J. W. Roy and other ranks; representing the Duke of Portland, Major Ashwell; representing the Duke of Devonshire, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Stepney; representing Viscount Byng of Vimy, Major Maurice Tomlin.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard, Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrrwhit, Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, Admiral Sir James Andrew Fergusson, Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Pelly.

Viscountess Plumer—Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer was unable to be present owing to illness—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob.

General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, General Sir Edward S. Bulpin, General Sir Henry Watkis, General Sir Malcolm Grover, General Sir Archibald Murray, General Sir (Henry de) Beauvoir de Lisle, General Sir Thomas Gallwey and Lady Gallwey, General the Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton and Lady Lyttelton, General Sir Archibald Murray.

Major-General J. McLachlan, Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, Major-General Sir E. A. Kerr Montgomery, Major-General Sir William and Lady Fry, Major-General Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, Major-General Sir John Moore, Major-General Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-Walker, Major-General Jaspar Farmer and Miss Jaspar Farmer, Major-General Sir Frederick Robb, Major-General Charles Deedes Major-General Sir Richard Bannantine-Allason, Major-General Sir Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Callaghan, Major-General Francis H. Kelly, Major-General F. W. P. Angelo, Major-General Sir John Emerson Wharton Headland, Major-General Sir (Harvey) Frederic Mercer.

Brig.-General R. N. Foote, Brig.-General and Mrs. Igguiden, Brig.-General R. L. Adler Croy, Brig.-General O. C. Wolley Dod, Brig.-General M. Grant Wilkinson, Brig.-General H. E. T. Kelly, Brig.-General Royd, Brig.-General de Sausmarez, Brig.-General E. S. Hoare Naline, Brig.-General Leveson-Gower, Brig.-General and the Hon. Mrs. Green-Wilkinson, Brig.-General C. E. Godley, Brig.-General Sir Alfred Balfour, Brig.-General A. E. J. Cavendish, Brig.-General the Hon. Charles Fortescue.

Colonel Harold Wylly and Mrs. Penna (daughter), Colonel W. H. Lowny, Colonel E. J. Pike, Colonel F. M. Dick (commanding 6th Battalion Sherwood Foresters), Colonel R. S. Hart, Colonel Herbert Stepney (representing the Territorial Army Association), Colonel Allen, Colonel Wilkinson (Sherwood Forest Staff College), Colonel Wilson (East Lancashire), Colonel Forbes Robinson, Colonel Arthur Doyle, Colonel Rex Osborne, Colonel Weston Jarvis, Colonel and Mrs. Commings, Colonel and

Continued at foot of next column.

AEROPLANE FOR MISS AMY JOHNSON.

GIFT FROM "DAILY SKETCH" AND "SUNDAY GRAPHIC" READERS.

OVATION FROM CROWD OF 100,000 IN HYDE PARK.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Every kind of dialect was to be heard in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon when the aeroplane subscribed for by readers of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic* was publicly presented to Miss Amy Johnson as a mark of the high esteem in which they held her for her plucky flight to Australia. The machine, a replica of the Jason in which the flight to Australia was made, bore the inscription:—

Johnnie.—Presented by *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic* readers to Miss Amy Johnson, in admiration of her historic flight, England to Australia, May 5-24, 1930.

People had come in their thousands from far and near to pay their tribute, and perhaps to snatch a glimpse of the girl they reckoned to be the bravest in the British Empire.

At a modest estimate it was computed that 100,000 gathered around the Carillon Tower, where the presentation was made.

One old farmer, with a face like a russet apple, told me that he and his wife had travelled up from Chard, in Somerset, in order to get a good view of Miss Johnson. I am glad to be able to say that they succeeded in this, and, what is more, Miss Johnson shook hands with them.

There were American girl tourists and German students, Lancashire mill girls, spending their holidays in London, and mothers who held babies aloft. All crowded round the enclosure of the New Zealand War Memorial carillon tower like a swarm of bees.

HATLESS AIRWOMAN.

A little group of people came slowly across the green enclosure. In their midst was Miss Johnson, hatless and wearing a pretty red crepella frock and cape. "Good old Johnnie!" roared the crowd.

Mr. William Will, managing director of the *Daily Sketch* and Allied Newspapers, received Miss Johnson. Among others on the platform were Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker (Director of Civil Aviation), who, on behalf of the readers of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, made the presentation; Commander Kenworthy, M.P. for Central Hull; and Miss Will.

As the roar of welcome subsided, Mr. William Will rose to open the proceedings.

"In the absence abroad of Lord Camrose and Sir J. Gomer Berry," he said, "I have the pleasure of asking Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker to present to Miss Johnson the aeroplane which the people of this country offer as their tribute to her pluck and determination." Having paid tribute to Sir Sefton's work as pioneer of military flying, Mr. Will read a message from Lord Wakefield, who had backed Miss Johnson in her venture, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the ceremony.

"GOOD OLD JOHNNIE!"

When Sir Sefton opened his speech with the remark, "I know you all want to see and hear Johnnie," there was a roar of applause. "I am honoured," he went on, "to make the presentation of this aeroplane, subscribed for by the great British public to show what they think of Amy. When the magnitude of this great enterprise became known, the *Daily Sketch* was the first newspaper to draw the attention of the public to what she was really doing.

"The public never make a mistake," Sir Sefton went on; "they loved Kitchener; they opened their arms to Lindbergh; now they are expressing their love for Amy Johnson. I had the good fortune to know her before her venture, and can testify to her determination, her grit."

Sir Sefton handed the little silver model of "Johnnie" to the smiling air-girl in red. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the roar of "Good Old Johnnie" must have echoed far away.

"Stand on a chair, Miss Johnson," said Commander Kenworthy, and someone held the microphone before her. Girls took mirrors from their handbags and used them as periscopes to get a better view of their idol. In a ringing voice Amy made to the vast crowd a speech of thanks.

FOR PLEASURE FLYING.

"Mr. Will, Sir Sefton, and absolutely everyone in England, I thank you for making me such a wonderful gift," she said. "Ever since I knew that the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic* were doing this, I have been thrilled. I wanted nothing better than a 'plane, one I could use for my own pleasure flying. This is the machine I shall go up in when I do so simply for rest and fun. I shall take it all over England to show how deeply grateful I am for this gift.

"As you know, I am greatly interested in aviation, but I cannot do much single-handed to further its interests. I see the letters 'D.V.' are on my 'plane (the registration is G.-H.B.D.V.). D.V., or God willing, we will all help together."

Commander Kenworthy then reminded the assembly that they had to thank Mr. George Lansbury for their ability to see the presentation of their gift to Miss Johnson. "This establishes a precedent so far as giving away aeroplanes in the park goes," he said. "Miss Johnson has proved that the youth of England is all right, especially the girls, in spite of all that has been said about them."

"Let's see you in your aeroplane, Johnnie," a Yorkshire voice shouted. "All right," she retorted, "but don't blame aviation if I fall out!" She climbed into the cockpit and waved her hand gaily to the crowd.

Then as Miss Johnson prepared to leave people crowded around to shake hands. The farmer waved his little Union Jack, and Amy took it from him. Little girls who, doubtless, are determined that they too will fly one day, ducked under the policemen's arms to get near her. Cheered to the echo, Miss Johnson had at last to be suffered to depart, leaving her aeroplane, as she said, to be on view for one week in an Oxford Street store (Selfridges) before she claimed it for her own.

Miss Amy Johnson in her aeroplane presented to her in Hyde Park yesterday by *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic* readers; inset, receiving a silver model from Sir Sefton Brancker.

Continued from preceding column.

Mrs. H. McMicken, Colonel Stanley Barry, Colonel Keller, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard, Colonel Bromley Way, Colonel and Mrs. Eric Dillon, Colonel and Mrs. Keighley (of Dinard), Colonel W. Lawson, Colonel W. W. M. Watson (commanding 139th Brigade and representing the 46th Division), Colonel Sneyd, Colonel Arthur Wood Colonel Pirrie, Colonel David Chapman.

Lieut.-Col H Kirby, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Waters (late Indian Army) (representing Corps of Commissionaires), Lieut.-Col. Allan Chichester, Lieut.-Col. R. M. W. Larking, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lawson, Lieut.-Col Phelps.

Major C P. Parkinton, Major Slessor, Major Sir Robert Shaw, Major F. E. Walter (Commanding Corps of Commissionaires), Major J. M. S. Credock and Mrs. Credock, Major J. D. Barry, Major L E White (Army Educational Corps, and representing the Royal Army Temperance Association), Major A. A. Walton (representing Colonel Brewill, Commanding Officer of the Robin Hood). Major G. D. Edwards, Major H. Lynch, Major F. G. Jackson, Major Geoffrey Hall.

Captain E. H. Clarks (Robin Hoods), Captain H. G. Nangle, Captain F. L. Trotter (representing the 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifle), Captain S. Gregory, Captain Jenkinson, Captain Richard Paget, Captain Stevens.

The French Ambassador, attended by General Votuz, Military Attaché; Countess Roberts, Viscount Gough, Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Liddell and Miss Bridget Liddell, Lady Duff, Lady (George) White, Lady Slade, Lady Codrington, Lady Wickham Legg, Lady Rawlinson, Lady Prettyman, Wing-Comdr. G. F. Prettyman, the Hon. David Rhys.

Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., and Lady Towse, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny and Lady Champion de Crespigny, Sir Robert Wigan, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, Colonel Sir E. Bernard, Sir R. Hutchinson, M.P.

Mr. and Mrs. Townshend Boscawen, Miss Joan Boscawen, Mr. John Boscawen, Mrs. H. A. Hetherington, Mrs. Humphrey Blane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Constable Curtice, Mrs. Morgan Crofton, Mr. Hugh Ridley, the Rev. M. Tobias.

The Rev. F and Mrs. Pickford, Miss Pickford, Mr. D. H. Allport, Canon Taylor, Miss Binkley, Mrs. Theodore Stevens, Mrs. Walter Lang, Mrs. Victor Rhode, Miss Adelaide Lane, Mrs. Crofton Atkins, Mrs. F. Schneider, Miss Schneider, Miss Rowan, Mr. Ivor Johnston, Miss Ricardo, Mr. J. R. Crook Learmont, Mr. Anthony Jenkinson, Mrs. Reginald Crawfurd, Miss Wing.

Miss Christian Keith, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. George Kennedy, Miss Barry Drew, Mrs. A. Christian, Mr. A. White, the Rev. Bourchier, Mr. Henry Croftes, Miss Austin Thompson Miss Tustin, Miss Bullock, Miss King, Mrs. Henry Park, Miss Kirby, Miss Congrede, the Rev. R. Hart Davies, Mr. Frith, Mrs. Cobham, Miss Challice, Miss Benson Maxwell, Mrs. Turpin, Mr. Mullard (O.C.A.), Mrs. Charles Gough, Mr. Gough, Mr. Fred Gough.

Mr. Herbert F. Cowley, Mr. F. H. Frith (Army Educational Corps and representing Army School of Education and Depot of A.E. Corps), Mrs. Francis Gregson, the Rev. J. M. Vallance and Mrs. Vallance, Mr. Ernest C. Shearman (of Winchester), the Rev. Arthur Cornish. Mrs. and Miss Fielding, Mrs. J. C. Young, and representatives of the Duchy of Cornwall Old Contemptibles.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 19.

BOMBSHELL FOR M. BRIAND.

"REPLY NO. 27."

SIR A. SALTER'S ANALYSIS.

SCHEME WHICH MIGHT WRECK THE LEAGUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Students of politics are greatly exercised over what has been described as the "Twenty-seventh" reply to M. Briand's Memorandum concerning the establishment of a European Federation.

The replies of twenty-six States to M. Briand's Memorandum are to be studied at next month's meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva, but what is ironically referred to as the "Twenty-seventh" reply is the semi-official report on the Memorandum compiled by Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations.

The contents of this report have not been officially published, but they are already known to the Chancelleries of every European State. The document is dated May 20.

THE LEAGUE'S PRESTIGE.

It is asserted by the Geneva correspondent of the Paris *Midi* that a number of European States have made their replies to M. Briand upon the basis of Sir Arthur Salter's report, which firmly insists upon the necessity of maintaining all the prestige of the League of Nations in international affairs, and suggests that this prestige would suffer very materially from the establishment of a European Federation independent of its control.

But the author of the report, while declaring himself as being generally favourable towards M. Briand's Memorandum, points out that while its conception is political its execution must of necessity be a question of economics.

He insists, therefore, that there should be absolute precedence for the League of Nations, and he is of opinion that the French proposals are in contradiction to the intention of maintaining the proposed new organisation within the framework of the League without diminishing the League's authority or interfering with its work.

AS "EMPTY AS A SHELL."

According to a Geneva observer the report goes so far as to say that a European Federation would make the Secretariat of the League of Nations "as empty as a shell." Sir Arthur Salter's idea is that the organisation suggested by M. Briand's Memorandum should be confined to an annual conference of European Powers, who would submit their report to the Assembly of the League.

In view of the importance of Sir Arthur Salter's report, which must have a powerful influence on the future of M. Briand's scheme, the author demands that the contents shall be published in full, and so submitted to the judgment of public opinion in all the countries concerned.

[Sir James Arthur Salter, K.C.B., who has held his present post at Geneva since 1922, is a distinguished ex-Civil Servant, who started his career in 1904 at the Admiralty on leaving Oxford. He was formerly Secretary of the British Department of the Supreme Economic Council, and from 1920 to 1922 he was General Secretary to the Reparations Commission.]

PLUCKY WAITRESS.

MIDNIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH SUSPECT.

A waitress, called as a witness at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, told of a night encounter with a man in her bedroom at the Mostyn Hotel, Portman Street, W.

Martin Keogh was accused of being on the premises with intent to commit a felony, with stealing a pearl necklace, and assaulting Jean Burgun, a waitress.

Miss Burgun, a young woman of slight build, said she was just dozing off to sleep when she heard the door of her bedroom open. She took no notice at first, thinking that a maid who shared the room with her had come in. The noise continued, and as she turned over to ask what it was all about she saw Keogh kneeling down by the other maid's bed.

"I got out of bed," continued the witness, "and asked what he was doing there. He came over to me and caught hold of my throat with both hands, saying: 'Shut up, or I'll murder you.' He also told me to get back to bed, and asked me to give him ten minutes to get away. He left the room, closing the door, and immediately he had gone I got out of bed again and went after him in my pyjamas."

Mr. Leslie Tarratt, a visitor at the hotel, said he heard the alarm raised by Miss Burgun, and helped to find the prisoner in a dark passage.

Keogh pleaded guilty and was committed for trial, the charge of assault being dropped.

FRUITS OF YEAR OF SOCIALISM.

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE TO BROMLEY.

ONE HOPE FOR TRADE RECOVERY.

Mr. Baldwin has sent a letter to Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate in the Bromley by-election, setting out the reasons why the electors should return a Conservative member. Mr. Baldwin declares that there is no hope of any trade recovery while the Socialist Government remains in office, a Government in which "vain excuses have taken the place of idle promises." Mr. Baldwin's letter is reproduced below:—

House of Commons,
August 14, 1930.

My dear Campbell.—

The electors of Bromley, at this by-election, have a great opportunity of expressing their condemnation of the Socialist Government's record.

At the General Election the Socialists asked the electors to give them a chance, because they alone were equipped with the programme, the ideas, and the power to reduce unemployment. They have had their chance, and week by week unemployment has steadily increased, and to-day is almost double that which existed when they came into office. Trade has rapidly declined, and the country finds itself faced with one of the most serious industrial crises in its history.

Confronted with this situation, the Socialist Government has shown itself to be completely devoid of any constructive policy or practical remedies, and vain excuses have now taken the place of idle promises.

POLICY FOR PROSPERITY.

I am convinced that there is no hope of any trade recovery or any improvement in the situation so long as the present Government remains in office. There is only one hope, and that is the return of the Conservative Government to office equipped with powers to safeguard our manufacturing industries against unfair foreign competition, to stop the reckless extravagance of the Socialist Government, which is piling up increasing burdens on industry, to assist the agricultural industry by guaranteed wheat prices and other practical methods, and to secure new markets overseas by means of trade agreements with the Dominions.

This is the only policy which will give our workers a fair chance and stem the rising tide of unemployment. It is, moreover, the only policy before the country which is calculated to effect a permanent improvement in our industrial conditions, because it is only by the closest co-operation with the countries of the Empire, endowed as they are with infinite undeveloped resources, that this country can hope to maintain its position in the world in the face of ever-increasing competition from the great foreign nations.—Yours sincerely,

STANLEY BALDWIN.

FOURTH CANDIDATE.

Mr. V. C. Redwood, who is to contest the seat as the nominee of the Bromley United Empire Party, stated, yesterday, that his campaign will be based upon the following points: "Protection; adequate subsidies to the farming industries; developing Empire Free Trade; drastic economy in Government and municipal expenditure; no surrender in Egypt, India, or elsewhere; no diplomatic relations with Russia until Russia acts honourably; the ruthless eradication of corrupt disloyalty; the removal of all unnecessary restrictions on the reasonable freedom of the people."

Both at the Socialist and Liberal headquarters satisfaction was expressed at the intervention of a fourth candidate.

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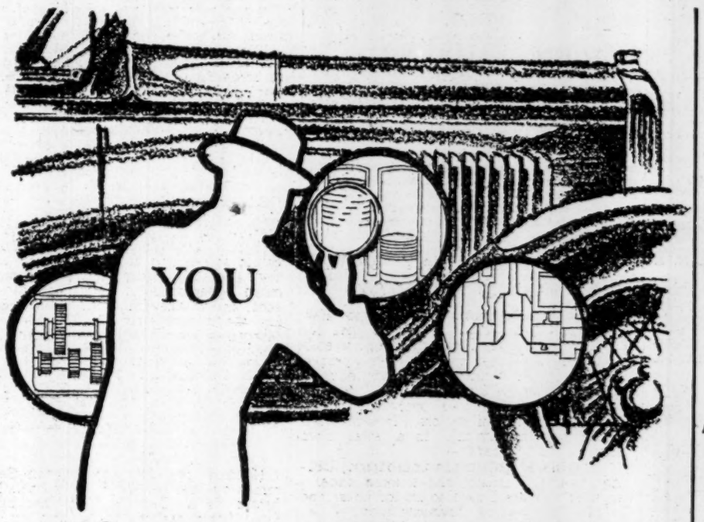

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Mobiloil "BB" is exclusively recommended on the filler cap of every Austin car.

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LAWN TENNIS.

YORKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIP

ENGLAND CAPTAIN'S WIN.

Dr. J. C. Gregory, the England captain, figured in the Yorkshire Championships at Scarborough yesterday. He beat A. J. Smith, of Bradford, in the semi-final of the Yorkshire Men's Singles Championship, and was associated with C. W. Banks in the semi-final of the Men's Doubles Championship.

Miss J. Lawson (York) and Miss Hanford (Scarborough), holders of the doubles title, were unexpectedly beaten by Miss Bray (Scarborough) and Miss Broadbent (Chapel Allerton) in the women's doubles final. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (YORKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIP).—Semi-Final: Dr. J. C. Gregory (Beverley) beat A. J. Smith (Bradford), 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; J. L. Chamberlain (Rawdon, holder) beat J. S. Harrison (Harrogate), 6—0, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES (YORKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIP).—Semi-Final: J. S. Harrison and J. L. Chamberlain (holders) beat H. S. Burrows and J. D. Burrows, 6—2, 6—0; C. W. Banks and Dr. J. C. Gregory beat G. L. France and T. L. Kay, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (YORKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIP).—Semi-Final: Miss J. Lawson beat Miss Morrison Smith, 6—4, 6—2. Final: Miss Lawson (York, holder) beat Miss Broadbent (Chapel Allerton), 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (YORKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIP).—Semi-Final: Miss R. Bray and Miss B. A. V. Broadbe beat Miss J. Lawson and Miss H. M. Hanford (holders) 6—4, 6—0; Miss W. M. C. Bower and Miss M. F. Harland beat Miss Morrison Smith and Miss N. Hellewell, 6—4, 6—4. Final: Miss Bra (Scarboro) and Miss Broadbent (Chapel Allerton) beat Miss Bower (Chapel Allerton) and Miss M. F. Harland (Hull), 7—5, 6—1.

CRANLEIGH TOURNAMENT.

F. S. Allen won the Men's Singles Cup for the first time at Cranleigh yesterday, when he somewhat unexpectedly defeated E. M. Buzzard, the Oxford Blue, by 6—3, 6—4 in the final. Miss E. Goldsworth, a new-comer to this tournament, beat Miss E. F. Rose by 6—4, 5—7, 7—5 in the final of the Women's Singles. Miss Rose offered a stern resistance to the fleet-footed Lancashire hockey player. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—F. S. Allen beat E. M. Buzzard, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final:—Miss E. Goldsworth beat Miss E. F. Rose, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final.—S. F. Hepburn and E. M. Buzzard beat Commdr. P. F. Glover, R.N., and R. J. Ritchie 8—6, 8—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final.—Miss E. Goldsworth and Miss M. G. A. Morton beat Mrs. T. M. Mavrogordato and Mrs. R. E. Hume-Williams, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: E. M. Buzzard and Miss E. Goldsworth beat R. J. Ritchie and Miss E. F. Rose 7—5, 9—7.

TEIGNMOUTH TOURNAMENT.

Captain J. H. Frowen won the Men's Singles and Miss D. V. Eastley the Women's Singles at the Teignmouth tournament yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Capt. J. H. Frowen beat A. T. Hill 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss D. V. Eastley beat Mrs. G. Lucas 7—5, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Capt. J. H. Frowen and W. Revell Smith beat B. H. Cope and H. V. Mander, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: M. Graham and Mrs. Graham beat H. Davis and Miss G. Harry, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

VENTNOR TOURNAMENT.

R. L. Milsted and Miss Lewis won the Men's and Women's Singles at the Ventnor tournament yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Isle of Wight Championship).—Final: R. L. Milsted beat S. Foster 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Isle of Wight Championship).—Final: Miss Lewis beat Miss Boyes 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Isle of Wight Championship).—Final: T. S. Fishwick and F. H. Fishwick beat C. H. Hole and C. E. P. Hole 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss Lewis and Miss Gooch beat Mrs. Taylor and Miss Boyes 6—1, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: F. H. Fishwick and Miss K. Lewis beat C. E. P. Hole and Miss B. Hole 6—0, 6—1.

WORTHING TOURNAMENT.

R. Miki, the Japanese, beat W. A. H. Duff, of Canada, in the final of the Men's Singles at Worthing yesterday, after a good match, by 6—3, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2. The Women's Singles final was also keenly fought, Miss G. J. Gilder defeating Miss M. Slaney by 7—5, 9—7. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: R. Miki beat W. A. H. Duff 6—3, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss G. J. Gilder beat Miss M. Slaney 7—5, 9—7.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL).—R. C. Wackett and W. E. T. Cole beat W. Radcliffe and G. E. M. de Ste Croix, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL).—Miss M. Slaney and Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat Miss H. Bourne and Miss J. E. Brown, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL).—B. R. Lawrence and Miss M. Slaney beat W. A. H. Duff and Miss K. A. Riley 6—1, 6—4

BUDE TOURNAMENT.

R. W. Angus and Miss M. Brunyate won the singles events at the Bude tournament yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: R. W. Angus beat D. H. Hazell, 7—5, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss M. Brunyate beat Miss A. Brunyate, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: E. Sharp and R. W. Angus beat W. I. Cheeseman and B. R. Newman, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss M. Brunyate and Miss A. Brunyate beat Mrs. M. Marsh and Miss V. M. E. Ellerton, 6—0, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: D. H. Hazell and Miss M. Brunyate beat E. Sharp and Miss M. J. Tregoning, 12—10, 6—2.

BUXTON TOURNAMENT.

H. K. Lester won the men's Derbyshire championship at Buxton yesterday, when he beat E. C. Peters in the final by 7—5, 6—2. Miss M. Heeley retained the women's title by beating Miss E. Hemmant by 6—2, 6—0. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Derbyshire Championship).—Final: H. K. Lester beat E. C. Peters, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Derbyshire Championship).—Final: Miss M. Heeley (holder) beat Miss E. Hemmant, 6—2, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: H. K. Lester and E. C. Peters beat A. M. Wedd and L. West 6—4, 6—4.

ALL-ENGLAND WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: Miss G. Vaughton and Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. Dyson and Miss E. Hemmant 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss G. Vaughton beat A. M. Wedd and Miss B. I. E. Drew 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

CROMER WINNERS.

J. R. Reddall beat B. M. Clark, of Jamaica, by 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, in the final of the Men's Singles at the Cromer tournament yesterday, and so won the Norfolk championship. Results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: R. Deterding and Mrs. A. H. Mellows beat J. R. Reddall and Mrs. Shepherd-Wellesley, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

MEN'S SINGLES (Norfolk Championship).—Final.—J. R. Reddall beat B. M. Clark, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final.: Mrs. A. H. Mellows beat Mrs. Munro, 9—7, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: R. Deterding and J. R. Reddall beat Lord Aberdare and C. R. Havers 7—5, 7—9, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. A. H. Mellows and Miss G. N. Thompson beat Mrs. Shepherd-Wellesley and Miss M. E. Dix 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

CROQUET.

CHALLENGE CUPS AND GILBEY CUP.

The Challenge Cups and Gilbey Cup meeting was continued at the Roehampton Club yesterday. The results were:—

THE CHALLENGE CUPS.—LEVEL SINGLES.

First Division (Roehampton Cup), Third Round.—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Du Pre beat J. N. Lovett + 24 + 18, Colonel C. E. Wilson beat R. Leetham Jones + 13 — 20 + 22, Mrs. H. Franc beat H. T. P. Simpson + 10 + 17. Fourth Round.—C. Apps beat Dr. J. R. Carver + 17 + 26, Edgar Whitaker beat Du Pre + 26 + 25.

Second Division (C. A. Council Cup) (Second Round).—A. W. Pickard beat F. P. B. Caffyn by 12, Miss M. S. Carlyon beat Miss M. C. Jourdain by 5, Capt. W. H. Calthrop beat Miss A. Wood by 22, Colonel C. F. Stevens beat Miss E. Kennard by 10, Mrs. W. K. Rollo beat Miss M. G. Murray by 16.

Third Division (Luard Cup) Second Round.—Mrs. A. T. Johnson beat Mrs. W. D. Halliburton Bell by 2, Mrs. R. Beaumont-Strand beat Miss Myer C. Dyer by 4, Mrs. H. L. Beardmore beat Major M. M. Weekes by 7, Mrs. D'Arcy Mander beat Mrs. F. W. Saunders by 13, Mrs. C. E. L. Knox beat Mrs. E. J. Giles by 6, W. E. G. Fisher beat Mrs. P. H. L'Estrange by 7. Third Round: Mrs. S. Toulmin beat Mrs. W. F. Kirkley by 5, E. Robinson beat Lieut.-Colonel N. F. Trotman by 15, Mrs. Johnson beat Major J. Cary by 14, F. B. Gabb beat Mrs. Beardmore by 15. Miss L. S. Pritchard beat Mrs. Mander by 4.

Fourth Division (Reckitt Cup) Second Round.—C. Bateman beat Miss E. Knight by 7, Miss M. Drabble beat Dr. F. H. Carter by 3, Mrs. L. Mackinder beat Rev. E. V. E. Bryan by 14. Third Round: Miss H. B. G. Chilton beat Miss J. Birch by 4, Harman beat Mrs. T. S. Hall by 22, Mrs. E. Tyrwhitt-Drake beat Miss M. Heginbottom by 5, A. Rutherford beat Mrs. T. Beeson by 13, Mrs. Mackinder beat Miss Drabble by 4.

Fifth Division (Burrard Cup) First Round (concluded).—Miss F. E. Edwards beat Miss A. Strickland by 5, Miss K. Strickland beat Mrs. W. Creyke by 2, Mrs. J. Falconer beat Mrs. S. A. Butler by 9, Miss I. H. Patterson beat Mrs. A. F. Shaw by 16. Second Round: H. D. Vincent beat Mrs. W. Webber by 9, Mrs. G. W. Crofts beat Mrs. E. J. Glyn by 14.

A 220 yards' handicap for L. H. Rickards Memorial Trophies was decided by the members of the Serpentine S.C. in the Lake, Hyde Park, yesterday, with the following result: L. Fabre (50 sec. start), 1; W. F. P. Bayly (50 sec.), 2; C. M. Reed (52 secs.), 3. Won by half yard; same between second and third.

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THE EMPIRE GAMES

IMPRESSIVE OPENING SCENES.

ENGLISH SUCCESSES IN THE HURDLES.

HAMILTON, Saturday.

Impressive scenes were witnessed to-day at the opening of the first meeting, in history, of athletes from the British Empire.

After a fanfare of trumpets, announcing the arrival of the Viceregal party, headed by Lord Willingdon, the gates swung open and the teams, dressed in distinguishing national uniforms of every colour, marched into the arena, the order being: Newfoundland, Bermuda, British Guiana, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, England, and Canada.

The English contingent was headed by Lord Burghley, who carried a banner bearing the word "England."

Messages from the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught were read, and these, with the opening speeches, were picked up by microphones and relayed by means of loud speakers, not only to the thousands of Canadians present, but all over the Dominions.

The atmosphere of the meeting almost led one to think that instead of being over 3,000 miles away from England, one was in the heart of the mother country.

The King's message was in the following terms:—"As patron of the first British Empire Games I have received with much pleasure the message of greeting and loyal assurances which you have addressed to me on behalf of the athletes and officials assembled in Hamilton. Whatever may be the results, I am sure that this friendly competition cannot fail to foster the spirit of brotherhood and sportsmanship among all taking part in the Games, for the success of which I send my best wishes."

In the first heat of the 440 Yards Hurdles Lord Burghley (England) was first and W. G. Tatham (England) second.

In heat two R. L. Leigh Wood (England) was first, W. Connolly (Canada) second, and D. W. Neame (England) third. The fastest time was made by Lord Burghley, who recorded 58 sec.

In the first heat of the Two Hundred Yards, E. S. Englehart (England) was first, and R. Hamilton (Scotland) second. In heat 2, W. G. Walters (South Africa) was first, and J. Ball (Canada) second. The third heat was won by Gearhardt (South Africa), who beat J. Fitz-Patrick (Canada). The fastest time was Englehart's 22 sec. The England losers were W. J. Simmons and H. G. Higgins.

In the 880 Yards race, Chandler (South Africa) won the first heat, R. H. Thomas (England) being second, and M. H. Gutteridge (England) third. The second heat was won by T. Hampson (England), who beat A. Wilson (Canada), with Phil Edwards (British Guiana) third, and H. S. Townsend (England) fourth. The fastest time was Hampson's 1 min. 55 3-5 sec.

A new Canadian record in the hop, step, and jump was set up by G. Smallcombe (Canada), who covered 48 ft. 5 in. W. Revans (England) was second, and L. Hutton (Canada) third, while H. Cohen (England) was unplaced. In the 220 yards final S. E. Engelhart (England) was first in 21 4-5 sec., J. Fitzpatrick (Canada) being second, W. G. Walters (South Africa) third, and Roy Hamilton (Scotland) fourth.

Lord Burghley won the final of the 440 Yards Hurdles, and created a new Canadian record with the time of 54 2-5 sec. The three English competitors, Leigh-Wood, D. M. L. Neame, and W. G. Tatham, were second, third, and fourth, respectively.

The Six Miles was won by W. G. Savidan (New Zealand), E. Harper (England) second, and J. Evenson (England) third. Savidan's time of 30 min. 49 3-5 sec. was a new Canadian record.

A.A.A. OFFICIAL ILL.

MONTREAL, Saturday.

An attack of sleeping sickness has confined Mr. Percy Fisher, vice-president of the British Amateur Athletic Association, to Montreal General Hospital. The doctors report him to be in a serious, but not necessarily a dangerous, condition. He was on his way to attend the British Empire Games at Hamilton, and became ill while crossing the Atlantic.—*Reuter.*

POLO.

PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENTS.

In last week's Cirencester tournament, the club's thirty-third annual tournament, which was as usual held in Lord Bathurst's park at Cirencester, the eight competing sides included teams from the Royal Scots Greys, the King's Dragoon Guards, and the Queen's Bays. Yesterday's Junior Cup final was contested by the Starboard Lights team and the Crocks team, the latter being a Dragoon Guards side, and they met on level terms, each having a handicap total of 11 points. So well were the teams matched that it was only after extra time that the Crocks won by 3 goals to 2. In the final tie of the subsidiary tournament the King's Dragoon Guards' team, conceding a half-goal, beat Sir Edward Bowen's Chesterton House team by 7 goals to 5½. The teams were:—

CROCKS.—Mr. R. C. Scot, Capt. G. H. Fanshawe, Mr. A. B. J. Scott, and Mr. G. T. Howard (back).

STARBOARD LIGHTS.—Sir Edward Durand, Mr. A. E. Philippi, Capt. D. J. Mitchell, and Mr. W. F. Holman (back).

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, Major T. H. Gladstone, Lt.-Col. S. Howes, and Mr. W. J. Lindsay (back).

CHESTERTON HOUSE.—Major J. T. Usher, Brig.-General E. Paterson, Sir Edward Bowen, and Major A. T. H. Hayes (back).

SWINFORD LODGE WIN NIMROD CUP.

Swinford Lodge, who received 5½ goals, beat Red Diamonds by 11½ goals to 5 in the final for the Nimrod Vase at Spring Hall, Rugby. The match was in connection with the Arthingworth Hall Tournament

Red Diamonds failed to play their usual game. Neither Captain de Pret nor Captain Prior-Palmer touched their normal form. W. Payne scored most of the goals for Swinford Lodge, and Lord Sefton (3) and Captain de Pret (2) scored for Red Diamonds. Mrs. Norman Perkins presented the cup. Teams:—

SWINFORD LODGE.—W. Payne, C. T. Aldridge, Lord Cromwell, and H. Sutton.

RED DIAMONDS.—Capt. J. de Pret, Capt. G. Prior-Palmer, Prince N. Kinsky, Ear lof Sefton.

BOWLS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

Splendid weather attended the opening of the final day's play in the English B.A. Championships at Paddington, when the Single Rink event was resumed in the third round, with the following results:—

SINGLE RINK CHAMPIONSHIP.—Third Round —Herts (Watford) (G. Hunt, skip) 38, Nuneaton (H. Wilson) 8; St. Albans (A. D. Spary) 26, Three Spires (Coventry) (M. Wale) 21; Lammas (Ealing) (F. Hindmark) 33, Gildredge Pk. (Eastbourne) (J. A. Taylor) 9; Bridgwater (H. H. Allen) 29, Lyndhurst (Gateshead) (A. O. Shepherd) 10.

SEMI-FINAL.—St. Albans, 18; Herts, Watford, 16. Lammas, Ealing, 25; Bridgwater, 9.

FINAL.—Lammas, Ealing, 19, beat St. Albans 17.

SINGLE-HANDED CHAMPIONSHIP.—W. F. Wade (Hinckley, winner 1923), 21; H. P. Webber (Sir Francis Drake, Plymouth, winner 1925), 10.

PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Frome Selwood (W. F. Wheeler, W. Dale), 21; Carlisle Subscription, holders (J. Turner, H. Graham), 12.

RYDE TOURNAMENT.

The bowls tournament at Ryde concluded yesterday with the finals. The results were:—

SINGLES: R. W. Whitefield (Upton, Forest Gate) beat P. Guy (Shanklin), 21—18.

PAIRS: A. H. and P. Guy (Shanklin) beat G. H. and W. H. Hillman (Weston-super-Mare) 24—15.

LONDON BEAT MIDLANDS.

At the Brownswood, Green Lanes, N., and Hinckley clubs yesterday, the 29th match between the London and Southern Counties, B.A. and the Midland Counties B.A. was played, the London team winning for the 19th time, with a total score of 262 to 194. At Hinckley, London won by 149 to 84, and at Brownswood by 113 to 110. There were twelve rinks (48 players) aside. Details:—

At Brownswood.—LONDON and S.C.B.A.: L. G. Richards (Bellingham), 24; F. Low (Brownswood), 17; J. L. Stewart (Crouch Hill), 18; J. L. Brown (Magdalen Park), 22; A. L. Goddard (Alford), 15; J. W. Palmer (Crouch Hill), 17 = 113.

MIDLAND COUNTIES B.A.—E. Pearson (Westcotes), 10; H Wheatley (Ashby de la Zouch), 16; J. Scholefield (Caldicote, Rugby), 19; J. Cope (Belgrave, Leicester), 17; W. Street (Queen's, Loughboro), 23; G. Morris (Leicester), 25 = 110.

SCOTTISH TOURISTS WIN.

The Scottish Tourists beat the North-Eastern members of the London Scottish B.A. by 134 to 112, at Aldershot.

SCOTTISH TOURISTS.—G. Thomson (Edinburgh), 18, J. M. Ferguson (Glasgow) 29, J. Kincaid (Kirkcaldy) 16, W. Marshall (Edinburgh) 20, J. Gemmell (Stirling) 29, J. B. Stevenson (Glasgow) 13=134.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—A. Brown (Essex County, Westcliff) 20, A. Weir (Aldersbrook) 12, G. Smith (Wanstead) 27, J. King (West Ham) 20, W. S. Davidson (Cyphers) 10, W. B. Dow (Crouch Hill) 23=112.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THREE WORLD'S RECORDS.

NEW TITLE HOLDERS.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

I made all kinds of strong resolutions before visiting the eighth annual Women's A.A.A. Championships held at Stamford Bridge yesterday. I vowed I would set aside all that prejudice which somehow I still feel about women holding championships in track and field events; that I would treat the matter seriously and with an open mind and study the form of the competitors; and that I would refrain from making profitless comparisons in my mind between the performances of women and of men.

To a certain extent I succeeded, but comparisons would keep on creeping in. I suppose when you have trained yourself for years to think of men's performances and times, naturally by the process of association a time for example, like 1 min. 53 4-5 sec. for the first lap of a one mile walk, makes you say: "By Jove, what a good race between Tom Hampson running half a mile and Miss Mason walking one lap." Or, what a fine race could ensue between a relay team of four ladies, each running 100 yards, and a champion quarter-miler! It is inevitable, so let's leave it at that.

I enjoyed the sports yesterday very much indeed. The women competitors (many of them seem quite children) are dead keen, and you get the impression right through that they are really enjoying what they are doing. The tense atmosphere of men's championships has not yet crept into women's athletics (though I fear me it soon will), and consequently there is something rather more attractive about it. I noticed especially how unsuited the feminine form is to the throwing events. Women do not putt the shot at all, they almost bowl it. I hesitate to cross swords with the expert anatomists on this topic, but I find it difficult to believe that "heavy" events are desirable, and I should like to see them dropped. It is a pity, too, that the idea of a competition with the efforts of each hand added together has been abandoned in the weight, javelin, and discus. If these events are to be retained, the two-handed competition has much to commend it

A High Standard.

The all-round standard yesterday was excellent, and the improvement which has taken place is evidenced on every hand. We must not, in these comparatively early days, take the "world's records" (three were recorded yesterday) too seriously; but what was, for example, very pleasing was to find nine competitors beating 16 ft. in the long jump, a distance which was good enough to win a championship five years ago.

Of eleven titles, ten changed hands, though it must be mentioned that in five the holder did not defend, the absence of Miss Weston (who won three events last year) being much regretted. In almost every event the winning performance was better than the equivalent of two years ago when I last attended this gathering.

The first championship to be decided produced a new world's record. Miss G. A. Lunn (who recently beat Frau Radke, the Olympic 800 metres champion) led at the quarter in 67 3-5 sec., and for the second and final lap just played with her opposition. She set up a ten yard lead, slowed down until Miss Christmas and Miss Styles had nearly closed it, and then with a glance over her shoulder and a toss of her head, left them cold and beat the previous world's record by nearly six seconds. Miss Christmas, who finished second, returned 2 min. 20 2-5 sec., which is by far the best she has shown, and was itself appreciably better than the previous world's best. Miss Lunn is clearly in a class on her own, and will win any competition anywhere as she pleases.

The 100 yards followed. Miss Hiscock impressed me most in the heats, not altogether because her time was the best. In the final the steadiness of the six women on their ways (they dug holes with even more assiduity than the men) was most marked. Miss Hiscock led from start to finish, and never looked anything but a winner. Miss Walker (the holder, who recently set up a new British record) was clearly off form.

The one mile walk was something of a surprise. I have always admired the form of Miss Howes, the holder and record lady. Her style would act as a model for any pedestrian. She led at the quarter-mile in 1 min. 53 1-5 sec., with Miss Mason almost level on her outside. The order was unchanged at half-distance (4 min. 1 4-5 sec.). In the third lap Miss Mason put on the pace, and at the bell (6 min. 8 3-5 sec.) was 2 sec. ahead of Miss Howes. A simple calculation showed that if Miss Mason's last lap was as fast as her third (2 min. 6 4-5 sec.) she would set up a new world's record. This she did, beating Miss Howes by over 10 sec.

A Double Victor.

Mrs. Cornell (who has now won seven W.A.A.A. championships) disposed of Mlle. Zondervan (from Holland) in her heat of the hurdles, and in the final just led from Miss Green after the first flight. Miss Hatt (the holder) finished fourth.

The last event of the afternoon produced another new world's record. The times in the heats assured us of a keenly contested final. Young Miss Halstead (who cannot be more than 17) won her heat in 25 4-5 sec., and two other heats had been won in 25 9-10 sec. and 26 sec. respectively. In the final Miss Halstead started in the inside lane and quickly showed that she was going to be the winner. She was level with Miss Hiscock (who recently accomplished a new British record of 25 7-10 sec.) after the first 100 yards, and the distance by which she beat her demonstrated that she is a world-beater. She beat Miss Miscock's time by half a second. I predict that she, Miss Lunn, and Mrs. Cornell will all win at Prague.

The Dutch athletes gained two victories in the high jump and the javelin. In the former, Mlle. Gisolf (who holds the world's record, and was second to Miss Catherwood, of Canada, at Amsterdam in 1928) cleared 5 ft. 2 in. without a miss, but could not get over 5 ft. 3 in. Miss Milne, who was second, is undoubtedly a champion of the future. In the javelin, Mlle. Robaut threw 106 ft. 5 in., a new British record, and 13 ft. better than her nearest opponent. Results:—

100 YARDS.—E. M. Hiscock 1, D. E. Ridgeley 2, I. K. Walker (holder) 3. Time 11 2-5 sec.

220 YARDS.—N Halstead 1, E. M. Hiscock 2, D. F. Ridgeley 3. Time 25 1-5 sec.

440 YARDS.—E. E. M. Wright 1, D. E. Butterfield 2, D. Fairley 3. Time 59 4-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—G. Lunn 1, R. Christmas 2, L. D. Styles 3. Time 2 min. 18 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE WALK.—C. Mason 1, L. L. Howes (holder) 2, E. Goodwin 3. Time 8 min. 14 2-5 sec.

80 METRES HURDLES.—M. Cornell 1, E. E. Green 2, K. M. Tiffen 3. Time 12 2-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—M. Cornell (18 ft. 5¾ in.), 1; P. Bartholomew (17 ft. 6¾ in.), 2; M. Seary (17 ft. 6 in.), 3.

HIGH JUMP.—C. Gisolf (5 ft. 2 in.), 1; M. Milne (5 ft. 1 in.), 2; M. Okell (holder) and E. Harris (5 ft.), 3.

WEIGHT.—E. Otway (29 ft. 1¼ in.), 1; N. Purvey (28 ft. 4¾ in.), 2; I. Phillips (27 ft. 11½ in.), 3.

JAVELIN.—L. Rombaut (106 ft. 5 in.), 1; N. Purvey (93 ft 4 in.), 2; A. Donnelly (87 ft. 6 in.), 3.

DISCUS.—L. Fawcett (96 ft. 1½ in. 1; I. Phillips (90 ft. 7½ in.), 2; N. Purvey (85 ft. 8 in.), 3.

ESSEX LONG-DISTANCE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

SURPRISE WIN FOR H. G. PORTER.

H. G. Porter and T. W. Richardson, two members of the Woodford Green Athletic Club, who were making their initial appearance in long-distance events, finished first and second respectively in the Essex County walking championship over a course of 32 miles 7 furlongs, from Chadwell Heath to Southend Pier. The competitors, who numbered twenty-nine, included the holder, L. G. Sandy (P.L.A. Police) and F. Rickard (Essex Beagles), a past winner, but both these men failed to complete the distance, Sandy retiring after fifteen miles and Rickard, after leading for nineteen miles, collapsing soon after leaving Wickford.

Porter, who had shown excellent judgment, subsequently went into the lead and finished a comfortable winner in 5 hrs. 23 min. 10 2-5 sec., nearly six minutes ahead of Richardson, whose time was 5 hrs. 28 min. 55 sec. H. W. Kemp (Valentine's S.C.) was third in 5 hrs. 41 min. 42 sec., T. A. Snell (Essex Beagles) fourth in 5 hrs. 42 min. 2 sec., C. R. Woodward (Valentine's S.C.) fifth in 5 hrs. 45 min. 30 sec., and A. G. Thayer (Valentine's S.C.) sixth in 5 hrs. 49 min. 44 sec.

The team race was won by Valentine's S.C. "A" team, whose scoring three finished in the third, fifth, and ninth positions, with a total of 17 points. Essex Beagles (4, 7, 10) were second with 21 points, and Valentine's S.C. "B" (6, 8, 12) were third with 26 points.

ROWING.

SUNBURY REGATTA.

C. H. MILNES WINS THE SENIOR SCULLS.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

A dozen challenge cups were competed for in punting and skiff races at the Sunbury Amateur Regatta yesterday. The favourable weather helped considerably to make the fixture a great success. The programme was made up of upwards of a dozen events. C. H. Milnes won the senior sculls, and Miss B. Styles had a row over in the women's singles, which event she won last summer. Details:—

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS (Mills Cup).—C. H. Milnes (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; E. R. Wilson (Thames Valley S.C.), 2. Won by 2 ft.

WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS (Collis Cup).—Miss B. Styles sculled over.

PAIRS (Vesta Bowl).—A. W. Couchman and A. S. Musk, 1; S. T. Glover and J. M. Glover, 2; J. Kelsey and S. E. Mott, 3. Won by two lengths.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS (Blakesley Cup).—R. A. and J. F. Offer, Miss F. Bealey (cox) (Kingston R.C.), 1; Thames Valley S.C., 2. Won by half a length.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS (Freer-Smith Cup).—Miss G. Burt and Miss B. Styles, 1; Miss J. Lawrie and Miss B. Wilson, 2. Won by a length and a-half.

DOUBLE SCULLS.—T. A. Binks and D. G. Tollit, R. C. Wilson (cox), 1; W. Toye and D. E. Campbell, P. Toye (cox), 2. Won by a length.

SENIOR JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS: R. W. Barton and S. R. Crowe, Miss D. Beckett (cox) (Skiff Club), 1; D. M. Headley and J. Chisholm, Mrs. B. Smith (cox) (Skiff Club), 2. Won by a length and a-half.

SINGLE PUNTING: S. Nichols, 1; J. A. Urquhart, 2.

WOMEN'S SINGLE PUNTING: Miss T. Hayes Jones (Ditton S. and P.C.) (scr.), 1; Mrs. Pedder (Ditton S. and P.C.), 6 sec., 2. Won easily.

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS: H. M. Powell, 1; A. Liversidge, 2. Won by a length and a-quarter.

SINGLE PUNTING IN CANOES: F. C. Hurst, 1; J. Rowse, 2. Won by two lengths.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—F. R. Dallard, A. Liversidge and J. Thomas (cox), 1; H. Powell, R. M. Hughes and Miss Barber (cox), 2.

MIXED DOUBLE PUNTING.—S. Nichols and Miss Jarvis (15 sec.), 1; F. C. Hurst and Mrs. Everett (2 sec.), 2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS.—Miss Burt and Miss Styles, 1; Miss Lawrie and Miss Wilson, 2.

PUNTING.—S. Nicholls, 1; R. Urquhart, 2.

DOUBLE PUNTING.—L. R. Booker and G. H. Booker (10 sec.), 1; J. A. Urquhart and J. Rowse (scr.), 2.

BARNES AND MORTLAKE REGATTA.

This fixture, decided over a mile course at Barnes, proved rather a small affair, as the usual races under N.A.R.A. and W.A.R.A. were not included in the programme. The only three events brought off were: Junior and Senior Fours and Novices Sculls, all under T.R.C.A. rules. The latter event, which was for Association prizes, attracted 15 entries, while the Senior Fours (Green Memorial Cup), and Junior Fours (Badcock Cup) each received the support of eight crews. Sons of the Thames R.C., which had five crews entered for the two races, were successful in winning the junior event, and were runners-up to Barnes R.C. in the senior race. Details:—

NOVICES' SCULLS.—(Middlesex Station) J. Clarke (Parkside A.C.), 1; (Surrey Station) E. G. Gilham (T.T.R.C.), 2. Won by a length and a-half.

JUNIOR FOURS (Badcock Cup).—(Centre Station) Sons of the Thames R.C. "A" crew (R. Matthews, bow, H. L. Getson, J. Delahunt, C. Lake, str., and S. Bedwell, cox), 1; (Middlesex Station) Sons of the Thames R.C., 2; (Surrey Station) Hammersmith Town R.C., 3. Won by a length.

SENIOR FOURS (Green Memorial Cup).—(Surrey Station) Barnes R.C. (L. Barry, bow, T. Harding, R. Dowson, H. A. Barry, str., and A. N. Other, cox), 1; (Centre Station) Sons of the Thames R.C., 2; (Middlesex Station) Parkside A.C., 3.

ANGLIAN B.C. INVITATION REGATTA.

The first of the series of five invitation regattas, which mark the close of the best boat season, took place at Strand-on-the-Green under the management of the Anglian Boat Club. Details of finals:—

BEST BOAT HANDICAP SCULLS.—C. W. Wise (London R.C.) (scratch), 1; F. H. Thomas (Quintin B.C.) (10 sec.), 2; A. J. Parker (Twickenham R.C.) (20 sec.), 0; H. R. Cleaver (London R.C.) (15 sec.), 0; C. G. Hutchins (Quintin B.C.) (6 sec.), 0; J. H. Sharpe (Anglian B.C.) (6 sec.), 0; L. F. Southwood (Auriol R.C.) (2 sec.), 0; D. R. Smith (Thames R.C.) (2 sec.), 0. Won by 2 ft.

SCRATCH EIGHTS.—Middlesex Station: F. Castleman (Kensington R.C.), F. Western (Vesta R.C.), M. J. Frost (Birm. R.C.), H. G. Browne (Ibis R.C.), J. Best (Anglian B.C.), J. A. Maclean (Twickenham R.C.), C. G. Hutchins (Quintin B.C.), W. R. Mellors (Mid. Bank R.C.) (str.), and H. W. Orris (A.B.C.) (cox), 1; Surrey No. 2 Station: S. L. Prince (Staines B.C.), G. Wright (Auriol R.C.), C. G. Davey (Chelsea Poly. R.C.), E. L. Morall (Mid. Bank R.C.), A. W. Chester (West. Bank R.C.), F. Wuest (Mortlake R.C.), F. J. Bolten (Anglian B.C.), R. P. Donnelly (Quintin B.C.), and C. Burgess (Mortlake R.C.) (cox), †; Surrey Station: W. A. Wedlake (Ibis R.C.), E. V. Thomas (Chelsea Poly R.C.), T. C. Dunne (Vesta R.C.), J. Codling (Anglian B.C.), F. L. Fabb (Auriol R.C.), J. A. Maslin (Staines B.C.), I. W. Widdows (Quintin B.C.), R. G. West (Auriol R.C.) (str.), and J. E. Richards (Anglian B.C.) (cox), †; Middlesex No. 2 Station: G. A. Kohn (Birm. R.C.), E. Green (Quintin B.C.), W. H. Sale (Anglian B.C.), F. A. Satchell (Gresham R.C.), C. A. Quickenden (Kensington R.C.), E. A. Jennings (Mortlake R.C.), R. W. Prince (Staines B.C.), R. J. Badham (Mid. Bank R.C.) (str.), and K. Cay (Anglian B.C.) (cox), 4. Won by a canvas; dead-heat for second place.

WARGRAVE REGATTA.

Wargrave Regatta was held over the usual course and under satisfactory conditions. A start was made on Friday, leaving about 70 events for yesterday. Results:—

AMATEUR SINGLES PUNTING.—G. W. Lewington (20 sec.), 1; W. G. Green (scratch), 2. ¾ length.

CANADIAN CANOE.—D. R. Morris 1, G. M. Burge 2. 3 lengths.

WOMEN'S FANCY DRESS RACE.—Miss Pope 1, Miss Palin 2. Easily.

SINGLES PUNTING HANDICAP.—Miss Pardoe (scr.), 1; Mrs. Purves (10 sec.), 2; easily.

LOCAL DOUBLE SCULLING.—A. R. Parrott, W. G. Green, L. Bushnell (cox), 1; M. A. Cook, G. W. Lewington, A. Bushnell (cox), 2; 1¾ lengths.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS (JUNIOR).—Miss J. Arnold, R. Arnold, and Miss D. Arnold (cox), 1; Miss P. Nicholl, A

The Final Test Match.

SUTCLIFFE'S BRILLIANCE SAVES ENGLAND.

MASTERLY ALL-DAY DEFIANCE—GREAT STAND AT CRITICAL STAGE.

HOW WYATT HELPED IN THE RECOVERY.

By C. STEWART CAINE (Editor, Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack).

Winning the toss at the Oval yesterday in the last of the five Test matches, England had a great opportunity of placing themselves in a truly formidable position. The pitch, which had been so carefully prepared, proved—after the first half hour—to be in capital order. Hobbs and Sutcliffe, putting on over fifty for the first wicket for the fifth time in the course of six opening partnerships in this season's Test matches, gave the side a very fair start, and after lunch Duleepsinhji played brilliant cricket for fifty minutes.

And yet, when the tea interval was taken, the fortunes of the home country stood in a truly parlous state; half the side having been dismissed and the total amounting to no more than 199. Had the subsequent play

The detailed scores in the Test Match will be found on page 11.

followed these lines there can be no question that England, by the drawing of stumps, would have gone a long way on the road to defeat.

That may still be their portion but, happily, the splendid performance by Sutcliffe, with excellent assistance from Wyatt, redeemed the position to no inconsiderable extent.

Whereas at the tea adjournment there were only 199 runs to show as the result of 4½ hours' cricket, in the course of ninety-five minutes afterwards 117 runs were added without further loss. Thus, in the end, the total stood at 316 with five wickets to fall—a position not perhaps entirely satisfactory, but still a much stronger one than at the end of the second spell of play had appeared probable.

All to Sutcliffe.

In recovering so much lost ground England owed really everything to Sutcliffe, who in the early part of the day batted with so much restraint that at the end of two hours his score was only 21. Even at half-past four, when he had been at the wickets for four hours and a-quarter his runs numbered no more than 66, but in those ninety-five minutes, which proved so happy for England in their issue, Sutcliffe turned his opportunities to such purpose that he registered 72 runs. Altogether he was at the wickets for five hours and fifty minutes, and seized the opportunity to put together the seventh three-figure innings he has made for England in matches with Australia

Moreover, as he left off not out at the drawing of stumps he may well increase his score materially. It is not too much to say that he saved England yesterday. Naturally, having set himself to play a certain game, he took no risks until late in the day, but still his achievement in withstanding Australia's bowling for nearly six hours without giving a real chance was one of exceptional merit. For a long time he scored mainly by singles and by strokes on the leg side, but later on he brought off some splendid drives.

Hobbs played in fine form for an hour and fifty minutes.

Duleepsinhji and Wyatt.

Similarly Duleepsinhji, after giving a truly delightful display, hit one ball to the boundary and was caught off the next in attempting what was almost his first drive. Of a very different description, but a performance deserving high praise, was that of Wyatt, who, going in at a most anxious time, settled down to assist Sutcliffe, and accomplished his object so completely that he also, after more than an hour and a-half, was still unbeaten at the close of the day. In facing an awkward situation so steadily and in rendering such valuable help, Wyatt certainly justified those gentlemen responsible for his selection.

Delightful weather favoured the game, which attracted 25,000 people, the number paying the three shillings admission being 19,516.

Naturally dissatisfied with England's performance at Manchester, where, after gaining the upper hand on the opening day, the home side found themselves when the match was abandoned, with the worst of the position, the Selection Committee found themselves compelled to make alterations in the composition of the team. Coming to the conclusion that the batting needed strengthening, they took the drastic step of leaving out A. P. F. Chapman, and brought in R. E. S. Wyatt to lead the side, while other changes from the immediately preceding Test match consisted in the substitution of Larwood and Whysall for Nichols and Goddard. In this way the team, as finally constituted, while clearly stronger in batting than that at Manchester, appeared somewhat weaker in bowling.

Of the fourteen players requested to be present at the Oval, Ames and Parker were left out, and Hendren, for the third time in succession, filled the post of twelfth man. Parker, who played for England at Old Trafford in 1921, was among the players selected for the games at Leeds and Manchester four years ago, but did not find a place in the actual eleven, so he has now three times had the disappointing experience of being chosen for a Test match without taking part in the actual contest. The Australians made one change from the side which had played at Trent Bridge, Lord's, and Manchester, leaving out Richardson and bringing in Jackson.

Wall's Surprising Pace.

Punctually at half-past eleven the great struggle began, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, on opening England's innings, having to face the bowling of Wall and Fairfax. Wall maintained a fine pace and, rather to the general surprise, considering the elaborate preparation to which the pitch had been subjected, not only he but Fairfax as well repeatedly made the ball rise in awkward fashion. Hobbs, indeed, at first was far from comfortable, and both he and Sutcliffe on several occasions stepped out to pat down the turf. Very properly at this early stage, they were largely content to play themselves in, and with accurate bowling, supported by very keen fielding, runs came so slowly that the game had been in progress half an hour before 10 appeared on the scoring-board

Hobbs occasionally hit hard to leg, but these strokes only realised singles, Bradman doing great work on the boundary, and Sutcliffe still confined himself almost exclusively to defence. Grimmett, at 15, was called upon to relieve Fairfax, and as the famous slow bowler kept an excellent length, this change did not increase the pace of the run-getting.

The end of the first hour found the total at 22, but directly afterwards Hobbs hit the first ball sent down by McCabe through the covers in great style to the boundary, and so—to the great delight of the crowd—registered the first 4 of the day.

Sutcliffe batted an hour and a quarter before he reached double figures, but his form was always good, except that now and then he, like his partner, found himself in some trouble in dealing with Grimmett. Still, neither batsman succumbed to the wiles of that insinuating bowler, and gradually the extreme tension which had characterised the play up to this time relaxed to some extent. Hobbs, travelling twice as fast as his colleague, turned Grimmett on the leg side for 3, and then, with a cut for 4 off the same bowler, brought the total to 53 at the end of a hundred minutes' play.

For a little while longer all went well with England, Hobbs glancing Hornibrook to leg for 4 and hooking that bowler to the boundary. Unhappily, in trying to repeat this latter stroke off the next ball Hobbs gave the simplest of catches to Kippax at short leg, and so brought to a close for 68 a partnership which had held out promise of a real English triumph. Still, if his judgment thus failed him in the end, Hobbs had rendered his side excellent service, playing himself in with masterly skill, and making in an hour and fifty minutes 47 runs out of the total of 68, with four 4's as his chief strokes. Whysall, sent in first wicket down, had a rather narrow escape from being stumped off Grimmett, he and Sutcliffe being together at lunch with the total at 71. Sutcliffe had batted two hours for 21.

Another Blow.

Glorious weather prevailed when the players returned to the field, the sun shining brightly and a pleasant breeze preventing the heat from becoming oppressive. Wall, sharing the attack with Grimmett, bowled at a fine pace and kept an excellent length, so neither Sutcliffe nor Whysall could do much with him. Grimmett, on the other hand, while, as usual, he had his opponents in difficulties at times, was not so steady, and each batsman hit him to the boundary, Sutcliffe's 4 being the first that batsman—after a stay of two hours and twenty-five minutes—had contributed to the score. Hopes of a good stand, however, were doomed to disappointment, for when 28 runs had been added since the resumption Whysall, in trying to score from Wall, missed the ball and was leg before, the second wicket falling at 97.

At this point England had, of course, largely discounted the advantage gained in obtaining first innings, but matters brightened up considerably with the arrival of Duleepsinhji. The newcomer at once sent up the hundred, the innings at that moment having been in progress for 155 minutes. He next proceeded to hit Grimmett twice to the on-boundary, and, except that he nearly played a break-back from Wall on to the stumps, his cricket was as skilful as it was brilliant. Woodfull tried a double change of bowling, putting Fairfax on at the Vauxhall end and bringing on Hornibrook for Grimmett, from whom 53 runs had come in 24 overs. Scoring a run a minute, Duleepsinhji brought his figures to 30 in half an hour.

A Sharp Contrast.

All this while Sutcliffe had pursued admirably sound tactics, leaving the enterprise to his colleague but showing, in addition to excellent defence, much ability in placing the ball for singles. Duleepsinhji continued in splendid form, and with another hook for 4 and a masterly late cut for which 4 were run, brought his score level with that of Sutcliffe at 41 all In making these runs so cleverly, Duleepsinhji had been at the wickets only thirty-five minutes, while, by way of contrast, Sutcliffe, if rendering his side invaluable service, had taken just over three hours to reach that number.

Such a transformation came over the game with the advent of Duleepsinhji that whereas the first 50 runs had occupied a hundred minutes, the third 50 were obtained in thirty-five minutes. Woodfull soon had Grimmett bowling again, and the change soon effected a separation, Duleepsinhji completing a delightful 50, but skying the very next ball to mid-on in what was almost his first real attempt to drive. Still, if he lost his wicket through lack of restraint, the young batsman had given a most refreshing display, making 50 out of 65 in fifty minutes by means of five 4's, a 3, ten 2's, and seven singles.

Three wickets being down for 162, Hammond joined Sutcliffe, who, with a fine square-leg hit, brought his score to 50 at the end of nearly three hours and a-half. The fourth partnership, like the second, was not, however, to last long, only 28 runs having been added in thirty-five minutes when, as in the Test match at Manchester, Hammond pulled a ball on to the stumps.

Once again England's position, with four men out for 190, furnished no great matter for satisfaction when Leyland came out to join Sutcliffe, and the situation was distinctly adverse when, with Leyland failing against Grimmett, half the wickets had fallen for 197. Wyatt on making his appearance was given a most enthusiastic reception by the spectators. He and Sutcliffe (not out, 66) were together at the tea interval—taken with the total at 199.

In this way England, on entering upon the third spell of the day's cricket, found themselves faced with a very stiff proposition if they were to leave off in anything approaching a satisfactory position. McCabe sharing the attack with Grimmett, 200 appeared on the board when the innings had lasted four hours and twenty minutes, the last 50 runs having occupied seventy minutes. Wyatt getting McCabe twice to the boundary, Wall, with the new ball called for, went on at 221, and off the fast bowler Sutcliffe, when 83, edged a ball dangerously near McCabe in the slips. Apart from this one stroke Sutcliffe continued to bat in the skilful and imperturbable fashion which had characterised his efforts all day long. Wyatt was quiet, his score remaining at 13 for nearly twenty minutes but he eventually drew away from that unlucky figure, to the loudly expressed satisfaction of the crowd.

The Australians still worked as keenly as ever in the field. Yet if big hits were few the score, with a number of smartly run singles, rose at quite a fair pace. By twenty minutes to six 250 runs were on the board, and immediately afterwards, amid tremendous cheering, Sutcliffe, after batting rather more than five hours, completed his 100—a score of which, in the circumstances, the value could scarcely be over-estimated. Not only had he saved his side by the exercise of extreme care up to the tea interval, but afterwards, as the bowlers tired somewhat, he seized his chances to such purpose that he added 34 runs in fifty minutes. Wyatt, while naturally overshadowed, played his part extremely well, and soon after six o'clock the partnership, after it had been in progress for an hour and a-half, had produced a 100 runs.

Furthermore, by a quarter-past six the total had reached the respectable figure of 300—not all that could have been desired upon such an occasion, but still a very satisfactory achievement after five wickets had fallen for 197 runs. In all Sutcliffe and Wyatt withstood Australia's attack for a hundred minutes, and during that time put on 119 runs. To such effect did Sutcliffe bat latterly, that in the course of ninety-five minutes after tea he increased his score by 72 runs, raising it from 66 to 138. The close found England with 316 runs on the board, and no more than five wickets down as the result of five hours and fifty minutes cricket. The performance of Sutcliffe and Wyatt, in retrieving the situation, aroused the crowd to immense enthusiasm,

CHAMPIONS' BAD DAY.

STAPLES (A.) TOP SCORER AT BRADFORD.

YORKSHIRE LEADING.

The champions did not have a good day against Yorkshire at Bradford. They were dismissed for 153, and it was the "tail" that did the scoring. Arthur Staples was the chief contributor with 52 runs; Voce carried out his bat with 31 to his name, and the younger Gunn made 35. Macaulay had four of the Notts wickets for 41 runs, and Verity took two for 19.

The wicket appeared to play easily, but Macaulay bowled Walker at 24. Four runs later he had Lilley caught. The veteran Gunn was bowled by the veteran Rhodes, and Notts had lost three good wickets for 30—a bad beginning for the champions.

The disasters continued. Payton fell to a catch at backward point at 34. The younger Gunn, who had been batting with more confidence than any of his colleagues, was the next to go. He and Shipston were both bowled by Verity in the same over. Then Barratt was run out without scoring.

Sam Staples was given two chances—but failed to make anything of them Missed at the wicket off the first ball he received, he was clean bowled by Bowes without scoring.

Arthur Staples, whose ninth wicket stand with Voce meant so much to Notts, had luck on his side. He ought to have been caught from a return to Verity when he had scored 8 runs. He and Voce added 77 to the score in fifty minutes. Then Arthur Staples fell to Macaulay, who quickly finished off the Notts innings by clean bowling Bland.

Holmes and Oldroyd, who opened for Yorkshire, scored freely off Voce and Barratt, but when Bland was given a share in the attack, Oldroyd was leg before with the score at 20. Mitchell and Holmes brought off some good strokes, and 50 appeared in three-quarters of an hour.

Holmes and Mitchell sent the 100 up in eighty minutes, and the Notts total was passed with these two batsmen still associated. Holmes was caught off the last ball sent down for the day. Unfortunate in not reaching three figures, Holmes gave a delightful display which extended over two and a-half hours. He hit ten 4's, mostly on-drives. With Mitchell, he added 181 for the second wicket, and when stumps were drawn Yorkshire had a lead of 48, with eight wickets in hand.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), b Rhodes	19
Walker, b Macaulay	8
Lilley, c Robinson, b Macaulay	0
Payton, c Macaulay, b Bowes	5
Gunn (G. V.), b Verity	35
Staples (A.), lbw, b Macaulay	52
Shipston, b Verity	0
Barratt, run out	0
Staples (S.), b Bowes	0
Voce, not out	31
R. D. Bland, b Macaulay	0
Extras	3
Total	153

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Holmes, c Walker, b Gunn (G. V.)	97
Oldroyd, lbw, b Bland	12
Mitchell, not out	77
Extras	15
Total (2 wkts.)	201

A. T. Barber, Barber (W.), Robinson, Rhodes, Wood, Verity, Macaulay and Bowes to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings: Robinson, 0 for 7; Bowes, 2 for 40; Macaulay, 4 for 41; Rhodes 1 for 43; Verity, 2 for 19.

LONGRIGG'S BIG INNINGS.

HAMPSHIRE BOWLING HIT BY SOMERSET.

Young and E. F. Longrigg gave Somerset a splendid start against Hampshire at Portsmouth. Both counties are without their regular captain, R. A. Ingle deputising for J. C. White as leader of the Somerset side, while R. Aird captains Hants in Lord Tennyson's absence.

Young, unusually for him, opened very quietly, leaving the scoring of runs to his colleague, who made all but 8 of the first 30 runs. The rate of run-getting increased as Young gained confidence, the 50 appearing in forty-five minutes. Longrigg cut and drove in delightful style, reaching his 50 in an hour and a-quarter.

Aird made many bowling changes without seriously disturbing the batsmen. Young began scoring with greater freedom. Having brought his figures to 50 in ninety-five minutes he was bowled off his pads. His chief scoring strokes were four hits to the boundary.

After staying at the crease for ten minutes short of four hours, Longrigg fell to a catch in the slips. The left-handed batsman, while very restrained at times, never neglected the opportunity of treating the loose balls sent down in the manner they deserved. He reached the ring—mainly by powerful drives to the on—nineteen times. Robertson-Glasgow, for the second time in two days, played a minor, but extremely useful part, in the partnership with Longrigg, defending soundly.

The Hampshire bowling improved, and it began to get very hard to score. Both Baring and Kennedy maintained a fine length, half an hour passing before a stroke of any note came. Ingle then pulled Baring to boundary, and followed up with a fine on-drive to the ring.

Longrigg was missed at mid-off when 95, and reached his hundred in two and three-quarter hours, the 200 appearing on the board ten minutes later. Baring returned to the attack with the new ball and clean bowled Ingle, who had been at the crease for an hour and a-half, and included six 4's in his 45.

Welford—greatly improved as a batsman in recent matches—gave two early chances, but then settled down to play steadily, though hitting with great power on occasions He reached 50 in an hour and twenty-five minutes, and received good support from Marshall. At the close Somerset had 389 on the board for the loss of seven wickets. Present score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings.

Young, b Pothecary	50
E. F. Longrigg, c Mead, b Newman	153
R. A. Ingle, b Baring	45
R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, b Pothecary	23
C. C. Case, lbw, b Pothecary	0
P. H. F. Mermagen, b Kennedy	19
L. Hawkins, lbw, b Pothecary	2
Welford, not out	53
A. G. Marshall, not out	27
Extras	17
Total (7 wkts.)	389

Hunt and Lee (J. W.) to bat.

HAMPSHIRE.—A. K. Judd, W. G. Lowndes, R. Aird, A. E. G. Baring, Brown, Arnold, Pothecary, Mead, Kennedy, Newman and Bowes.

County Cricket.

INTERESTING PLAY IN VITAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

NOTTS' CHEAP DISMISSAL—KENT SUBDUE LANCASHIRE.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY BY MIDDLESEX.

The County Championship struggle was second only to the Test Match in point of interest yesterday, for several vital games were played, such meetings as those of Yorkshire and Notts, Kent and Lancashire, and Gloucester and Leicestershire having a big influence on the issue.

Notts, the champions, failed with the bat against Yorkshire. And their failure would have been deplorable had not A. Staples (52) and Voce (31) made a great stand.

There was nothing finer in the day's play than the recovery made by Middlesex against Northants. Six wickets were down for 76, and a seventh also fell a little later. Then Durston hit 51, and Price, the wicketkeeper, gave further proof of his improved batting ability by registering his highest score in county cricket. Finally, the last wicket put on 69.

Jas. Langridge, the Sussex all-rounder, scored his thousandth run in the match with Essex, and as he had previously taken a hundred wickets, he became the first player to complete the "double" this season. The first four Sussex batsmen got 0, 2, 8, and 4, respectively. Then Langridge was missed, and Essex's run of successes ceased.

Somerset were in excellent batting form, Longrigg scoring a century.

Derbyshire's varied attack worried Glamorgan, who were saved by their captain's brilliant century.

Warwick collapsed against Surrey after a good start, Allom bowling well.

MIDDLESEX RALLY.

A STUBBORN "TAIL" AT LORD'S.

It was the unexpected that happened at Lord's yesterday. The Middlesex batsmen who were expected to get runs found the Northamptonshire bowling too much for them, and it was the tail-end batsmen, Durston, Price, Watkins, and Beveridge, who scored the bulk of the runs.

The first four Middlesex wickets fell for 42 runs. Matthews, bowling from the pavilion end, mixed his pace and break so cleverly that he dismissed three of them during the first hour. He clean bowled Haig, and had Hearne and Lee caught behind the wicket.

Towell got Enthoven caught at slip, and Jupp bowled Carris, who, in hitting up 25 out of 34 in forty minutes, alone showed much ability to punish very good bowling on a pitch drying under sunshine.

Durston completely altered the aspect of the game. He punished Jupp for three 4's in the first over after lunch, and, after losing Lester at 111, he found such a capable partner in R. E. S. Wyatt, were under the leadership of Rev. J. H. Parsons, while Surrey were considerably weakened without Hobbs, P. G. Fender, and Brooks, the wicket-keeper's place being taken by the old Oxford Blue, R. S. Machin.

On an easy-paced wicket Smith and Croom scored at a good pace off a moderate attack. Smith, more aggressive than his partner, made some capital strokes on the off-side, reaching the boundary several times. Croom, whose defence proved very sound, when 16 gave a chance to Shepherd in the slips.

Smith reached 50 in ninety-five minutes, but at 75, Croom, attempting to turn a ball to leg, was leg-before-wicket. Smith continued to make some forceful strokes, and 100 appeared after play had been in progress an hour and fifty minutes.

Only four had been added to the interval total of 103 when Smith fell to a clever catch, Allom, at first slip, taking the ball with his right hand. Smith batted very well for just over two hours and hit no fewer than 30 singles.

Bates and Kilner batted brightly, the former reaching 50 in an hour and a-half, only to be finely caught from a wide, high return to Gregory after adding 3. He hit four boundaries and helped in a third wicket stand of 59 in little more than an hour.

Joined by Parsons, Kilner brought off some capital strokes on the leg side.

Unusually subdued, Parsons batted half an hour for 17 before a good ball from Shepherd, which turned from leg and took the off stump, bowled him. Kilner took no liberties, but scored as a fair pace, and when tea was taken, Warwickshire had 209 on the board for the loss of 4 wickets.

Fifth out at 212, Kilner batted an hour and three quarters and hit seven fours. Allom then brought about a breakdown in the batting, the last five wickets going down for 31 runs, the innings closing for 243. In his last spell Allom took four wickets for 8 runs in seven overs and three balls.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, c Allom b Peach	66
Croom, lbw, b Lock	22
Bates, c and b Gregory	53
Kilner, lbw, b Allom	46
Rev. J. H. Parsons, b Shepherd	17
G. D. Kemp-Welch, lbw, b Allom	5
E. H. King c and b Gregory	17
Smart, lbw, b Allom	0
Paine, c Gove, b Gregory	5
Mayer not out	0
Grayland, b Allom	3
Extras	9
Total	243

SURREY.—First Innings.

Sandham, not out	25
Ducat, not out	13
Extras	2
Total (0 wkt.)	40

M. J. C. Allom, R. S. Machin Barling, Shepherd, Gregory, Squires, Peach, Lock, and Gover to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings: Gover 0 for 46, Allom 4 for 61, Peach 1 for 34, Lock 1 for 44, Gregory 3 for 38. Shepherd 1 for 11.

WARWICK COLLAPSE.

AFTER PROMISING START AGAINST SURREY.

Securing first use of the wicket at Edgbaston yesterday, Warwickshire opened well, and at lunch-time had scored 103 for the loss of one wicket. The home team, in the absence of

THE HERO OF ENGLAND'S INNINGS.

Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire batsman, making his great innings of 138 not out.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

E. F. Longrigg (Somerset) v. Hampshire	153
Sutcliffe (England) v. Australia	*138
M. J. Turnbull (Glamorgan) v. Derby	135
Holmes (Yorkshire) v. Notts	97
Langridge (J.) (Sussex) v. Essex	82
Tyldesley (E.) (Lancashire) v. Kent	79
Mitchell (Yorkshire) v. Notts	*77
Smith (Warwick) v. Surrey	66
Price (Middlesex) v. Northants	63

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Nichols (Essex) v. Sussex	5 for 41
Freeman (Kent) v. Lancs	5 for 95
Macaulay (Yorks) v. Notts	4 for 41
Slater (Derby) v. Glamorgan	4 for 47
M. J. C. Allom (Surrey) v. Warwick	4 for 61
Matthews (Northants) v. Middlesex	4 for 65
Gregory (Surrey) v. Warwick	3 for 38
Towell (Northants) v. Middlesex	3 for 49

Price that 48 runs came in half an hour. Durston brought off several splendid drives, and when caught at mid-off he claimed 51 out of 83 added in an hour during his stay. Most of his nine 4's were drives and leg hits.

Price, comparatively quiet while Durston hit, then began doing his part to force the game. He made some capital late outs and off drives, and one hook from Towell—a rather fast left-hander—was brilliant. He reached 50 in fifty-five minutes, and had 63 in sixty-five minutes, when he was beaten by a fine ball from Matthews. His innings included a 5 and seven 4's. The seventh wicket put on 54 in thirty-five minutes. Watkins, joined by Beveridge, became quite free, runs coming steadily at one a minute, and 250 went up at a quarter-past four

Not until 70 runs had been added in seventy minutes did a catch at square leg dismiss Beveridge and finished the innings for 284—the result of nearly four and a-half hours' batting. Beveridge played very well for his 49, and Watkins, who scored 27 out of 125 put on in an hour and three-quarters, showed invaluable defence besides bringing off some neat strokes. Matthews came out with four wickets for 65, and Towell took three for 64, but Jupp's two wickets cost him 95 runs.

Northamptonshire went in just after five o'clock. Bakewell and Woolley played well in scoring 46 before the former gave mid-off a catch, but W. W. Timms was leg before to Beveridge, the young left-hander, at 51, and J. E. Timms shared the same fate, stumps being pulled up with the total 60 for three wickets—224 behind.

Woolley took out his bat for 22, having battted soundly for an hour and twenty minutes.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings.

Lee, c Bellamy, b Matthews	17
Canning, b Thomas	8
Hearne, c Bellamy, b Matthews	18
N. Haig, b Matthews	4
H. J. Enthoven, c Thomas, b Towell	7
H. E. Carris, b Jupp	25
Lester, lbw, b Jupp	13
Durston, c Jupp, b Towell	51
Price, b Matthews	63
Watkins, not out	27
Beveridge, c Hawtin, b Towell	49
Extras	12
Total	284

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bakewell, c Canning, b Enthoven	29
Woolley, not out	22
W. W. Timms, lbw, b Beveridge	2
Timms, lbw, b Hearne	7
Total (3 wkts)	60

A. P. R. Hawtin, V. W. C. Jupp, Cox, Matthews, Bellamy, E. F. Towell, and Thomas to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings: Thomas 1 for 53, Matthews 4 for 65, Towell 3 for 49, Jupp 2 for 95, Cox 0 for 10.

The Cricket Averages will be found on page 18.

TURNBULL'S EFFORT.

GLAMORGAN'S RECOVERY AT DERBY.

At Derby yesterday Glamorgan secured first innings on what appeared to be a fast and easy wicket, but they failed to maintain the excellent form they displayed against Yorkshire, and before lunch had lost four wickets for only 69 runs.

Glamorgan, thanks to the inspiring example of their captain, rallied in capital manner,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bates, c Smith, b Slater	0
Dyson, lbw, b Mitchell	17
R. Duckfield, lbw, b Mitchell	15
Bell, b Slater	15
Hills, b Slater	4
Davies (D.), c Townsend, b Mitchell	14
M. J. Turnbull, lbw, b Slater	135
Davies (E.), b Pope	27
Every, b Worthington	6
Mercer, c and b Worthington	15
Ryan, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	260

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

Storer, c Every, b Davies (D.)	5
Smith, not out	11
Lee, not out	21
Extras	8
Total (1 wkt.)	45

Elliott, G. R. Jackson, Townsend, Worthington, Hutchinson, Slater, Mitchell, and Pope to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings: Slater 4 for 47, Pope 1 for 39, Worthington 2 for 33, Mitchell 3 for 67, Townsend 0 for 46, Lee 0 for 11, Storer 0 for 6.

DOVER FESTIVAL.

TYLDESLEYS ON TOP.

FREEMAN KENT'S MOST SUCCESSFUL BOWLER.

The Dover Festival was opened yesterday when the visit of Lancashire, leaders in the race for the County Championship proved a great attraction. Both teams were compelled to take the field without some of their leading personalities.

Lancashire, winning the toss, did not impress by their display before the luncheon interval, the batting lacking enterprise on a pitch so easy paced that the varied Kent attack—including Freeman—failed to make much impression. Thirty-five minutes elapsed before the first boundary stroke came, and 44 had been put on in fifty minutes when Hopwood fell to a catch behind the wicket when snicking the ball.

Ernest Tyldesley seemed far from comfortable for some time, but eventually settled down to make some delightful drives off Ashdown. Watson, also, had found difficulty with Freeman, but when Woolley joined the attack, Watson opened out, twice hitting the left-arm bowler to the square leg boundary.

A smart piece of stumping by W. H. V. Levett, who was deputising for Ames, sent back Watson at 98, the opening batsman claiming 48 of this number in two hours, including six hits to the boundary.

The batsmen displayed more enterprise after lunch, and Iddon and Tyldesley (E.) put on 57 in fifty minutes for the third wicket. Splendid work by Levett brought about the dismissal of Iddon and Taylor in one over, and at that point the young Kent wicket-keeper had been responsible for the dismissal of all four Lancashire men.

Tyldesley continued to bat in delightful fashion, making most of his runs with strokes past cover, and he completed a faultless 51 out of 88 in ninety minutes. He was fifth out when he had contributed a valuable innings of 79, being leg before to Freeman. The Kent slow bowler quickly had two more victims, both Sibbles and Farrimond being bowled by him. Paynter made a bit of a stand in scoring 25, but when the tea interval arrived eight wickets were down for 206.

Richard Tyldesley attacked the bowling with vigour, his 35, made out of 39 in twenty-five minutes, including five boundary hits. Macdonald opened in similar fashion, but did not stay, and the innings, after lasting four hours and a half, closed for 254. Freeman's five wickets cost 95 runs, and Hardinge took three for 55.

Kent quickly lost two wickets, and then Woolley and Ashdown played out time.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Watson, st Levett, b Freeman	48
Hopwood, c Levett, b Wright	15
Tyldesley (E.), lbw, b Freeman	79
Iddon, st Levett, b Hardinge	14
Taylor, st Levett, b Hardinge	0
Paynter, c Levett, b Hardinge	27
Sibbles, b Freeman	0
Farrimond, b Freeman	4
P. T. Eckersley, not out	6
Tyldesley (R.), c Knott, b Freeman	35
Macdonald, run out	12
Extras	14
Total	254

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge, b Macdonald	10
J. L. Bryan, c Farrimond, b Macdonald	0
Woolley, not out	48
Ashdown, not out	22
Extras	3
Total (2 wkts.)	83

T. A. Pearce, C. H. Knott, Todd, Wright, Freeman, B. H. Valentine, and W. H. V. Levett to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings: Wright, 1 for 29; Ashdown, 0 for 44; Freeman 5 for 95; Hardinge, 3 for 55; Woolley, 0 for 17.

THE VALUE OF B. H. LYON.

LEICESTER BOWLING FREELY HIT.

Delightful weather conditions favoured the concluding fixture of the Cheltenham Festival, when Leicestershire provided the opposition. Gloucestershire, who have won their last four successive matches, were fortunate to secure first use of an easy-paced pitch, and, thanks to some steady batting, they put on 79 runs before lunch for the loss of two wickets.

Sinfield and Dipper opened the innings, and, despite frequent changes in the attack, runs came fairly readily When 57 had been made in eighty minutes Sinfield was sent back by a smart piece of stumping, while Dipper, having shown commendable steadiness and skill for an hour and three-quarters, was clean bowled shortly before lunch.

The scoring was somewhat quiet on resuming after lunch, Shipman and Snary causing both Lyon and Moore to be on the defensive. Moore enlivened the proceedings by getting Shipman through the slips for 4, but the Oxford Blue had only carried his figures to 9 when that bowler sent him back. Dacre caused little trouble before being caught at the wicket, and with his score at 52 Lyon was leg before to Astill, five wickets then being down for 139.

With Smith and Seabrook in partnership, a better state of affairs prevailed. Both scored steadily, despite bowling changes, and when the tea interval was taken Smith had made 31 and his partner 36, the total being 201.

The Gloucestershire captain made his 52 out of 80 in eighty minutes. He pulled Astill for six and hit half a dozen 4's.

Astill caused the batsmen considerable trouble, Seabrooke, in particular, several times being beaten and occupying a quarter of an hour over his first run. Afterwards Seabrooke, waiting for the right ball to hit, drove with great power, especially to the off, and 200 went up in three hours forty minutes

Seabrooke, who was caught at mid-off, helped to add 83 in eighty-five minutes for the sixth partnership. He never failed to punish loose deliveries, and sent the ball six times to the ring, besides hitting a six.

In contrast to this free cricket, Smith seldom departed from a policy of rigid defence, and, when well caught at square leg, his 52 had occupied two hours and three-quarters, and included only one four. Barnett gave a most attractive display, driving with special skill in reaching 51 made out of 66 in rather less than forty-five minutes. He hit one six and seven fours. Neale and Stephens played out time, taking the score to 319 for eight wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Sinfield, st Sidwell, b Geary	25
Dipper, b Shipman	34
B. H. Lyon, lbw, b Astill	52
D. N. Moore, b Shipman	9
Dacre, c Sidwell b Geary	3
F. J. Seabrook, c Bradshaw b Shipman	50
Smith, c Geary, b Snary	52
Barnett, c and b Geary	51
Neale, not out	25
Stephens, not out	5
Extras	13
Total (8 wkts.)	319

Goddard to bat.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—J. A. de Lisle, Shipman, Armstrong, Bradshaw, Coleman, Berry, Riley, Astill, Geary, Sidwell and Snary.

RICHMOND SCHOOLS BEATEN.

In a low scoring game, in which thirty-two wickets fell for 511, Southgate playing at home, beat the Richmond Public Schools by eight wickets. The Schools never recovered from a bad start, and were all out for 53 in their first innings. Goodwin, Lewis, and Robson each took three wickets for 16, 25, and 8 runs respectively. The Club scored 106 in the first innings. Surfleet took four wickets for 28, and Walker three for 4.

Batting a second time, the Schools scored 102. Ward played very well for 26. Left with forty minutes to get 50 runs, Southgate hit the runs off for the loss of two wickets.

TITCHMARSH MEMORIAL SCHEME.

There is a very general desire that something should be done in commemoration of the services of the late C. H. Titchmarsh to cricket in Hertfordshire. His record proves him to be the finest batsman Hertfordshire has produced. This, and the fact that he remained loyal to the county of his birth throughout his career, is considered a matter for some special recognition.

The committee of the Hertfordshire County Cricket Club has decided to open a fund to enable his admirers and sympathisers to show their appreciation. It is intended that this fund should be employed to supplement the inadequate resources of his widow and family, and, in particular, to assist the education of the two younger boys, aged 8 and 10 years.

Subscriptions may be sent to "The Titchmarsh Memorial Fund" Barclays Bank, St. Albans, or to Mr. G. Rollo Walker, Redcroft, Nightingale Road, Bushey, Herts, who has undertaken the management of this appeal.

CLUB CRICKET.

BRILLIANT BOWLING FEATS.

FIVE WICKETS WITH FIVE BALLS.

Beddington 284 for 8 (dec.) (R. Johnson 99), Old Whitgiftians 169 (J. W. Harrison 89).
Barnes 192 for 9 (dec.), Old Rutlishians 83.
Barnet 164 for 7 (dec.), Aldenham 89.
Beckenham 221 (Capes 107), Wimbledon 205 for 9.
Britannic House 258 for 4 (dec.) (Blythe-Brook 86), Old Felstedians 192 for 2 (M. Edwards 92 not).
Bromley 135 (P. F. MacDougall 43, A. G. Duke 4 for 21), Streatham 119 (R. H. Cherry 5 for 31, L. V. Stone 5 for 44).
Bromley Town 64 (E. Parkes 7 for 38), Tufnell Park 145 (E. F. Scott 6 for 15).
Bushey 81 (R. H. Parker 6 for 31), Northwood 73 (F. C. Rowe 6 for 25).
Buckhurst Hill 148 for 8 (dec.) (J. Swain 5 for 37), Cheshunt 58 for 6 (R. S. Cavers 4 for 11).
Byfleet 95 (Goodfellow 5 for 47), Wimbledon 249 for 7 (P. H. Whitcomb 66 retired).
Catford 278 for 5 (dec.) (F. W. Tyler 142, W. D. Hall 51), Barclays Bank 229 for 1. R. N. Hunt 121 not, H. L. Heelis 83 not).
Charlton Park 102 (H. Everett 7 for 41), Catford Wanderers 178 for 6 (H. Everett 62, R. Rossignol 52).
Clarence 54, Morris House 46.
Crofton Park 189 for 3 (dec

MOTOR MATTERS

NEXT YEAR'S MODELS.

THE ULSTER T.T.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

This month sees the introduction of several 1931 models, the time having been selected by the makers so that an accurate idea of the demand may be gained before the Olympia Exhibition is opened.

No definite details are available, but it is certain that the coming into force of the new Road Traffic Act has had a certain effect on design. The abolition of the speed limit, and the increased penalties for dangerous driving, have naturally had to be taken into consideration. As features in the construction of the car may be used by either side in the case of the latter charge, the maker has naturally had to review his position in the matter.

From advance information which I have received, the 1931 car will essentially be a "safe" car, both for the occupants and for other road-users. The abolition of the speed limit will not result in any appreciable increase in the maximum rate of speed at which the car can travel, but it will have a very definite effect on the questions of acceleration, braking, and steering. The safest car is that which can get away quickly, which can stop promptly, and which can be steered easily and accurately, whatever the speed or the road surface.

A further running feature on which makers are concentrating is that of flexibility. The 1931 car will have a wide top-gear range, necessitating the minimum of gear-changing, and the increasing popularity of the "silent" third will make what changes are necessary remarkably easy.

No one really likes gear-changing, and this dislike is directly responsible for one of the dangers of the road. Some folk can never change gear properly, so they have a tendency to hold on to a high gear as long as possible, thus holding up the traffic. When a change is finally unavoidable, they as often as not look down to watch the change, and on occasion miss it, thus causing further disorganisation of the traffic.

BIGGER ENGINES.

With a car with a 95 per cent. top gear performance all this would be avoided, and this brings us to the development of another tendency which has already started, and is steadily gaining ground, namely, that of larger engines. The horse-power tax led makers to concentrate on small-bore, high-speed engines, which were most efficient when used in conjunction with a constantly used gearbox, but the general distaste for the latter has gradually impressed the fact that a few pounds more per annum in tax is amply repaid by the easier driving possible with a larger engine.

These larger engines may not be more powerful than their smaller predecessors, but they develop their power at a lower speed, giving increased flexibility and hill-climbing powers. Their running costs need not be more, and are often less, than those of the smaller engine, while the attention they require is also less.

Of course, in the smallest of cars such development is not possible, and the only directions in which progress can be made are increased power and reduced running costs. It is the "family" car which is the most popular to-day, and it is interesting to note that the average horse-power of these has risen in twelve months from 16 h.p. to 20 h.p.

As regards the number of cylinders for 1931, the "six" will obviously increase in popularity. This type of engine is already fitted to the majority of medium-powered cars, while the "eight" is slowly but surely increasing its field of influence. This multiplication of cylinders is a direct result of the demand for increased flexibility and smoothness of running.

Braking is a subject which has received careful attention for 1931. On many of the 1930 cars the brakes were definitely not as good as they might have been. This is because the standard of braking has gone up so rapidly in the last few years that brakes which were excellent a short time ago are now only mediocre.

Springing has also been carefully considered. The wide range of speed of the modern car and the numerous types of road surfaces have presented a pretty problem to the spring-designers, but this problem has been tackled manfully, and the latest results will be seen on next year's models.

Passenger safety will be assured by splinterless glass and bumper-bars, in addition to the chassis improvements. Comfort will be still further increased, and there are several new body designs coming forward which will further reduce the fatigue of travelling.

The new models, I imagine, will not differ to any notable degree from those on sale at present, even as regards appearance. Yet the purchaser will obtain a better road performance, with greater comfort and with the driving considerably simplified.

THE ULSTER T.T.

The only British road race for cars, the International Tourist Trophy Race, organised by the Royal Automobile Club, will take place in Northern Ireland next Saturday.

The race is open to all sizes of four-wheeled cars, which must be standard pattern, with certain modifications, and is run on a handicap basis. A certain number of laps have to be covered, but the smaller cars are credited at the start with a certain amount of distance and time, so that the first man over the line at the finish is the winner. There are also special awards in each class.

This system of handicapping makes the early stages of the race somewhat confusing, and is also a nightmare to the pit managers, but it is difficult to imagine a better one. Last year the first four places were divided between a 7 litre, a 1,500 c.c., and two 750 c.c. cars, so it will be seen that the handicap works well in practice.

The race is run on the Newtonards circuit, with the start and finish five miles from Belfast. The course has been improved opposite the official stands to facilitate passing at this point, and also to allow more room for the pits, but otherwise the course has been left very wisely much as it was, as the organisers wish to retain the road conditions, and not to make the course a track.

The entries range from a formidable team of Austin Sevens to an equally formidable team of Mercedes-Benz. There are also the super-charged Bentleys, a whole convoy of Alfa-Romeos, the fleet Lea-Francis, the O.M.'s, with a very strong team of drivers, and practically every make which has been in the limelight this year.

One thing is certain, the big fellows will have to go great guns to catch the little 'uns on handicap, so, rain or fine, the prospects are for a terrific race right up to the time the winner finishes.

Having seen the two races already held, my advice to every motorist desiring a day of super-thrills is to make the journey to Ulster this week-end.

Light Lamps (London): 9.20 p.m.

POLO.

BRITISH TEAM ARRIVES.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The members of the British polo team, who are to meet the United States team in the championship matches next month for the Westchester Cup arrived here yesterday in the Aquitania. Captain Tremayne indicated that Captain George would probably play at No. 1, the only position to be filled.

The team will be:—Captain R. George, No. 1; G. Balding, 2; Captain C. T. I. Roark, 3; and L. L. Lacey, back.

Captain Tremayne expressed the view that the team is the best Britain has sent over since the war.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

CASTROL WILL MIX with other makes and grades of lubricating oils (Castrol R. alone is excepted). Of course the full benefits will not be experienced until 100 per cent. Castrol is in use.—C. C. Wakefield and Co. Ltd., All British firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2. [ADVT.]

MOTORING.

R.A.C. TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

CARACCIOLA AS FAVOURITE.

Twenty-five British, eleven Italian, five French, and three German cars will be concerned in one of the greatest motoring events of the year—the R.A.C. Ulster Tourist Trophy Race—on Saturday, when the machines, thirty-four of which are fitted with superchargers, will career round the tortuous 410 miles course over the famous Ards Circuit in Northern Ireland.

An innovation this year will be that the cars will be sent off in groups instead of in mass formation, as in previous years. Classes "C" (up to 5,000 c.c. 10 min. start) and "E" (up to 2,000 c.c., one credit lap and 10 min. start) will be the first group to leave the starting line. Class "D" (up to 3,000 c.c., one credit lap and 5 min. start), Class "H" (up to 750 c.c., five credit laps and 2 min. start), and Class "F" (up to 1,500 c.c., two credit laps and 1 min start) will follow in that order, while Classes "B" (up to 8,000 c.c.) and "G" (up to 1,100 c.c., three credit laps) will start together in the rear.

A novel method of handicapping will be in force on this occasion, for a time allowance is conceded as well as credit laps. The German team of three Mercédès-Benz cars appears to be the strongest in the race, for their drivers are R. Caracciola, last year's winner and the victor in the recent Irish Grand Prix, Earl Howe, and Captain Malcolm Campbell.

ITALY'S CHALLENGE.

A strong challenge is likely to come from the Italian camp in the person of Cav. Campari, who drove his Alfa-Romeo into second place in the corresponding race last year, and who also was second, behind Caracciola, in this year's Irish Grand Prix. Over half a million spectators are expected to watch the race, and the question will be "Can Caracciola and Campari finish first and second respectively again, or will the Italian spring a surprise on his rival this year?"

Both these famous drivers, however, will have to average a tremendous speed if they are to repel the challenges of other well-known entrants. Captain Frazer-Nash, who last year accomplished a remarkable feat in steering his "Baby" Austin into third place at an average speed of nearly sixty miles per hour, Capt "Tim" Birkin, who will be at the wheel of one of the British supercharged Bentleys, G. Ramponi, of the Italian O.M. team, and Kaye Don (Alfa Romeo) are all expected to do well, and it will not be surprising to see Kaye Don repeat his success of two years ago when he piloted his Lea Francis to victory.

A WELCOME RETURN.

A last-minute change has taken place in the Bentley team entered by the Hon. Dorothy W. Paget, for Dr. J. D. Benjafield will take the place of Jack Dunfee at the wheel of Bentley No. 3. It is interesting to note that a team of racing Talbots have been entered by A. W. Fox. After such a long absence from competition, the return to racing of the Talbot will be welcomed.

Four eight-cylinder front-wheel drive Alvis cars have been entered, among the drivers being Major C. M. Harvey, L. Cushman, and Cyril Paul, all well-known steersmen.

The race will start at 11 a.m. Official practising on the course will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

THE M.C.C. SPEED TRIAL.

The high speed reliability trial and flying lap trials of the Motor-Cycling Club will take place at Brooklands on September 27. The trial consists of a run of one hour's duration, and a medal will be awarded to every entrant who complies with the regulations, and who completes a minimum distance within the hour according to his class. There are five classes for solo motor-cycles, three for side-cars, four for cars, and one for three-wheeled machines.

To earn a gold medal twenty-two laps (approximately sixty miles) is the average distance which will have to be covered by the solo motor-cyclist; nineteen laps (say fifty-two miles) is the average distance to be traversed by the side-car drivers; twenty-two laps (about sixty miles) is the average journey for the cars, while the three-wheelers have to cover a distance of twenty-one laps (fifty-eight miles).

There will be four independent runs of one hour, starting at 10 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 3.20 p.m., and 4.40 p.m. The flying lap events are introduced for the benefit of members who, whilst not disposed to enter for the high-speed trial, would like a certificate of their performance over a distance of one lap. There will be eight events, four for motor-cycles and a similar number for cars. The distance of a lap at Brooklands is 2.766 miles. Entries close on Wednesday, September 17.

ANGLING.

SPORT ON THE COAST.

Good sport is promised during the next few days in river, lake, and broad if the weather is favourable. Water conditions, thanks to the rains, were yesterday excellent for the time of year.

The Thames carried a nice stream, and some good barbel (one 6 lb.), roach (one 2 lb.), dace, perch, chub, and bream (two splendid specimens of 9 lb. and 7 lb. 1 oz.) have been taken. The big roach and bream were landed at Sunbury and Bablock Hythe (near Oxford).

Roach anglers have enjoyed sport in the Lea, Colne, Avon (Hampshire), Arun, Waveney, Thurne, and other rivers. Rudd up to 1¼ lb. have been caught on the Norfolk broads. A good many bream have been also caught.

Fishing on the South Coast, anglers have been handicapped by rough weather, but at times they have caught bass, tope, skate, congers, codling, plaice, pouting, and other fish. Good mixed catches of dogs, flat-fish, pouting, and tope have been had at Cromer, one boat angler getting 280 lb. of those fish.

BOXING.

STRIBLING-SCHMELING FIGHT IN JUNE.

ATLANTA, Saturday.

The *Atlanta Journal* states that "Pa" Stribling has announced that Joe Jacobs, Schmeling's manager, has agreed to a bout between Stribling and Schmeling for the heavyweight title next June, either in Berlin or Chicago. The fight, if held abroad, would be promoted by Jeff Dickson.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Continued from next column.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Tuesday.
Himley (S.) Plate.—ETCHING.
Walsall Handicap.—PEACE PACT.

STOCKTON.—Tuesday.
Wynyard Plate.—LAST OF THE LENAS COLT.
Stockton Stewards' Handicap.—KODAK.
Northern Leger.—SEA ROVER.
Bishopsgarth Handicap.—GRAZZIA.

STOCKTON.—Wednesday.
Zetland Plate.—EDELWEISS.
Lambton Stakes.—MARIE DHU.
Hardwicke Plate.—LINDOS OJOS.

STOCKTON.—Thursday.
Durham Plate.—OLD FRIEND.
Thornaby Plate.—CA-TOO-SA.
Elton Plate.—HALLOWMAS.

BATH.—Wednesday.
Foal Stakes.—COR DE CHASSE.
Summer Handicap.—ROI DE LEGENDE.
Sprint Handicap.—SWANK.

BATH.—Thursday.
Grosvenor Handicap.—LADY ANGELA.
Doddington Handicap.—ON APPROVAL.

HURST PARK.—Friday.
Robin Hood Stakes.—AERIAL FLIGHT.
Wilderness Plate.—CYLLARUS.
Maze Plate.—ROYAL BLUSH.

HURST PARK.—Saturday.
Fountain Plate.—FIRST FLIGHT.
Richemount Stakes.—THE SCOUT II.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

EBOR HANDICAP, YORK.—Grease Paint, at 12.35 p.m., Friday.

HAYDOCK MEETING.—Wigan Maiden Plate: Solfeggio. Club Maiden Handicap: St. Bruno, Fustanella. Friday Selling Handicap: Gazonit. Haydock Park engagements: Holikoki, Maravi, Glitter Mac.

MISCELLANEOUS. — Staffordshire Handicap, Wolverhampton: Elcot, Queen's Orb. Lambton Stakes, Stockton: Marten's Power, Marie Dhu, Yanwath. Wynyard Plate Stockton: Royal Grey. Hardwicke Plate, Stockton: Berrydale. Stockton Handicap: Brother-in-Law. Kenn Selling Handicap Hurdle, Devon and Exeter Meeting: The Big Three. Richemount Stakes, Hurst Park: Gay Friar, Collingham. Sutton Handicap, Gatwick: Knight of the Vale. Bath Foal Stakes: Nairobi. Wolverhampton engagements: Karelia (2 yrs.).

RACING NOTES.

LIGHT ON IMPORTANT HANDICAPS.

FORM OF THE EBOR CANDIDATES.

CESAREWITCH HINTS.

By "FAIRWAY."

The plan of action with regard to the Stanley House stayers seems to be very much as expected. At least it will pan out this way if Richborough keeps well and is saved for the Cesarewitch, leaving the three-year-old Norland to have a cut in for the Ebor Handicap. West Wicklow has been left in the Prince Edward Handicap, which does not suggest that he will be asked to attempt what no other horse has ever managed to do, win the Cesarewitch two years running. We are not entitled to regard West Wicklow as the least likely of the three to win, for at his best he is more than useful. What undoubtedly he is suffering from is the effects of last year's victory over Friendship and practically every stayer worthy of the name in training at Newmarket. It seems that the race sickened him, as it has others, according to the way he drops away immediately he gets anywhere near the crowd. Norland is entitled to be seriously considered for the York race, but more interesting is Richborough and his Cesarewitch prospects. It can be taken more or less for granted what weight he will be given, and if Frank Butters has the luck to keep the gelding well, there are going to be few more popular candidates on the day. Friendship will run him close in popular favour after his great performance last year, and from that day the policy has been to put him by for twelve months in the hope that he will go one better than he did against West Wicklow. Mr. J. B. Joel ran his five-year-old in the Gold Cup, but, perhaps, chiefly with the object of seeing his colours carried in the race for the first time than with any hope of success. There are many stayers more or less on the one mark, and from whom it is hopeless to expect any improvement. What they appear to lack is anything in the way of a burst of speed, a quality that seems essential for the Cesarewitch. But both Richborough and Friendship are not of the "one pace" brigade, which is one of the reasons why they are fancied.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Sir Charles Hyde's gelding, Medarlin, gave a disappointing performance at Kempton Park last week. He was beaten by one or two that, in the ordinary course of events, would not be considered for any event of importance. We are, of course, often reminded that horses are not machines, and we therefore excuse an occasional lapse, and this is the only point that will have to be taken into consideration when it comes to the time to give this gelding a little thought in connection with the Prince Edward Handicap, which he won from Brown Jack and Old Orkney last year. There was no sparkle about the way he finished, and the fact that he did not set off with a long lead from the start, his customary style, created the impression, half-way in the race, that he would be beaten. He will have to improve a lot on that performance to have any chance at Manchester against such as Old Orkney, Cacao, and West Wicklow, if the last-named is in good heart.

The fact that Victor Gilpin has left Cacao in the Manchester race appears to suggest that Bonny Boy II. will figure in the "Ebor," which race he won last year in good style for M. E. de St. Alary, a French sportsman whose colours were familiar in Mr. Peter Gilpin's days. Bonny Boy II. is a small horse, and the additional weight, it is a matter of 10 lb., may easily prove too big a handicap if the pick of the entry are allowed to take their chances. Kings Oven, who ran second in the race last year, has not improved, but there are many others weighted with chances that can be expected to stay the mile and three-quarters comfortably. This is, perhaps, Paul Caret's best distance, but he is, I notice, better handicapped elsewhere. But taking a line through Kings Oven, who had won a series of important events, the manner in which Bonny Boy II. swooped down upon the leader close home and beat them all, including Mr. Gant's horse, left the impression that he won with a little to spare. According to the Ascot Stakes form, M. E. de St. Alary's six-year-old has not gone back on his form of last autumn, but, as I have hinted, he is a small horse to be set to carry 8 st. 11 lb., which is only 7 lb. less than Old Orkney has been given, and a pound more than Brown Jack's weight.

THE CHAMPION STAYER.

The latter is acknowledged the best stayer in the country, apart from Bosworth, Lord Derby's Gold Cup winner, as he proved himself by winning the Alexandra Stakes from Old Orkney. The Bastard is another particularly useful performer over a distance that Bonny Boy II. will be troubled to beat at York at a difference of only 2 lb., so that it seems that M. E. de St. Alary's horse is faced with a stiff proposition. But we must applaud the owner's bold tactics in arranging to attempt the double rather than take on an engagement less difficult to win, and, as in the case of Mr. Jack Joel's second attempt on the Cesarewitch with Friendship, he deserves the success.

The sport was comparatively tame last week to what is coming shortly. The Gimcrack Stakes entry arrests interest in the two-year-olds, and even if what we consider the best is not among them there are, nevertheless, many other nice youngsters which should make this time-honoured event as interesting as usual. A glance through the many that Sir Abe Bailey has engaged suggests that he is not without a chance, but I am more interested in what will turn out for Whatcombe, for there appears to have been little desire on the part of Mr. Dawson to force his best juveniles to the front so far, even with the attraction of Ascot and Goodwood. H.H. the Aga Khan has no fewer than eight engaged, and even if Turtle Soup has so far failed to prove anything out of the ordinary, the possibilities are that among the rest is one of distinct merit. We are, of course, bound to be interested in what Beckhampton has engaged. It is possible that Cameronian, who has not been seen out since winning like a champion at Salisbury, has been specially kept for this engagement instead of such as Lemnarchus and Four Course, who have proved themselves. And, as is the case with Whatcombe, it is possible that both Manton and Stockbridge have something smart to introduce that may completely change earlier views as to which is the best of the season's two-year-olds.

STOCKTON FEATURES.

There are three bright days' sport at Stockton this week, a fixture that strikes a high note as a social gathering. The Stockton Handicap on Wednesday presents an opportunity for Servus and Coster Boy to fight out their Liverpool battle over again, a race that caused a good deal of discussion through the narrow verdict Lord Derby's gelding got over the other. Undoubtedly, the general impression was that Coster Boy had won, but, as I saw it, he lost his chance in the last couple of strides by leaving the true line. They are, of course, weighted on that form, and there should be a real battle between them. But there are others worth considering, even it Acragas is left out on account of his recent success at Aintree. Quarter Sessions may be better at the weights. I think Gentleman's Relish will do better than she did that afternoon, as she appeared to meet with a certain amount of interference at a vital stage.

I append a few fancies for the week:—

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Monday.
Dunstall Plate.—FORTRESS.
Staffordshire Handicap.—PERGAMUS.
Summer Handicap.—NUXFORD.

Continued on preceding column.

Yesterday's Racing.

MODERATE SPORT

THE KING'S HORSE RUNS BADLY.

SUMMER HANDICAP FOR VIRGO.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The sport began with an amateur riders' event, which included among its few runners Patrick, who carried the King's colours. Unfortunately, the gelding gave yet another instance of his lack of courage, for he hung back badly and lost ground, and showed little inclination to struggle when Mr. Whitfield came through on South Hill close home. The latter was not pressed, while Mr. Alec Cottrill had an active time trying to get the best out of Patrick.

Carslake continues to ride in good form. He won the Slough Selling Handicap for Mr. Hughes on Alone, riding one of his powerful finishes to hold off Widgeon.

John Dory and Hot Bun, both well-fancied for the Summer Handicap, failed to take a hand in the finish against Virgo, a filly that John Nightingall has improved this season. Details:—

2.0.—WINDSOR AMATEUR RIDERS' STAKES (£200) (11f.).

South Hill (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), b g by Southannan—Georgette, 8 yrs., 12 st. 6 lb. (Mr. Whitfield) 1
Patrick (His Majesty), b g by Son-in-Law—Shanogue, 5 yrs., 11 st. 8 lb. (Mr. A. Cottrill) 2
The Brown Talisman (Mr. Michael Stephens) br g by Torelore—Simonette, 6 yrs., 12 st. 5 lb. (Mr. M. Blair) 3

Also ran: Cluny. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 agst SOUTH HILL, 2 to 1 Patrick, 9 to 2 Cluny, 10 to 1 The Brown Talisman. ½ l., 4 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 4s. 9d.; pool, 8,043.

2.35.—SLOUGH (S.) H'CAP PLATE (£150) (5f.).

Alone (Mr. A. H. Hughes), b f by Aldegond—Countess Delia, 4 yrs., 8 st. 5 lb. (Carslake) 1
Widgeon (Mr. G. Coldbeck), br g by Arch-Gift—Earlduck, 4 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (F. Fox) 2
Sligo (Mr. D. M. Gant), b c by Deflation—Flying Pilgrim, 3 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb. (G. Richards) 3

Also ran: Solomon's Choice, Quarrel, Rose of Spain, Blue Hare, Rushall Down, Minnie Ha Ha, Queen Bee, The Babe, Grey Bud, Patron Minet, Saucy Sally, Citronota, Irish Caress, Marie Blink, Lord Bromwich. (Winner trained by Kelly.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Widgeon, 9 to 2 ALONE, 11 to 2 Rushall Down, Queen Bee, 10 to 1 Quarrel, 100 to 8 Sligo, Patron Minet, 100 to 7 Rose of Spain, 20 to 1 others. 1½ l., head.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s., 8s.; win pool, 9,351; place pool, 9,200.

3.10.—WINDSOR SUMMER H'CAP (£400) (1¼m.).

Virgo (Mr. H. Martin), b f by Zodiac—Pinwheel, 4 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (Lowrey) 1
Ellison (Maj. Morris), b g by Sonning—Lady Elaine, 5 yrs., 7 st. 3 lb. (Siretti) 2
The Cheerful Abbott (Mr. W. P. Crawford-Green), ch h by Abbots Trace—Cherimoya, 5 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (G. Richards) 3

Also ran: John Dory, Hot Bun, Gang Warily. (Winner trained by J. Nightingall.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Hot Bun, John Dory, 7 to 2 VIRGO, 6 to 1 Gang Warily, 10 to 1 others. ¾ l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 10s. 3d.; places, 5s. 3d., 5s. 9d.; win pool, 9,340; place pool, 4,539.

3.45.—OAKSIDE (S.) PLATE (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Orangelle (Mr. P. Johnson), ch f by Jus d'Orange—Nell, 8 st. 7 lb. (G. Richards) 1
Alfresco (Mr. H. S. Persse), b g by St. Louis—Alfreda, 8 st. 7 lb. (H. Beasley) 2
No Other (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), b g by Somme Kiss—You You, 8 st. 7 lb. (C. Richards) 3

Also ran: Joyboy, Happy Welfare, Sirocco, Back Her, Norman Abbess, Candover. (Winner trained by Wilmot.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens ORANGELLE, 3 to 1 agst Alfresco, 5 to 1 No Other, 8 to 1 Candover, 10 to 1 Happy Welfare, Sirocco, 20 to 1 others. ¾ l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 9,572; place pool, 9,534.

4.20.—MEADOW MAIDEN PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (1¼m.).

Paper Boy (Mrs. Chester Beatty), ch g by Pommern—Quire, 8 st. 4 lb. (Carslake) 1
Furry Day (Mr. E. A. Wigan), b g by Prince Galahad—Furry Dance, 8 st. 4 lb. (H. Beasley) 2
Lord Puttenden (Mr. N. Smith Turberville) gr c by Puttenden—Clondaloe, 8 st. 7 lb. (Forsyth) 3

Also ran: Happison. (Winner trained by T. R. Leader.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst PAPER BOY, 15 to 8 Furry Day, 9 to 4 Lord Puttenden, 33 to 1 Happison. ¾ l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 5s. 3d.; pool, 8,012

4.55.—CLUB MAIDEN PLATE (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Glenalmond (Mr. J. A. Dewar), ch c by Captain Cuttle—Love in Idleness, 8 st. 10 lb. (Fox) 1
Vain Bachelor (Hr. E. G. de Mestre), gr g by Bachelor's Double—Vain Lady, 8 st. 7 lb. (Ray) 2
Golden End (Mr. C. J. Ryan), ch c by Golden Boss—Destination, 8 st. 10 lb. (J. Leach) 3

Also ran: Valerie K., Damerham, Vinca, Stephie filly, Garonne, Loanda, Young Woodley, Free Fare, Mooltan, Mystic Star gelding, Fearnan, Balilla, Levanon, Hasten Slowly, Blairmore. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst GLENALMOND, 15 to 8 Free Fare, 6 to 1 Vain Bachelor, 8 to 1 Valerie K., 10 to 1 Mystic Star gelding, Golden End, 20 to 1 Stephie filly, Blairmore, 33 to 1 others. 2 l., 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 6s.; places, 3s., 4s., 18s. 6d.; win pool, 10,775; place pool, 8,585.

Total Investments.—Win, £5,309 6s.; place, £3,185 16s.

REDCAR.

3.0.—SAND HILLS (S.) HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (£150) (5f.).—**Sweet Helen** (4 to 1 agst, J. Simpson), 1; Marita (100 to 7, Fawdon), 2; Irishman's Queen (20 to 1, Caldwell), 3. 15 ran. (Winner trained by F. Armstrong.) 2 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 12s. 3d.; places, 5s. 9d., 14s. 9d., 13s.; win pool, 7,051; place pool, 7,566.

3.30.—BEAUMONT (S.) PLATE (£150) (5f.).—**Fusee Volante filly** (6 to 4 on, Perryman), 1; The Limpet (5 to 1 agst, Thwaites), 2; Janee (5 to 2, H. Wragg), 3. 6 ran. (Winner trained by C. Leader.) 3 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d.; win pool, 6,491; place pool, 5,135.

4.0.—REDCAR HANDICAP (£600) (1¼m.).—**Cuizean** (100 to 7 agst, D. McGuigan), 1; Spionella (100 to 7, Nevett), 2; Ennis Bridge (4 to 1, Lane), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by Owner.) Head, neck.

Totalisator.—Win, 36s. 3d.; places 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 12,145; place pool, 11,318.

4.30.—GT. NATIONAL BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (£600) (1½m.).—**Royal Pointer** (7 to 4 on, Lane), 1; Blandishment (5 to 2 agst, Perryman), 2; Tinker's Well (20 to 1, Nevett), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by Marsh.) Short head, 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win 3s. 3d.; pool, 9,893.

5.0.—WILTON MAIDEN STAKES (£200) (5f.).—**Gallini** (5 to 2 agst, Nevett) 1; Pallet Crag (7 to 4 off, H. Leach), 2; Howdyedo (6 to 1 agst., Weston), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by Peacock.) 5 l., same.

Totalisator.—Win, 7s.; pool, 8,780.

5.30.—ZETLAND MAIDEN HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (£150) (1m.).—**Royal Countess** (100 to 6 agst, Fawdon), 1; Sea Wrack (100 to 6, R. Charlton), 2; Impertinence (100 to 8, Caldwell), 3. 10 ran. (Winner trained by Owner.) 2 l., same.

Totalisator.—Win, 54s. 6d.; places, 12s., 10s. 3d., 10s. 3d.; win pool, 8,033; place pool, 7,765.

Total Investments.—Win, £5,239 2s.; place, £8,417 10s.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Aberdeen	2	Leith Athletic	1
Clyde	1	Ayr United	1
East Fife	1	Dundee	2
Falkirk	3	Celtic	2
Hamilton Acads.	1	St. Mirren	0
Hibernian	2	Motherwell	2
Kilmarnock	2	Partick Thistle	0
Greenock Morton	5	Airdrieonians	0
Queen's Park	0	Cowdenbeath	3
Rangers	4	Hearts	1

ATHLETICS.

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS.

Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire have selected their teams for the Counties Athletic Union's inter-county championship meeting, which will be held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. Although the contests will be of an individual character, instead of on a team basis as in past years, Cambridgeshire will be represented by only six athletes, who will take part in six of the twelve events Essex have entered for every event except the pole jump, and Suffolk have ignored the weight-putting and discus-throwing contests, but the action of Bedfordshire in deciding to send a full team to this meeting is indicative of the keenness of some of the smaller county associations.

Essex have a very strong team, and hope to supply the winner of the three miles walking race, for their quartet includes A. H. G. Pope, the A.A.A. ex-champion, and A. A. Cooper, who beat Pope in the recent Essex championship, and has accomplished several very fast performances this year.

CRICKET AVERAGES

SUTCLIFFE CHALLENGING DULEEPSINHJI.

PARKER STILL LEADING BOWLER.

BATTING.

Scores made in matches in progress not included.

	Inngs.	Runs.	Highest Score	Times Not Outs.	Avge.
K. S. Duleepsinhji	38	2155	333	3	61.57
Sutcliffe	31	1470	150*	7	61.25
Whysall	40	2095	248	2	55.13
Tyldesley (E.)	39	1677	256*	8	54.09
Hobbs	35	1688	146*	2	51.15
Hammond (Glouc.)	34	1534	211*	4	51.13
Ducat	41	1782	218	6	50.91
Leyland	37	1647	211*	4	49.90
Sandham	39	1721	176	3	47.86
Hendren	39	1612	138	4	46.05
Watson (Lancs.)	39	1640	135	2	44.32
Rev. J. H. Parsons	29	1080	114*	4	43.20
R. E. S. Wyatt	41	1510	145	6	43.14
Woolley (Kent)	41	1675	120	2	42.94
Walker	37	1303	165*	6	42.03
Shepherd	40	1450	234	5	41.42
D. N. Moore	27	1069	206	1	41.11
Russell (Essex)	34	1274	178	2	41.09
Holmes (Yorks.)	41	1468	132*	5	40.77
Mitchell (Yorks.)	39	1302	136*	7	40.68
B. H. Lyon	40	1492	174	2	39.26
N. M. Ford	31	1096	183	3	39.14
Hearne (J. W.)	37	1182	158	6	38.12
O'Connor	36	1132	188	5	37.48
Iddon	36	1160	136	5	37.41
Davies (D.)	48	1445	171	9	37.05
Bakewell	42	1505	204	1	36.70
Nichol	43	1429	262*	4	36.64
Croom	37	1246	110	3	36.64
Cook	44	1435	278	4	35.87
Dacre	38	1270	223	2	35.27
Payton	32	984	119	4	35.14
Townsend	39	1190	141	5	35.00
Bates (Warwick)	39	1200	199	4	34.28
Bates (Glam.)	47	1522	168	2	33.82
Gunn (G.)	36	1111	129	3	33.66
Hardinge	44	1297	101	5	33.25
Ashdown	42	1181	133	6	32.80
A. P. F. Chapman	28	899	121	0	32.10

Oldroyd has an average of 54.30 for 25 innings (five times not out).

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included.)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Parker (Glos.)	706.2	221	1506	133	11.32
Tyldesley, E.	921	313	1933	125	15.46
Larwood	474.3	90	1291	80	16.13
Freeman (Kent)	1539.3	395	3832	222	16.36
Hopwood	783.2	267	1400	78	17.94
Rhodes (Yorks.)	643.4	252	1033	57	18.12
Mitchell (Derby)	884.1	251	2028	111	18.27
Slater	680.1	230	1253	68	18.42
A. E. Peebles	735.5	123	2067	112	18.45
J. C. White	991.2	363	1883	102	18.46
Bowes	715.4	191	1501	81	18.53
Geary (Leicester)	854.4	259	1710	92	18.58
Y. W. C. Jupp	562	142	1413	76	18.59
Langridge (Jas.)	889.1	222	1921	103	18.65
Nichols	676.4	131	1858	99	18.76
Young	450	167	949	50	18.98
Boyes	694	195	1685	87	19.18
Hardinge	5863.1	227	1066	55	19.38
McDonald	683.3	155	1882	96	19.60
Tate	906.2	304	1948	98	19.87
Sinfield	733.3	264	1518	76	19.97
Clark	606.1	152	1365	67	20.37
Goddard	1070.3	344	2175	105	20.71
Astill	2918.4	266	2119	102	20.77
Mercer	1068	286	2344	112	20.92
Smary	874	361	1298	60	21.63
Gover	492.1	92	1360	62	21.93
Thomas	948.1	358	1633	74	22.06
Mayer	818.3	205	1952	88	22.18
Brook	840	139	2596	114	22.77
Kennedy	1082.5	299	2490	109	22.84
Ryan	845.1	162	2470	107	23.08
Townsend	655.5	212	1230	53	23.20
Root	1179.3	365	2554	109	23.43
Newman	622.3	114	1809	77	23.49
Wensley	704.3	202	1513	64	23.64
Staples (S. J.)	785.4	226	1687	71	23.76
M. J. C. Allom	861.3	240	1877	78	24.06
Robinson	819.1	269	1680	68

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